"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Unsettled, probably rain Thursday and Friday; moderate east winds.
For full weather report see Page 24.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,039. ... NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1912.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

ATTACK GOFF CHARGE, HYDE NOT SENTENCED

Stanchfield Asks Goff in His 'Ambrosial Atmosphere' to Say What Hyde Is Guilty Of.

NO CRIME SHOWN, HE SAYS

Wright Before Court Denies Having New Evidence—Grand Jury Begins Inquiry Into Tombs Favoritism.

The sentencing of Charles H. Hyde was deferred by Justice Goff yesterday until Wednesday next because of issues raised in an argument by John B. Stanchfield, of Hyde's counsel, that seemed to the Justice to be worthy of careful study.

The court room was crowded to the doors when Justice Goff entered. Then Hyde came to the rail with an officer leading the way, and another one following at his heels. The prisoner showed no sign of agitation and his clothes gave no sign of prison life. Clerk Penney asked in a loud voice:

"What have you now to say to the Court why sentence should not be pronounced against you, according to law?"

Mr. Stanchfield rose to reply, but Justice Goff asked him to wait.

"Is Deputy Commissioner Wright in the room?" asked the Justice.

Mr. Wright rose and the Justice motioned him to take the witness chair. The Deputy Commissioner sat down awkwardly and was clearly very unhappy. Justice Goff looked at him coldly, but spoke to him in soft, low tones.

"It has been called to my attention," said the Justice, "that you have made certain statements to the effect that new evidence has come to your attention of sufficient importance to assure this defendant of obtaining a new trial. I will not sentence any prisoner if it can be shown that his conviction was not in accord with the facts. Now do you know of anything which should cause the verdict in this case to be set aside or a new trial to be called?"

"No, Sir," replied Mr. Wright in low, tremulous tones.

"Have you ever declared to any person that you had such knowledge?"

"I never made any such statement. Anything to the contrary is false."

Then the Justice questioned Mr. Wright along the general line of his published interview, but he denied there was any truth in any of these statements attributed to him. The Justice was careful about getting from him distinct and decided answers and when Mr. Wright was excused he had absolutely exonerated himself, so far as his own word could accomplish it. During this interlude Hyde seemed to be worried. Mr. Wright had favored him in many ways since he had been in the Tombs and the prisoner did not like to see any kindness extended to him made the means of an attack upon his friend. He gave a sigh of relief when Mr. Wright was excused.

Stanchfield's Argument.

Justice Goff nodded at Mr. Stanchfield, who then gave his argument for a new trial and for an arrest of judgment. Justice Goff denied the application for a new trial. But, when Mr. Stanchfield reviewed the case in the effort to have the judgment permanently arrested he was permitted to go on without interruption, save for an occasional question by the Justice.

The main point of Mr. Stanchfield's argument was that the indictment against Hyde was based upon parts of three different sections of the Penal Code, and that the District Attorney had failed to prove that any personal advantage had come to Hyde because of any transactions that occurred between him and Joseph G. Robin. He maintained that the only thing that Hyde had been found guilty of was a thing that was done every day by all sorts of public officials. He said that under the law, as interpreted by District Attorney Whitman, even Justices of the Supreme Court might be found guilty of bribery, and that no man would be safe in conducting even the most ordinary affairs of life.

"Suppose," said Mr. Stanchfield, "a Justice of the Supreme Court should know a very honest and worthy lawyer who had a hard job in earning a living in the fierce competition that he would meet in this city. Suppose the Justice desired to lend this struggling lawyer a helping hand and asked a brother Justice to appoint him as a receiver or a referee. In such a case as this there would be no promises and no rewards, but the Justice of whom the favor was asked would know that if he granted it that he would be in a position to ask some favor of the Justice whom he had obliged."

Mr. Stanchfield wanted to know if this would be bribery within the meaning of the law. He insisted that such a case as this would be precisely the same as the case of Hyde.

Mr. Stanchfield put another hypothetical case. Supposing, he said, that a proprietor of a newspaper had asked a Mayor to name one of his reporters as his private secretary, with the understanding that if this were done the newspaper would treat him with consideration during his term of office. "Would that be bribery?" he asked.

Attacks the Indictment.

Mr. Whitman and his two assistants vigorously nodded their heads. Mr. Stanchfield noted the action, and said that he dissented from this view. Then Mr. Stanchfield said that no crime had been proved; that the court had misdirected the jury, and refused to instruct the jury according to law; that the verdict was not the result of fair deliberation on the part of the jury, and that all the facts stated in the indictment were not sufficient to constitute a crime.

"Your Honor is aware," said Mr. Stanchfield, "that the various counts in the case did not go sufficiently far to apprise the defendant of the nature of the act of which he was accused. That the loan of the Northern Bank to the Carnegie Trust Company was of personal benefit and advantage to Hyde was a legal conclusion only. The crux of the case rests upon the proposition whether there did flow from the transaction between Hyde and Robin something of value to Hyde.

"Your Honor, with such a long experience on the bench, knows that the prosecution must prove what it alleges in the indictment. That indictment tells of a loan of $130,000 that was made by the Northern Bank to the Carnegie Trust Company, but fails to tell where it was of personal benefit to the defendant, and the onus rests upon the prosecuting officer to prove that that loan was of personal benefit.

"Mr. Whitman and Mr. Moss appreciated the necessity of making that proof. The Prosecutor declared in answer to my argument that, subsequent to that loan made by the Northern Bank to the Carnegie Trust Company, Mr. Hyde secured $10,000 on the note of his secretary. That note was not at first indorsed by Mr. Hyde. After it went to the Carnegie Trust Company and was brought back Mr. Hyde indorsed it. Now, that $10,000 was deposited, with the exception of $200, in the bank by Mr. Hyde's secretary, Smith, to his (Smith's) credit. The $200 about which there has been so much ado was taken back to the Carnegie Trust

Continued on Page 3.

TO OPPOSE MRS. LITTLETON.

New York Delegates to Fight Plan to Compel Levy to Sell Monticello.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A woman's activity led to a conference of New York Democratic Congressmen in the office of Representative William Sulzer at the Capitol to-day, and, as a result of the gathering, Jefferson M. Levy will have strong support from the State delegation in his opposition to Mrs. Martin W. Littleton's crusade for the acquisition of Monticello, Mr. Levy's Virginia estate, by the Federal Government.

Mrs. Littleton is back in Washington, fighting for her cause, and in a local afternoon newspaper to-day has a page advertisement, addressed to "The People of the United States," signed by her, and pleading for support for the Monticello purchase bill.

The conference was attended by thirteen of the twenty-two Democratic members from New York, and was held at the request of friends of Representative Levy, who felt the time had come for them to oppose the plan of Mrs. Littleton to force Mr. Levy to part with Monticello.

It was said that Representatives Sulzer, George, and Goldfogle were among those who arranged for the meeting. Mr. Levy addressed his colleagues, and told them that he had been much embarrassed by the activity of Mrs. Littleton in the matter of Monticello. He assured them that he would take excellent care of the property during his life and would provide, by will, or otherwise, for the preservation of Monticello after his death.

All the men present were agreed in their opinions on the subject and, while no vote was taken, it was tacitly understood that they would oppose the resolution to take possession of Monticello.

The delegation discussed the immigration question, but no action was taken, although it was apparent that most of those present intended to vote against the Burnett literacy-test bill.

SAFE FROM WOMEN IN JAIL.

That Is Why the Man Is Glad to Go Back to the Penitentiary.

Pietro Pravato will go back to the Houston (Texas) Penitentiary in a few days to finish his life sentence as a murderer. Now he is waiting in the Yonkers Jail while the necessary papers are made ready. And Pietro, though he is only 28 years old, doesn't care. For nearly a year he has been at liberty, after escaping from the Texas prison, but now he is ready to go back.

When he was a boy of 13 he came to this country from Italy, and settled in Texas. He prospered and presently had enough money to send for the girl whom he had vowed he would marry, though she was only 11 and he 13 when he sailed away from Italy.

The girl came and a friend of Pravato saw her. He paid her attentions, and Pravato was heartbroken when he saw that the girl preferred his friend to himself. He was angered also, and one night he shot his friend. The man died, and Pietro, not yet 21, was sentenced for life to the Houston Penitentiary. That was seven and a half years ago.

Two days before last Christmas Pietro escaped, and made his way North. He got work with a barber in Yonkers, and began to hope that his troubles were at an end. But the barber frequently left Pietro in charge of the shop, and the barber's young wife got in the habit of visiting there when her husband was away. Last week she and Pietro ran away.

The barber called in the police. The couple were traced to Schenectady, and Tuesday Lieut. McGowan of the Yonkers police arrested them there. Already the wife was ready to return to her husband, and gladly made the journey home. In the station house there was a reconciliation, and the barber and his wife departed leaving Pietro a prisoner. And then some one noticed the similarity between the photograph of Pietro which the barber had furnished to help catch him, and the photograph of an escaped murderer sought by the Texas authorities. They accused Pietro, and Pietro did not try to deny his identity.

"I'll be glad to get back to jail," he said. "I'll see no women there."

CURRENCY SHORTER SOON.

Kenyon Cox's Design for Six-Inch Government Notes Approved.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—With the end of the preparations for revolutionary changes in the design and size of American currency almost in sight, Secretary MacVeagh of the Treasury Department expects to give the order for printing the new notes to Director Ralph of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing about Feb. 15—almost at the end of his administration. It will require eighteen months to accomplish the change.

Secretary MacVeagh advanced to the final stage of preparation to-day when he engaged Kenyon Cox, an artist of New York, to design the back of the notes, which will be the same for all denominations of all classes of notes—United States notes, coin certificates, and National bank notes. By adopting only one design for the back of the notes, Mr. MacVeagh believes that feature of the currency can be given over to art, permitting changes and improvements to be made easily.

Mr. Cox to-day submitted to the Secretary the general features of the design he contemplated and they were approved tentatively. The design is symbolic of progress and peace, showing the development of the Nation in the lines of labor and commerce. The new currency will be two-thirds the size of that now in circulation, its dimensions being 6 by 2½ inches.

NEW HYDROPLANE SHIP.

Prof. Bell Announces Invention That May Break Cross-Ocean Record.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 4.—Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, who is on his way from Baddeck to his Winter home at Washington, announces a remarkable hydroplane invention that is likely to have a wide and important significance. The credit of the invention, he states, goes to Fred Baldwin, who has charge of the Bell laboratory.

"We have evolved what we call a hydro-drome," said Prof. Bell. "I believe it will have a revolutionary effect on methods of water propulsion. The boat is driven by an aerial propeller, and rises only about one foot and a half above the water. It is supported by hydro surfaces like knife blades arranged in three ladder-like forms under the keel of the vessel. These hydro surfaces differ from the known hydro surfaces in the fact that they are not flat.

"Driven by a 70 horse power engine, this boat has attained the speed of fifty miles an hour, while ordinary hydroplanes, with engines many times as powerful, can only travel, at their highest speed, at about thirty-five miles an hour. The boat weighs 1,300 pounds and carries two men. When it gets under way the boat rises out of the water, and, supported by the knife-like planes dipping into the sea, travels easily and swiftly.

"This new boat of ours operates just as well in rough weather as in good. There is no motion and no spray. It is easy to imagine what changes will take place if this invention proves applicable to ocean travel.

"We will be crossing the Atlantic in record time. The hydro-drome is christened 'Jonah,' and it has a remarkable future before it."

HORNBLOWER WARNS PATRICK NOT TO SUE

Counsel for Executors of Probated Rice Will Says Forgery Charge Was Well Proved.

AGREES WITH MILLIKEN

Any Attempt by Pardoned Man to Acquire Control of Rice Estate Would be Suicidal, Lawyer Declares.

William B. Hornblower, who as counsel for the executors of the first and acknowledged will of William M. Rice, denounced as a forgery the Patrick will of 1900—a contention in which he was sustained by the Surrogate, the Appellate Division, and the Court of Appeals—issued a statement last night contradicting the arguments now advanced by Patrick as grounds for contesting the accepted will and substituting the one making him trustee of the Rice estate.

Mr. Hornblower pointed out that Patrick, who now speaks of "a secret trust" under which the residuary Rice estate was bequeathed to him, has never disclosed the terms of that trust. He warned Patrick to confine himself to proving his innocence of the murder charge, inasmuch as any attempt to clear himself of the charge of forging the will, he said, would be, in the words of Patrick's brother-in-law, Mr. Milliken, "suicidal."

"In all my professional experience," said Mr. Hornblower, "I have never known a case more conclusively proved than the case against Patrick as to the will of 1900. The decision of the Surrogate was affirmed by the Appellate Division and by the Court of Appeals after elaborate arguments by Patrick's counsel in opposition, both courts being unanimous. During the entire course of the trial Patrick never once offered to appear in court and testify in person as to the validity of his will and thereby subject himself to cross-examination. The two witnesses to the will, Short and Myers, refused to testify on the ground that their testimony would tend to incriminate them. This they did under the advice of counsel for Patrick.

"Notwithstanding the failure of Patrick to testify on his own behalf, and notwithstanding the instructions of Patrick's counsel to the two witnesses to the will to decline to answer on the ground that their testimony would tend to incriminate them, we proceeded to affirmatively prove by expert witnesses and by witnesses familiar with the handwriting of the testator, and by other evidence, that the Patrick will was a forgery. The testimony on this point was conclusive.

"It was shown, among other circumstances and facts, that the signature of Rice, which appeared four times at the end of the four separate sheets of paper constituting the alleged will, was undoubtedly made from a tracing. The circumstance that the four signatures if superimposed corresponded exactly with each other within one-sixtieth of an inch showed beyond any question that the signatures were forged. The other testimony was equally conclusive.

"I do not anticipate, therefore, that Patrick will take any steps to reopen the will question, and of course there is not the remotest possibility of his succeeding in any such attempt."

Patrick declared last night that he had no desire to know the contents of Mr. Hornblower's statement nor to comment upon it. William M. K. Olcott, his attorney, was also unwilling to comment on it, saying that the will case was before he represented Patrick, and that he could therefore not speak with certainty as to dates and facts.

LOST SWEETHEARTS FOUND.

Boy and Girl Told His Mother's Friend They Were Married.

Sixteen-year-old Marion Ege and George Chopin, her eighteen-year-old sweetheart, who disappeared from their homes in the Bronx on Wednesday of last week, were found last night in the home of Mrs. Shea, an old friend of the Chopin family, at 543 West 109th Street. The youngsters were found when Mrs. Chopin, the boy's mother, recalled Mrs. Shea and suspected that her son might have gone there.

The couple were heart-broken when they were separated at the Morrisania Police Station, where they were locked up, the girl charged with improper guardianship and the boy with abduction. They said that they had not met by appointment on Wednesday of last week, but encountering each other at 139th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, had decided to run away together.

The girl had been living with her brother-in-law, Anton Herman of 601 East 139th Street, her mother being dead, and Chopin lived with his parents at 2,330 Washington Avenue. They went to the home of Mrs. Shea, and Chopin told her they had just been married and wanted to rent a room. Mrs. Shea could not accommodate them and they searched until midnight before they found a room at 250 West 100th Street. There they had been living since, taking their meals at Mrs. Shea's.

They had run out of funds and, with her permission the girl said, Chopin had pawned two of her rings.

LIVE ALLIGATORS IN PAWN.

They Gave Your Uncle So Much Trouble He Sent Them to the Zoo.

Three alligators that had been pawned here found their way into the Zoo in Central Park yesterday. Bill Snyder, head keeper, told the story of their arrival. It began, he said, when a man walked into a pawn shop near Times Square soon after the shop opened for business yesterday morning. He was lugging the three alligators, and, explaining that he was broke, said he wanted to pawn them.

Snyder got into the story when the clerk called him up to ask what price three small alligators would bring in the open reptile market. The keeper suggested that $30 might be a fair price for them.

The pawn broker was willing to take the risk and the owner of the reptiles pledged them for $15. Afterward the pawn broker regretted his philanthropy and that is the way the "security" for the loan got to Central Park.

The alligator gave the pawn broker so much trouble that he did not have time to attend to regular business. In despair he called up Central Park and asked Snyder to take the alligators. He reported that the three were moving about so fast that he could not follow them.

Snyder consented to accept the responsibility and Bob Hurton, his assistant, was detailed to visit the pawn shop and conduct the alligators to the Zoo.

"I am willing to wager that this is the first time an alligator has been pawned in New York," said Snyder.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER
of
THE NEW YORK TIMES
NEXT SUNDAY

There will be an extraordinary demand for it. The edition is limited to regular readers. You can become one by placing your order with your newsdealer to-day to deliver The New York Times to you regularly. Then you will get next Sunday's Times, containing

Four Christmas Pictures
Painted by
Four Famous Artists
For The New York Times

COL. GRACIE DIES, HAUNTED BY TITANIC

"We Must Get Them All in the Boats," Last Words of the Man Who Helped to Save Many.

SAW PARTING OF THE ASTORS

And Testified to the Devotion of Isidor and Ida Straus, Who Preferred Death to Separation.

Haunted by his memories of the wreck of the Titanic and never completely recovered from the shock of his experiences in that disaster, Col. Archibald Gracie, U. S. A., retired, died yesterday morning in his apartment at the Hotel St. Louis, in East Thirty-second Street. Death was immediately due to a complication of diseases, but the members of his family and his physicians felt that the real cause was the shock he suffered last April when he went down with the ship and was rescued later after long hours on a half-submerged raft.

After the Carpathia had brought the Titanic survivors to New York Col. Gracie did nothing to banish the tragedy from his thoughts. On the contrary, he spent the succeeding months in correspondence with other survivors, gathering data for his book, "The Truth About the Titanic." The events of the night of the wreck were constantly in his mind. The manuscript of his work on the subject had finally been completed and sent to the printers when his last illness came. In his last hours the memories of the disaster did not leave him. Rather they crowded thicker, and he was heard to say:

"We must get them into the boats. We must get them all into the boats."

Mrs. Gracie and their daughter had been fearful for him for some weeks past. He was well enough, however, to be up and about until shortly before his death, and so recently as Thanksgiving afternoon he attended the reception at the Hotel Gotham which he and Mrs. Gracie gave to introduce their daughter, Edith Temple Gracie.

Col. Gracie was a member of an old New York family, although he himself was born in Mobile, Ala., in 1858, and made his home in Washington. He was the fifth Archibald Gracie in direct descent. He was formerly very well known here in the real estate field, particularly for his part in the sale of the Stevens property in Hoboken to the Lackawanna Railroad. He was married in 1890 to Constance Elise Schack. The ceremony took place in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, and at that same church the funeral services will be held on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment will be at Woodlawn.

In the wreck of the Titanic Col. Gracie was still clinging to the rail of the topmost deck after the wave had passed that swept her just before her final plunge.

"When the ship plunged down," he said in one of his first accounts of the tragedy, "I was forced to let go, and I was swirled around and around for what seemed an interminable time. Eventually I came to the surface to find the sea a mass of tangled wreckage.

"Luckily, I was unhurt, and, casting about, managed to seize a wooden grating floating near by. When I had recovered my breath I discovered a large canvas and cork life-raft which had floated up. A man, whose name I did not learn, was struggling toward it from some wreckage to which he had clung. I cast off and helped him to get on the raft, and we then began the work of rescuing those who had jumped into the sea and were floundering in the water.

"When dawn broke there were thirty of us on the raft, standing knee deep in the icy water and afraid to move lest the cranky craft be overturned. Several unfortunates, benumbed and half dead, besought us to save them and one or two made an effort to reach us, but we had to warn them away.

"The hours that elapsed before we were picked up by the Carpathia were the longest and most terrible that I ever spent. We were afraid to turn around and look to see whether we were seen by passing craft, and when some one who was facing the stern passed the word that something that looked like a steamer was coming up, one of the men became hysterical under the strain. The rest of us, too, were near the breaking point."

In his testimony before the Senate Inquiry Committee, telling of the earlier events, Col. Gracie said:

"I saw Mr. Straus and Mrs. Straus, of whom I had seen a great deal during the voyage. I had heard them discussing it—that if they were going to die, they would die together. We tried to persuade Mrs. Straus to go alone, without her husband. She said, 'No.' Then we wanted to make an exception of the husband, too, because he was an elderly man, and he said 'No.' He would share his fate with the rest of the men. He would not go beyond. So I left them there.

"About the time we were ordered to take the boats I passed through the A deck, going from the stern toward the bow. I saw four gentlemen in the smoking room, three of whom I recognized as Mr. Millet, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Butt. The fourth gentleman I did not know, but afterward ascertained he was Mr. Ryerson. They seemed to be absolutely intent upon what they were doing and disregarding anything that was going on on the decks outside.

"This only incident I remember in particular was when Mrs. Astor was put in the boat. She was lifted up through the window and her husband helped her on the other side, and when she got in her husband was on one side of the window and I was on the other side. At the next window I heard Mr. Astor ask the second officer whether he would be allowed to go aboard this boat to protect his wife. The second officer said: 'No, Sir; no man is allowed in this boat or any of the boats till the ladies are off.' Mr. Astor then said: 'Well, tell me the number of this boat, so I may find her afterward,' or words to that effect. The answer came back, 'No. 4!'"

Col. Gracie was believed to have been the last survivor of the lost Titanic to leave the ship. Shortly before he sailed on her he had undergone an operation and was not in thoroughly restored health when he began the return trip to America.

For the last six years Col. and Mrs. Gracie had spent the social season in Washington. They entertained much. Their home there was at 1,527 Sixteenth Street, N. W.

WEBBER IN HAVANA; HAD GOOD POKER TRIP

Traveling Under Assumed Name, He Cleaned Out Passengers Who Played Against Him.

WIFE AIDS HIS INCOGNITO

Scribbles His Alias on Pad When He Hesitates — Rosenthal Case Informer in Cuba for Races.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—"Bridgey" Webber, one of the four informers after the murder of Herman Rosenthal whose testimony brought about the convictions of ex-Police Lieut. Charles Becker, leader of the Strong-Arm Squad, and the four gunmen, arrived here this afternoon under an assumed name. Before departing from New York Webber said he intended to take the trip to "get his nerve back." Apparently he did. On the way he thoroughly cleaned out such passengers as risked their wealth against him at poker.

The other passengers were not aware that Webber was aboard. He had engaged passage under another name, and none associated the dapper little man with the notorious gambler and informer.

Webber evaded questions as to his identity when the steamship arrived here, turning to his wife when a reporter who knew him addressed him as Webber, and remarking:

"What do you think? He takes me for 'Bridgey' Webber."

The gambler engaged rooms in a suburban hotel from a runner whom he had known in New York. He seemed in a hurry to get to his quarters. A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES stopped him, however, long enough to ask for his business card.

Webber answered he hadn't a card. It was suggested that it would be just as satisfactory if he wrote his name on a card. He was in a quandary until his wife seized the pad from his hands and wrote on it the asumed name.

Then Webber and his wife left the ship and were conveyed to their hotel. Webber is here, it is understood, to attend the race meeting and possibly to look things over in the gambling line.

The pasengers whose money Webber pocketed at poker were chagrined when the news became current, as it did shortly after the arrival of the ship, that their opponent had been the proprietor of the "Murder Rendezvous" at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, New York, and was a poker player second only to "Billiard Ball Jack" Rose in expertness.

Several of the men who had played with Webber almost daily from the time the steamship left New York said after his identity was revealed to them that there had been something strangely familiar in his face, although none of them had been able to place him.

CALLS PARKHURST A SCAMP.

Mayor Says He Can't "Enter Controversy with Unscrupulous People."

Benjamin E. Greenspan, a jeweler, and an admirer of Mayor Gaynor, after reading Dr. Parkhurst's letter to the Mayor, published last Monday, felt indignant over what the clergyman wrote about the Mayor. Mr. Greenspan wrote to the Mayor advising him to pay no attention to Dr. Parkhurst's letter, and to treat it with silent contempt. Mr. Greenspan yesterday received this reply from Mayor Gaynor:

City of New York,
Office of the Mayor.
December 3, 1912.

Dear Mr. Greenspan: I thank you for your good advice. Of course, I do not enter into any controversy with unscrupulous people, especially if they happen to be ministers of the Gospel. Among the ministers of the Gospel there are very few of such scamps. I have to go on with my work without regard to them.

Sincerely yours,
W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

"I do not believe in these attacks on our Mayor," said Mr. Greenspan yesterday. "Dr. Parkhurst had better devote his time to his religious work instead of entering into petty controversies with a man such as Mayor Gaynor. Dr. Parkhurst could spend his leisure to better advantage helping the poor."

CLARK REFUTES SLANDER.

Speaker Calls Upon Professor to Retract Charge of Drunkenness.

Special to The New York Times.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn., Dec. 4.—At a session of the Franklin County Teachers' Institute, held here on Nov. 20, an address was made by Prof. F. A. Barbour, teacher of English in the Ypsilanti (Mich.) Normal School, in the course of which he said that Speaker Champ Clark had been scheduled to make a speech at Ann Arbor, but had become so intoxicated in that city that fraternity brothers took him to their chapter house and put him to bed.

At the time much indignation was expressed by teachers and others at the uncalled-for attack, as nothing in the man's talk would naturally bring this up. The Franklin Repository, a local newspaper, adversely criticised the comment of Prof. Barbour. Speaker Clark has written a letter to the editor, in which he says:

"Barbour's statement is a malicious lie made out of whole cloth. I never took a drink at Ann Arbor in my life. I was never to any extent whatever under the influence of intoxicating liquor at Ann Arbor in my life. I never did drink much at any time. I have not tasted intoxicating liquor in any shape, form, or fashion since the fifth day of July, 1904.

"I have just written to Barbour notifying him that he must retract his statement or suffer the consequences. Col. Roosevelt felt under the necessity of suing two editors for slander on the same subject. I have been lied about until my patience is threadbare."

"Assuredly a novelty. Something to talk about," says The Eve. Sun of "ANATOL" at the LITTLE THEATRE.—Adv.

WOMEN TO USE BOMBS.

Suffragettes Threaten to Blow Up the House of Commons.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The militant suffragettes decided at a recent meeting to resort to the use of explosives in the event of the Government refusing to incorporate woman suffrage in the forthcoming Franchise bill. Such, at least, is the statement issued by a news agency to-day.

Volunteers are to be called for to use bombs both inside and outside the House of Commons.

CZAREVITCH MAY BE CRIPPLE.

It Is Not Certain That He Will Recover the Use of His Left Leg.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 5.—The Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent wires:

"The Czarevitch is still bedridden at Tsarskoe-Selo. A doctor is in continual attendance. An apparatus for the support of the left thigh and leg is being made for the journey to Gagry, on the Black Sea coast, on which the doctors insist.

"It is not yet certain whether the heir to all the Russias will ever recover the use of his left leg."

ENFORCE WIRELESS LAW.

Captain of Steamer Arrested for Not Having Auxiliary Equipment.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Capt. John Hall of the Transatlantic Steamship Numidian was arrested here to-day charged with violating a recent act of Congress regarding wireless equipment on passenger-carrying steamers.

The Government alleges that the Numidian did not have an auxiliary equipment sufficient to send a message 100 miles when the steamer sailed from Boston on Oct. 5.

HIGH PRICES HIT DARTMOUTH

Likely to Hurt College's Reputation for Cheap Living—Fees Raised.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 4.—The high cost of living is looming up as a real menace for Dartmouth students, and threatens to destroy one of the proudest boasts of the institution, that a youth could live here as cheaply as in any college in the country.

Announcement has been made that the tuition for next year will be raised from $125 to $140, and that room rents will be increased.

The boarding club managers state that if prices of provisions remain at their present figures, they will have to raise their rates, too.

PASTORS AT ODDS ON SPORTS

Hempstead Methodist Objects to Episcopal Boxing Match.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Opinions among the clergy of Hempstead differ as to what is an elevating form of sport. To-morrow night St. George's Club, in which the Rev. Charles Snedeker of St. George's Episcopal Church is a leading spirit, is to give an exhibition of boxing and wrestling. The Rev. William Burgwin, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this village, has written a letter protesting against the matches. Mr. Snedeker in his reply has invited Mr. Burgwin to come to the matches.

St. George's Club has for its home the gymnasium given by Mrs. E. H. Harriman in memory of her husband.

TO BLOCK TAFT NOMINEES.

Democratic Programme to Let Few Pass Seems Well Defined.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Although no concerted action has been arranged, it is pretty well understood among Democratic Senators that few, if any, of the nominations which President Taft sends in at this session will be confirmed.

Enough Democratic Senators who are on the ground are agreed that President Taft should leave existing vacancies to be filled by the Democratic Party to make it certain that only "necessary" appointments will meet Senatorial confirmation. Appointments to the foreign service are excepted, and others, which if not made, might be harmful to public business.

CHARGES AGAINST CHANDLER

Widow Says Bull Moose Leader Got Estate by Threats.

Walter M. Chandler, the Bull Moose Congressman, who was elected from the Nineteenth District last month, was accused, in an affidavit submitted on Monday to Supreme Court Justice Page, of defrauding a client, Mrs. Florence M. Myers, of $30,000, due her from the estate of her husband, Philip V. Myers of F. V. Myers & Co., linen importers, at 27 White Street.

The affidavit was in answer to a demurrer to the suit filed last March by Mrs. Myers, asking an accounting from Mr. Chandler of his transactions regarding the estate of her husband. The affidavit, which was made by Mrs. Myers, charges that Chandler induced her to engage him, in 1908, as her lawyer during the lifetime of her husband and in all matters regarding his estate after his death, by threats "to expose her past life," if she refused to employ him.

On Aug. 30, 1909, after the death of her husband, Mrs. Myers charged that, by similar threats, Chandler influenced her to assign to him her interest in her husband's estate. One of the statements of the affidavit is that he told her he would make her "washlady at Sing Sing," if she did not make the assignment.

HALT PRESIDENTIAL PENSION.

Appropriations Committee Reject Plan of Granting House Seat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A proposal to pension ex-Presidents of the United States, linked with the proposition to grant to them seats on the floor of the House of Representatives, without the right of voting, was rejected by the Appropriations Committee of the House when it met to-day to consider the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The sub-committee draft of the bill contained an item submitted by Representative Burleson of Texas, Chairman of the Democratic caucus of the House, for a pension of $17,500 for each ex-President, and a life seat for him in the House. Representative Johnson of South Carolina, Chairman of the sub-committee, opposed the Burleson amendment, but was outnumbered when the original vote was taken.

In the full committee, sentiment was overwhelmingly against the Burleson amendment. Chairman Fitzgerald led the opposition, primarily because he thought it would be a mistake to make ex-Presidents life members of the House. He insisted that the Burleson plan involved general legislation, which should not be attached to an appropriation bill, unless intended to safeguard the expenditure of public money.

TURKS TO FEED BULGAR ARMY

And the Bulgarians Besieging Adrianople Will Send Rations Each Day Into the Town.

ENVOYS TO MEET IN LONDON

Peace Conference to Begin Friday, Dec. 13—Greece Will Take Part in It.

NO LIMIT TO ARMISTICE

But It Can Be Ended by Either Side on 48 Hours' Notice — Greek-Bulgarian Fighting Denied.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 5.—In the absence of the official publication of the full text of the Balkan armistice contradictory statements regarding its terms come from the Bulgarian and Turkish capitals.

A Sofia telegram says that the besieged Turkish fortresses are not to be revictualed. On the other hand Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, The Daily Telegraph's special correspondent now at Constantinople, who had Nazim Pasha's telegram to the acting Minister of War announcing the conclusion of the armistice translated to him by a War Office official, says the terms provide that the soldiers and civil population of Adrianople and Scutari shall receive one day's ration each day of the armistice, which will last until the end of the peace negotiations.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett is able to supplement Nazim Pasha's telegram by further details given to him by officials. He says the garrisons of Adrianople and Scutari have the right to make good any damage to their defenses so long as they do not break fresh ground, and the besiegers can also strengthen their intrenchments and make good any damage.

The difficult problem of feeding Adrianople day by day has been settled by a very simple and practical expedient. The Turkish Army at Tchatalja will feed the Bulgarian Army in front of the Turkish lines, and the Bulgarian Army besieging Adrianople will daily hand over a similar quantity of provisions, amounting to a day's ration for every man, woman and child in the place, to the beleaguered garrison. This will save the Bulgarians the task of transporting food from Kirk-Kilisseh to Tchatalja and the Turks from having to send food from Constantinople to Adrianople. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett adds:

"This war has been full of dramatic and unique situations, and surely this spectacle of two armies which ten days ago were engaged in a life and death struggle now mutually feeding one another is almost without precedent in war.

"Men very seldom keep up a quarrel after they have eaten one another's bread and salt, and this arrangement is a happy augury for peace. I presume that a similar arrangement will be arrived at for Scutari."

The Times's correspondent at Sofia agrees with other correspondents there that the conditions of the armistice provide that the besieged fortresses shall not be reprovisioned. He adds:

"The concession with regard to the suspension of hostilities at Scutari involved far greater sacrifice on the part of King Nicholas, who had just taken command of the investing army and brought up new heavy artillery.

"His Majesty, who is stated to have been informed from Athens that the Bulgarian delegates had agreed to the Turkish demand for the provisioning of the besieged towns, was at first inclined to demur to the suspension, but concurred when he was assured that the Bulgarian delegates had rejected the demand.

"The King was naturally alarmed at the prospect of having to feed the Scutari garrison and complained to the Bulgarian Minister at Cettinje, but agreed on learning that the proposal was never entertained, and no expression of dissent on his part has been received here."

Greeks Wanted Yanina.

The Daily Mail's Constantinople correspondent telegraphs under yesterday's date:

"I learn that the Greek armistice delegate definitely declined to sign the armistice unless the surrender of Yanina was included in the conditions. The Turkish delegates refused, and the Greek Plenipotentiary left the saloon railway carriage where the discussions had been carried on. The Bulgarians signed the armistice alone at 9:05.

"Tukey is consequently still at war with Greece."

Bennet Burleigh in a dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Mustapha Pasha says:

"The news of the conclusion of the armistice has reached here, and as it extends to Adrianople a Parlementaire

was sent out to inform the garrison this morning. It was about midnight that a wire was received from the Chief of Staff at Tchatalja by the military authorities at Mustapha Pasha directing them to cease all military operations against Adrianople, as the armistice had been signed. All firing was stopped.

"Last night, from 6 P. M. onward, there was a tremendous bombardment. The fire was continuous. The sky was rent with incessant, lightening-like flashes of bursting shells, while the crash and roar of guns was deafening. In the hills and valleys the population must have been appalled.

"Chukri Pasha, Commander of the garrison of Adrianople, who is celebrated for his fighting qualities, returned answer to the summons to surrender that he cared not how the Bulgarians came, whether as friends or foes. He would welcome them, or fight them with equal readiness, but he would not surrender without orders.

"The Turks last night even attempted a sortie, but, as usual, were repulsed with much loss."

The Peace Conference.

SOFIA, Dec. 4.—The peace plenipotentiaries representing Turkey, Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro will begin their work in London on Friday, Dec. 13.

The Bulgarian delegates in the peace negotiations have not been announced, but it is presumed that Dr. Daneff, President of the Chamber of Deputies, will head the mission, and it is expected that he will visit Bucharest before proceeding to London.

Public satisfaction at the completion of the armistice would be deeper but for the attitude of Greece, which not only excites annoyance in official quarters, but also arouses apprehension of future difficulties between Greece and the Balkan allies.

It is officially announced that the Greek plenipotentiaries at Baghtche did not definitely reject the terms of the armistice, but reserved their decision for twenty-four hours.

Even in the event of her declination to approve the armistice protocol Greece will participate in the peace negotiations in London.

The normal export and import of goods will be resumed to-morrow throughout Bulgaria. The railroads are fully equipped to handle the freight.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 4.—An official note issued this evening says:

"An armistice has been concluded with Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro. The state of war with Greece continues."

The only condition mentioned in the official communication to the press is that the troops will remain in the positions now occupied. It is understood that no limit has been placed on the armistice, which may be terminated by forty-eight hours' notice by either side.

It is reported that the Turkish and Bulgarian delegates will meet again to-morrow at Baghtche for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries for the peace conference.

ATHENS, Dec. 4.—Commenting on the conclusion of the armistice, the Athens newspapers express the conviction that the Greek Government will, if necessary, continue the war without its allies.

According to advices from Salonika, the Greeks are meeting with considerable opposition in Epirus. The Turkish Army which retreated from Monastir has not surrendered, but the submission of small detachments continues.

An official communication issued by the Minister of Marine, describing the operations of the Greek fleet during the war, gives details of the transport of 18,000 Bulgarian troops and 3,000 animals. The transports and convoying warships left Salonika on the morning of Nov. 27 and reached Dedeagatch at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the following day, being greeted by a squadron of the Greek Aegean fleet.

Bulgarian troops were drawn up on the decks and cheered heartily. The work of disembarkation was suspended at nightfall and continued the next morning. All were safely landed without a hitch by the evening of Nov. 29. The fleet then left Dedeagatch.

A semi-official statement denies the reported fighting at Seres between the Greeks and Bulgarians, and declares that the most friendly relations exist between the allies and between their armies. It says that there is reason to believe that the pourparlers between the Balkan States regarding peace terms will result in a common resolution to achieve the supreme object of the war, namely, the liberation of the Christian populations.

Two Conferences in London.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 5.—It is anticipated generally that Greece will ultimately adhere to the armistice, although in any case the practical consequences of her refusal to do so are not considered likely to be serious, as she intends to participate in the peace negotiations.

It is possible that two conferences will be sitting concurrently at London after next week. The proposal for an Ambassadorial conference reached the Austrian Foreign Office yesterday, and is said to have been sympathetically received by the Austrian Cabinet. Count von Berchtold, the Foreign Minister, however, is delaying his reply until he has consulted with the other members of the Triple Alliance. As Germany is known to favor the conference, it is expected that Austria will embrace the proposal, and the Ambassadors are likely to meet at the same time as the peace delegates.

With respect to the dispute between the allies, it appears that the Greek Government last Saturday addressed a dignified and touching appeal to the governments of the allies, beseeching them to take no action calculated to weaken or endanger the League. At the same time Greece offered all her naval and military resources in case Turkey declined to accept terms less damaging to what Greece regarded as the allies' best interests.

It is understood that this appeal forms an important historical document, which will show that Greece, far from having any intention to break away from the League, made the strongest efforts to maintain it in its original form.

A Constantinople dispatch to The Standard, says that, according to reports, the Bulgarian and Greek forces have reached the Gulf of Saros on forty Greek transports. Greek warships acted as a convoy. The allies bombarded the forts at Bulair and the town of Gallipoli.

Travellers reaching Constantinople from the Dardanelles report having heard a heavy cannonade.

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MILITARY LESSONS TAUGHT BY THE WAR

Aeroplanes Cannot Yet Drop Bombs with Accurate Aim, Says Frederick Palmer.

CAVALRY IS STILL USEFUL

Advantage of Night Attacks—The Need of Providing Infantry with Intrenching Tools.

By FREDERICK PALMER.

Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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SOFIA, Dec. 4.—The news of the signing of the armistice was not known in Sofia till this morning, but had been generally anticipated. It has been a day of drizzling snow and rain. There are no signs of celebration of an event that probably means the end of the war, the triumph of the national cause, a territorial addition, and economic benefit for every individual in the future great development of the country.

Such a calm attitude is disappointing to journalists who want to write about cheering crowds and excited men standing on tables in cafés and directing the singing of national songs, but there is nothing of the kind. There have been from 8,000 to 12,000 killed in the seven weeks' fighting, and people are considering the cost rather than a celebration, as every one has some relative at the front, and is waiting, in the absence of official lists, for letters to learn whether their relatives are alive or dead.

Many superficially wounded, returning home on furloughs, bring the first news to their villages of comrades killed. One of these, with whom I talked on the way from Mustapha Pasha, explained how he had to tell two wives in his village of the death of their husbands.

Now, after the conclusion of the armistice, we may consider the lessons, in view of accumulated facts and observations, of the first war with big masses of troops in a campaign of literally Napoleonic brilliancy accomplished with modern arms.

The number of their casualties, which the Bulgarians consider a quite secondary matter, is not yet officially stated, but is generally estimated at between 50,000 and 75,000 killed and wounded—about one in six. This is a low ratio, owing to the small calibre of the Turkish Mauser bullet.

The average man's first question is as to the result of the use of the aeroplane in a big war. Thirty aeroplanes of different types were located on the green pasture levels of the Maritza Valley. There were frequent flights both by Bulgarian officers and professional aviators who had military observers with them. The altitude was never lower than 1,000 feet, and usually between 1,200 and 1,500 feet, out of danger of rifle fire.

One aeroplane, which went up 1,000 feet, received several bullets, but the results were not serious enough to compel it to descend. Its aviator was later killed by a mischance—a bad landing near the hangars.

It was demonstrated that bombs dropped from aeroplanes readily set fire to a city or to large inflammable buildings, but could not be dropped with accuracy enough, keeping at safe heights from infantry fire, to hit battery positions or small bodies of troops.

The results in reconnaissance work were not as sensational as has been reported in regard to some European manoeuvres, but were highly important. It was easy for the trained military observer, though not for the professional aviator, after familiarizing himself in a number of fights with the terrain, to detect new battery positions, infantry trenches, or any considerable number of troops in open country, though not under cover of trees or streets. Where a first flight leaves the observer in doubt as to the nature of an object, a return flight usually brings a definite conclusion. There were no aeroplanes with the army which fought its way to Tchatalja.

Although so much has been heard of the work of the Creusot guns and the infantry, it should not be implied that the Bulgarian cavalry, on account of the paucity of its numbers relative to the whole force, was inactive or that anything occurred to show that cavalry has become a superfluous branch.

There were no old-fashioned cavalry charges or sabre-to-sabre conflicts with the enemy's cavalry, but the Bulgarian troopers were kept very busy guarding communications, acting as a screen, and enveloping the enemy's infantry. Cavalry is still valuable in reconnaissances, for the aeroplane is unable to fly low because of its vulnerability.

The advantage of night attacks owing to the confusion of the defenders' aim due to flashes of shell bursts and rifles was demonstrated, with such valorous troops as the Bulgarians. Though the Bulgarians fixed bayonets at 1,000 yards and the wisdom of their officers alone held the men back, relatively few soldiers ever came to actual bayonet attack. Those who did were the exception, but they proved that good bayonets and thorough bayonet drill are still important. When the contact came the Bulgarians had confidence in their training, while the Turks were clumsy. It was the difference between a good dueling swordsman and an amateur. Strategic points in a line will continue to be taken by the bayonet.

European observers agree that the Bulgarian infantry in rushing positions in face of automatic rapid firers and before the enemy's batteries had been silenced or weakened performed prodigies of valor, which could hardly be expected of other European soldiers.

The lessons for our country are the importance of a soldier carrying intrenching tools ready for use in making cover, and the need of ample field artillery, so important in preparing a way for infantry attack. Artillery cannot be trained in a hurry.

EUROPE STILL NERVOUS.

Consular Affair Now Chief Danger in Austro-Servian Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 5.—Austro-Servian relations are still causing grave anxiety. Austria, according to a Belgrade dispatch, is again pressing her demands and asking for an immediate reply.

The Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, on what is regarded as Foreign Office authority, states that Austria will not hesitate to deliver an ultimatum to Servia, with a peremptory time limit, unless the Consul Prochaska affair is adjusted in a manner agreeable to the Vienna Government without further delay. The Consular incident is described as being now the main danger in the Austro-Servian situation.

Belgrade dispatches state that Austria's extensive military precautions are viewed there with growing apprehension. Three hundred thousand men are assembled within striking distance of the Servian frontier, and Austrian gunboats are patrolling the Danube.

With regard to the Adriatic question, it is stated that Servia has become resigned loyally to accept the decision of the great powers.

The Daily Mail's Vienna correspondent says:

"Profound unrest has been caused by the uncertainty of the situation. The depression of the money market and the nervousness resulting from the measures taken by the army administration are showing themselves strikingly in several directions. In Galicia there has been a run on the savings banks, while a number of landowners have had valuable art treasures transferred from their country seats to Vienna at great expense."

The Vienna correspondent of The Times, however, takes an optimistic view of the situation. He says that, despite the possibilities of an international conflict which undoubtedly exist, the preservation of peace is believed in authoritiative quarters of Vienna to be still the major probability of the situation.

A Vienna dispatch to The Daily Mail says:

"Profound dismay has been caused in financial circles here by the action of the Hungarian Government in introducing a bill in Parliament empowering the Government to proclaim a moratorium (suspension of specie payments by Government banks) in case of need."

ROME, Dec. 4.—The Giornale d'Italia says in reference to the proposed peace negotiations in London, that the powers will intrust to their respective embassies there the task of dealing, in conjunction with Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, with the questions arising through the Balkan war.

With respect to Albanian autonomy, the paper says, an agreement already exists between the powers, including Russia, and it is hoped that a peaceful solution of the difficulty between Austria and Servia will be found by granting Servia a commercial outlet to the Adriatic.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 5.—Servia has issued a decree calling up for service all the men in the country capable of bearing arms, according to a news agency dispatch from Sofia, which states that the information was obtained from an authoritative source.

The tangle among the powers becomes more accentuated as the days pass without the discovery of a means of unraveling it.

Russia has retorted to what she terms the "rattling of the German sword" by the Imperial Chancellor, by saying that a repetition of the methods resorted to when the occupation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina caused a crisis will not now be admitted.

The prominence given by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg to the idea of war is resented by the newspapers of St. Petersburg. The general trend of their comment is voiced by the Novoe Vremya, which says:

"History is repeating itself, but it is not so easy now to force Russian diplomacy into a faint-hearted retreat. Such intimidation will frighten nobody."

ITALIAN TREATY APPROVED.

Only the Socialists Oppose the Peace Compact with Turkey.

ROME, Dec. 4.—After two days' discussion, the peace treaty between Turkey and Italy, known as the Treaty of Lausanne, has been approved by the Chamber of Deputies. The vote was 335 to 24, the minority being Socialists.

Premier Giolitti, in replying to-day to various speeches in the Chamber, said the Italian occupation of islands in the Aegean Sea was merely a military measure, and had been so declared to the Powers. Peace between Italy and Turkey had been concluded before the declaration of war between Turkey and the Balkan States. Therefore, he argued, Greece could make no complaint with regard to these islands.

Italy, continued the Premier, had asked for guarantees for the protection of the inhabitants of the islands in case of evacuation by the Italians. If evacuation took place before peace was arranged between Greece and Turkey, Italy could not oppose the islands' occupation by Greece. If evacuation took place after the conclusion of peace, Italy could fulfil whatever terms were agreed upon in the treaty between Turkey and the Balkan allies. At any rate, through the Treaty of Lausanne, Italy was free to make her voice heard in the European Concert in favor of the legitimate interests of other peoples.

The Premier gave details of the proposed expenditure of the first $10,000,000 appropriated for Tripoli. At the conclusion of his remarks he received an ovation.

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DESERT GERMAN MINISTRY.

Catholic Centrists in Reichstag Make Declaration of War.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—As anticipated in my telegram of Sunday night, open war has started between Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and the all-powerful Catholic Centre Party. A formal declaration of hostilities was made in the Reichstag this afternoon by Dr. Spahn, leader of the Centre Party.

It is too early at this hour to anticipate the consequences of the rupture between the Government and the political organization which for many years past has been its chief Parliamentary supporter.

Dr. Spahn attacked the recent decision of the Federal Council with reference to the anti-Jesuit laws as an "intolerable interference with civil and religious freedom." "In these circumstances," he declared, "we cannot continue to have confidence that the Imperial Chancellor and the Federal Council will give to the Catholics in the German Empire just treatment, and our conduct will be governed accordingly."

A storm of cheers arose from the Catholic members when Dr. Spahn finished his speech.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, who listened to the statement which may seal his official doom, immediately rose to reply. He denied that the action of the Federal Council was either aggressive or reactionary, and warned the Centre Party against the perils of making the Jesuit question the keystone of their political programme. Forty million German protestants, he said, were united in their opposition to the Jesuits; no amount of rhetoric or display of injured innocence on the part of the Centre Party could obliterate that fact.

The Chancellor's speech made an excellent impression on the non-Catholic sections of the House, which greeted it with applause.

SUMPTUOUS LONDON DINNER.

Mr. Moore Entertains Distinguished English Company at the Ritz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—George Gordon Moore of New York gave a dinner at the Ritz Hotel last night which in magnificence and sumptuousness has never been surpassed in the history of brilliant entertainments held in that smart hotel. The dinner was given in the ballroom, which was converted into a flower garden. On the dining table, which was of semi-circular shape, were the most wonderful orchids, for which extravagant prices had been paid. Some of the magnificence of the entertainment in this respect may be gained when it is said that $2,000 was paid for the flowers alone.

Covers were laid for thirty people, all of whom received souvenirs of the occasion in the form of valuable jewelry. For instance, the women found at their places mandarin oranges in each of which was inclosed a gold box filled with bonbons. During the dinner the guests were entertained from two stages, on one of which was a troupe of negro singers, while from the one on the opposite side of the ballroom an orchestra discoursed music at intervals. At the close of the dinner the ballroom was cleared, and at 11 o'clock dancing began.

The company was practically all English, comprising many well-known people, among whom were Premier and Mrs. Asquith, Gen. Sir John French, Lord Basil Blackwood, Lady Diana Manners, Lady Violet Charteris, the Countess Clonmell, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Asquith, Lord Elcho, Lord Vernon, and Lady Cunard.

Mr. Moore will sail on the Mauretania on Saturday.

MRS. HOSTETTER WEDS.

Marriage to Anson Wood Burchard to Take Place in Registry Office To-day.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The marriage of Anson Wood Burchard and Mrs. Theodore Hostetter, both of New York, will take place here to-morrow, which is the date originally set. It is understood that the Registry office will be the scene of the wedding instead of St. George's, Hanover Square, for which it was first arranged. Mr. Burchard has returned from Berlin, and with him is E. W. Rice, who, it is understood, will act as best man.

Mrs. Hostetter's daughter, Greta, who has been with her, will sail on the Mauretania on Saturday.

MISS GLADYS GRACE A BRIDE.

Married to Capt. Hamilton Grace at St. Peter's, Eaton Square.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The wedding of Capt. Hamilton Grace and Miss Gladys Grace, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Grace, formerly of New York, now of Battle Abbey, took place to-day at St. Peter's, Eaton Square. The bride is the sister of the Countess of Donoughmore.

The seven bridesmaids were dressed as shepherdesses.

GOLD DEPOSITS AT PANAMA.

Rich Quartz Also on a Plantation the United States Will Buy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Dec. 4.—Rich alluvial deposits of gold have been discovered near Empire. They are believed to be an old Spanish mine.

Rich quartz has also been found on a plantation which is the property of Col. B. B. Duncan, but within the Zone. It will be bought by the United States when the Claims Commission meets soon.

JAPANESE CABINET OUT.

Prince Katsura or Count Terauchi Likely to be New Premier.

TOKIO, Dec. 4.—Premier Saionji and the other members of the Cabinet resigned to-day as a result of the crisis brought about by the difficulty of finding a successor as War Minister to Gen. Uyehera.

It is expected that either Prince Katsura or Count Terauchi, Governor General of Korea, will be asked to form a new Cabinet.

Honor to M. W. Littleton in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Martin W. Littleton, who arrived in London a few days ago, will be the guest of honor on Friday of the newly formed American Luncheon Club. Mr. Littleton, who is here on business, will sail for home on Dec. 14.

FORBIDS DIPLOMATS TO WED FOREIGNERS

German Chancellor Revives a Bismarck Regulation to Guard State Secrets.

MANY AMERICAN WIVES

List Includes Wife of Ambassador at Washington, Which Is Stirred by Announcement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—According to a Berlin dispatch to The Daily Express, the Imperial Chancellor has forbidden all members of the German Diplomatic Corps to marry women of foreign nationality. Hereafter all diplomats who disobey the injunction will be regarded as having resigned from the diplomatic service.

This curious prohibition is explained on the ground that it will tend to prevent the leakage of Germany's diplomatic secrets.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—The entry of American-born wives into the German Diplomatic Corps is forbidden from now on, according to a ruling of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, who has restored the regulation made by the late Prince Bismarck prohibiting German diplomats from marrying foreigners.

In the course of years the regulation had fallen into desuetude. Prince Bernhard von Bülow, the predecessor of the present Chancellor, with his Italian wife, Princess Maria Beccadelli di Bologna, headed a service which was largely graced by American brides.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg has now informed the members of the German diplomatic service that the decision of an official of the German Diplomatic Corps serving abroad to marry a foreigner will hereafter be regarded as an expression of his wish to retire from the service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Washington diplomatic and official society was stirred this evening over the news from Berlin announcing the revival of Prince Bismarck's order that any German diplomat who married a foreign woman would be expected to retire from the service. With an American woman, the Countess von Bernstoff, wife of the German Ambassador here, and three American women drawing pensions from Germany as widows of diplomatic officers, the news from Berlin created a flurry here. Comment this evening is to the effect that the ruling of the present German Chancellor should be regarded as particularly uncomplimentary to American women married to German diplomats.

What the effect of the ruling will be upon the present members of the German Diplomatic Service whose wives are Americans can only be conjectured, but the belief is general in Washington that it will not be made retroactive, and thus will not be applied to German diplomats who are already married to foreign women. Although the policy of Prince Bismarck in this regard fell into disuse after his retirement from public life, the principle has been mildly applied through the practice of transferring to other posts German diplomatic officers who married women off the country in which those officers were accredited. Washington has had several experiences of this sort.

In addition to the Countess von Bernstorff, who was Miss Jeanne Luckemeyer of New York, other American women who married German diplomatic officers are the Baroness von Kettler, the Countess von Gortzen, and the Baroness Speck von Sternburg. All these are widows. Baron von Kettler, whose wife was Miss Ledyard of Detroit, was killed in front of the Foreign Office in Peking in June, 1900, at the outbreak of the Boxer insurrection. He was then the German envoy to China. Baron von Sternburg was the immediate predecessor of Count von Bernstorff in Washington. His widow was formerly Miss Langham, a native of California, who had passed most of her life abroad under the guardianship of her uncle, Arthur Langham of London. Arthur Langham was at one time associated with large Anglo-American interests in this country, and while here he lived in Louisville, Ky.

The marriage of Baron Speck von Sternburg and Miss Langham took place in London before the Baron's appointment to be chief of Germany's Washington diplomatic establishment. Count von Gortzen was attached to the German Embassy here when he was married. His wife was Mrs. Lay of this city. Afterward he was Governor of German South Africa.

While the consent of Emperor William has always been a necessary preliminary to the marriage of one of his diplomatic representatives to a foreigner, there have been few occasions when it has been refused. Recent marriages of American women and German diplomatists have generally been happy, and for that reason have been successful from an official point of view.

For this reason the revival of the old order created all the more surprise in this capital.

The significance of the German Chancellor's revival of the Bismarck rule in its application to Washington lies, it is believed, in the probability that hereafter no German diplomatic officer who is now married to an American woman will be assigned to duty at this capital. Emperor William has been particularly lenient in this regard, however. His transfer of Baron Speck von Sternburg from the office of Consul General at Calcutta to Washington, with the rank first of Minister and afterward of Ambassador, was attributed mainly to the fact that Baron von Sternburg and his American wife were intimate friends of President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and partly to the German Emperor's growing regard for America and Americans. The Emperor emphasized this regard by appointing Count von Bernstorff as Baron von Sternburg's successor.

HILL ON AVERAGE AMERICAN.

Tells French Audience He Means What He Says in Talking Business.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—David Jayne Hill, formerly American Ambassador to Germany, spoke to-day on the politics of France and of the United States, to the Franco-American Committee in the Theatre Michel. The gathering was large, and included many notable persons. Mr. Hill closed by sketching the average American, saying:

"If you wish to judge rightly of what the United States, when it comes to deliberate action, will do, you will perhaps be interested in the portrait of the average American citizen.

"He is a man who is neither rich nor poor. He is a substantial and industrious member of society, with enough property to be interested in public policies concerning it. He has usually acquired what he possesses by industry and economy. He has no very exalted opinion of those who are idle or extravagant. His experience has convinced him of the reality of a moral order, and of the substantial goodness at the heart of the universe. He is often openly and practically religious.

"He has a large fund of self-reliance; and, if defeated in his efforts or disappointed in his hopes to-day, he expects to succeed to-morrow.

"In expressing himself he goes straight to the point, speaks with emphasis, even with exaggeration. He does, however, mean exactly what he says when he 'talks business.' It is by character more than by intellectual endowments that he measures men; and it is by the qualities of character which they would promote and stamp upon the history of the Nation that he estimates, approves, or repudiates the policies which statesmen have to propose."

FOR CHRISTMAS
It is extremely difficult to emphasize one of our optical or photograph specialties at the expense of the others.
All stores are full of gift articles—useful, worthy, economical, appropriate for men or women. Prices absolutely uniform in all stores.
On December 31st our 23rd St. branch will close its doors, the stock and entire business to be transferred to our new main and only Fifth Avenue store, which is now headquarters.
FIFTH AVENUE AT 27th STREET.
E. B. Meyrowitz OPTICIAN
London 1a Old Bond St. Paris 9 Rue Scribe
237 FIFTH AVENUE (27th St.)
125 WEST 42nd ST. (Nr. B'way)
650 MADISON AVE. (Cr. 60th St.)
104 EAST 23rd ST. (4th Avenue)
255 LIVINGSTON ST. (Brooklyn)
New York

INCORPORATED TO AID MELSA

Wealthy Persons Helped Violinist Who Makes Berlin Debut Saturday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Musical Berlin is much interested in the début on Saturday of Daniel Melsa, the nineteen-year-old Russian Pole, whose talents as a violinist were discovered by Mrs. David Jayne Hill, wife of the former American Ambassador here.

Mrs. Hill found him, a lad of 14, ill-clad and half starved, in Berlin, and proceeded to interest wealthy friends in Germany, Great Britain, and the United States. The result of her endeavors was the organization of the "Melsa Foundation," with funds sufficient to provide for his education and later career as a virtuoso. Among the Americans who aided the cause were Andrew Carnegie, Otto Kahn, Jacob H. Schiff, Henry W. Taft, the late Isidor Straus, Ernst Thalmann, Allison V. Armour, Mrs. Frederick Weyerhauser, Herman Ridder, ex-Controller Charles G. Dawes, Edwin D. Adams, and Paul Warburg.

Among the Englishmen who aided was the late Julius Wernher. The German backers include Baron von Bleichroeder, Fritz von Friedlaender-Fuld, Paul von Schwabach, Wertheim Brothers, Franz von Mendelssohn, Leopold Koppel, Edward Arnhold, Arthur von Gwinner, Leo Delbrück, Wilhelm von Siemens, and Alfred Ballin.

The first act of the Trustees of the foundation was to buy for Melsa an early eighteenth century violin at a cost of $6,260.

Every seat for Melsa's début with the Philharmonic Concerton Saturday has been sold in advance.

The young violinist will make his début in London in the middle of January, Monte Carlo in February, and in Paris in March. He will begin his American tour in November, 1913.

GEORGE LITTLEWOOD DEAD.

Noted Go-As-You-Please Racer of Quarter of Century Ago.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The noted pedestrian, George Littlewood of Sheffield, died yesterday of consumption.

His greatest achievement was at Madison Square Garden, New York, in December, 1888, when he won the six-day go-as-you-please race, covering a distance of 623 miles and 1,320 yards. He won two other races of the same description, the first at Philadelphia in November, 1887, when he covered 569 miles. The other race was at Madison Square Garden in May, 1888, when he covered 611 miles.

ARREST AFTER RECORD FLIGHT

Corporal Fels of Argentine Army Violated Law in Leaving Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 4.—Corporal Fels, a student of engineering and member of a wealthy family, who is serving a year in the army, returned this afternoon in an aeroplane from Montevideo. He claims the world's record above water for a flight across the Plata River.

He was received by the Minister of War at Montevideo, but was arrested here for going into a foreign country without leave.

GOVERNORS TO MEET YEARLY

Permanent Organization Effected at Richmond Conference.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4.—Permanent organization of the Governors of the various States in an association to be known as the Governors' Conference was effected here to-night at the annual conference of the State Executives.

Annual meetings of the organization will be held, and its active membership will embrace Governors and Governors-elect. Ex-Governors will be admitted to the conferences as honorary members, with all privileges of the organization except the right to vote. Colorado Springs was selected as the place of meeting for the conference next year. The date of the meeting will be decided later.

In announcing the formation of a permanent organization the Governors made public the following statement:

"The functions of the Governors' conference shall be to meet yearly for an exchange of views and experiences on subjects of general importance to the people of the several States, the promotion of greater uniformity in State legislation, and the attainment of greater efficiency in State administration."

The new Executive Committee of the conference named to-night consists of Gov. McGovern of Wisconsin, Gov. O'Neal of Alabama, and Gov.-elect Ammons of Colorado. It is understood that C. Riley of Madison, Wis., will be elected secretary-treasurer of the conference.

Don't Can It—Burn It
Throw your dripping garbage, bones, cans, bottles and shells into a Kewanee Garbage Burner—
Built for a rough job,—it will destroy the whole mess, making it heat your water at the same time.
Kewanee Garbage Burner
destroys garbage and refuse without offensive odors or smoke, and burns the wastes to heat the water; built of mild steel, strong enough for the pressure in a twenty-story building.
KEWANEE BOILER COMPANY
N. Y. Salesroom, 47 West 42d St.

VICTROLAS
YOURS FOR $1.00 PER WEEK
DOWNTOWN SALESROOM

Victrolas $15.00 to $250.00
Full Stock of Records
IDEAL MUSIC CO.
29 John Street
1 block above Maiden Lane between B'way & Nassau St.

Far Western Apples
Maine Potatoes
Fine specimens at low prices; delivered C. O. D.
Send postal for our price list.
W. N. WHITE & CO.
76 Park Place, New York
'Phone 2120 Cortlandt.

GOOD PRICES FOR OLD PRINTS

Aquatint in Colors of New York Quarantine Brings $275.

The record price of $275 was paid on order for a rare view of the New York Quarantine at the J. H. A. Lehne print sale in the Anderson Galleries last evening. It is an aquatint in colors, and is in the first state.

J. F. Sabin gave $106 for an aquatint of "Mount Vernon in Virginia," drawn by Alexander Robertson and engraved by Francis Jukes. It is a companion picture to the "Hobuck Ferry House" view, which brought $475 on Tuesday night. An extremely rare Philadelphia view, "Procession of Victuallers," March 15, 1821, was bought on order for $101. The Holden copy a few years ago sold for $20.

J. H. Jordan paid $76 for a water color drawing, by Thomas Wakeman, of the foot of Cortlandt Street about 1830. Amos F. Eno gave $51 for an aquatint of Hell Gate. The total for the two days' sale was $3,654.25.

Warn Rose Zindel and Free Her.

Sentence was suspended by Justice Blanchard in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday in the case of Rose Zindel, who pleaded guilty to forgery in the second degree last October. She was warned to help victims of her bankruptcy to get back their money.

Indorse Whitman for Mayor.

Four hundred members of the Republican Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District at their regular meeting last night at 363 West 117th Street, unanimously adopted a resolution indorsing the candidature of District Attorney Charles S. Whitman for Mayor at the next election.

New Jeweled Bracelets at Gattle's.
If you are thinking about Jeweled Bracelets for Christmas, you should be sure to see the new Gattle Designs.
Value for value, Jewels set in Gattle Designs are always found to be the most desirable Jewelry investment. It is upon comparative values—and the exclusiveness of Gattle Designs—that we have builded, and continue to maintain, the supremacy of our business.
Be sure to see the new—and fashionable—Gattle Designs, and make comparison of values, before deciding upon any Jewelry purchase.
Comparison of Values Invited.
E. M. Gattle & Co.
Platinumsmiths and Jewelers,
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-eighth Street

A LITTLE HISTORY

Just twenty years ago we introduced the world's first cheap watch — destined to revolutionize the entire watch industry. The Dollar Watch has become the most distinctive watch success the world has ever known, and without doubt the most famous mechanical timekeeper ever produced. The mechanical difficulties involved in combining low cost with quality were first successfully solved by us, resulting in a gradual development from the crude and clumsy original to the present refined and beautiful models without increasing the price. Forty million have been made and sold.

Ingersoll

Man to Man

¶ You have the goods and want an audience.

¶ You have ability and want an opportunity.

¶ You have courage and want recognition.

¶ You want the fighting chance of a sword's length in the game of give and get.

¶ And we ourselves are in the same boat.

¶ We want the clothing chance of a suit's length in the game of Style.

¶ A suit length or a coat length will suffice to demonstrate our superiority or not, as you may determine.

¶ We seek to sell only one garment to a man, because we can trust him thereafter to buy no other.

¶ Ours is a business of repeat orders—our clientele is a club of life members.

¶ Hundreds of prominent and representative New Yorkers have been coming to us annually for ten years—to say nothing of the thousands that are representative without being prominent.

¶ In seeking proper and profitable avenues for your own wares, we take it that you will have the good sense to extend to others that same consideration which you seek for yourself.

¶ Smith, Brown, Jones, Robinson, as well as Saks & Company, have worthy propositions to put before you—particularly Saks & Company.

Suits . . . . . 17.50 to 50.00
Overcoats . . 17.50 to 75.00

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Jaeger Sanitary Goods

Sanitary Underwear

Chills and colds are often the cause of serious disease—or worse. Chills and colds are practically eliminated by the use of Jaeger Pure Wool Underwear. Seven weights to choose from. Recommended by leading physicians everywhere.

Samples and explanatory booklet on application.

NEW YORK STORES:
306 FIFTH AVENUE,
22 MAIDEN LANE.
Brooklyn Store: 504 Fulton St.

ASKS CONGRESS AID FOR PIER LINE SHIFT

Governor-Elect Sulzer Offers Resolution to Extend Wharves 100 Feet Below 22d St.

BILL FRAMED TO SAVE TIME

Mayor Gaynor Likes Site Proposed for New Piers North of Forty-second Street.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Shifting of the pierhead line in the Hudson River between Pier 1 and West Thirtieth Street, Manhattan, to meet the need for piers of sufficient length to accommodate the greater steamships, was proposed in a bill introduced to-day by Representative Sulzer, Governor-elect of New York. The bill was drafted by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, whose President, Frank Brainerd, and Secretary, Frank S. Gardner, were in conference in the Capitol to-day. Mr. Gardner said his organization delayed urging that legislation until now, pending development of the city's plans for water front improvement.

New York is about to adopt elaborate plans for waterfront improvement which will require several years to carry out. They will provide permanently for the longest ships to be built, without extending the pierhead lines further into "the fairway of the Hudson." Although the Secretary of War must grant or deny such an extension, the promoters have appealed to Congress as the last resort to save time in the emergency.

"The vast interests involved in the shifting of the pierhead line in the Hudson River," said Mr. Gardner, "so far transcend in importance those of any single riparian owner that it is believed Congress will give effectual relief by speedily passing the bill sought by the officials and the commercial organizations of New York City."

Charles F. McLean, former Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, was present at the conference. He declared that the proposed action would be equivalent to overruling the recent action by the Secretary of War in rejecting applications for the extension of the piers on both the Manhattan and New Jersey shores of the Hudson. Two Secretaries of War, Messrs. Root and Stimson, both from New York State, have refused to permit the pierhead lines to be shifted as proposed in this bill. More than a year ago an application for the extension of the pierhead lines from the Battery to Twenty-third Street was denied by Mr. Stimson on the ground that the city had not adopted plans for wharf improvements. Three weeks ago, citing the former decision, Secretary Stimson rejected an application for shifting the pierhead lines on the New Jersey shore of the Hudson, and gave as an additional reason that wharf improvement plans had not been adopted by the city.

The Sulzer bill, to take effect immediately on becoming a law, would provide, with relation to the pierhead line, as follows:

"Such pierhead line shall begin at a point 100 feet westerly from the present pierhead line opposite the southerly side of Pier 1 and shall extend thence in a straight line in a northerly direction to a point 100 feet westerly from the present pierhead line and opposite the northerly side of the pier at the foot of West Twenty-second Street, and shall extend thence in a northerly direction in a straight line to a point in the present pierhead line opposite the northerly side of West Thirtieth Street."

R. A. C. Smith, Acting Chairman of the New York commission to investigate port conditions and pier extensions in New York Harbor, said last night that, although Governor-elect Sulzer's bill to shift the pierhead line in the Hudson River between Pier 1 and West Thirtieth Street was superfluous, in that the same proposition was before the Secretary of War for action, it might hasten the improvement.

An early decision from the War Secretary, said Mr. Smith, was expected. That decision, he explained, would fix the line as covered in the report of the State Commission, but also would serve notice on the shipowners that they could not ask for further encroachment on the fairway of the river, and if their ships were too large to be accommodated in the Chelsea section, then they must arrange with the city for accommodation at the new steamship terminal, which the Board of Estimate probably would decide in its meeting to-day should be north of Forty-second Street.

Mayor Gaynor, Mr. Smith, and John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Board of Aldermen, made an inspection of the site of the proposed new piers above Forty-second Street yesterday. The Mayor, it was said, expressed himself as greatly pleased with the site. Little or no opposition was expected to develop to the plan in to-day's meeting of the board. Mr. Smith explained that an erroneous impression had been given that the selection of the site would mean the expenditure of a great deal of money.

"There is nothing in the plans to call for the expenditure of a single dollar," he said. "The whole question simply is the choice of a site uptown where the people will obtain the greatest accommodation."

RYAN FOUGHT FOR EVIDENCE.

Ironworkers' Leader Denies Knowledge of Fund to Aid Dynamiting.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 4.—Frank M. Ryan, indicted President of the Ironworkers' Union, testified at the "dynamite conspiracy" trial to-day that after the arrests of the McNamaras he, on advice of counsel, resisted the removal of evidence wanted at Los Angeles, where the McNamaras were charged with murder and dynamiting.

"Knowing James B. McNamara was charged with murder in blowing up the Los Angeles Times Building, and that John J. McNamara, Secretary of the Union, was charged with dynamiting, you were willing to prevent the removal of evidence wanted at Los Angeles?" asked District Attorney C. W. Miller.

"I was willing to resist the removal of the papers anywhere, because I was acting through my attorney," said Mr. Ryan.

Referring to the alleged use of the union's funds for carrying on a "dynamite campaign," District Attorney Miller asked:

"How much money was paid to McNamara, Hockin, Frank C. Webb, New York, and Eugene A. Clancy, San Francisco, that was not accounted for in their salaries and expenses.

"I never figured it up," answered Ryan.

Charges were made that Ryan and Frank C. Webb of New York, a union official, helped an accused dynamiter to escape. It was brought out that George O'Donnell, after an explosion at Somerset, Mass., in June, 1908, was convicted of attempting to kill, and after his release from the penitentiary escaped service of papers, charging him with dynamiting.

Ryan admitted that the union paid several thousand dollars to O'Donnell, and employed lawyers in his behalf.

"Why were you and Webb so anxious to have O'Donnell escape?" asked Mr. Miller.

"We felt he was being persecuted. That was all," answered Ryan.

USED COAT AS FIRE ESCAPE.

Ripped as Art Publisher Swung to It, and Ladders Came Just in Time.

Joseph Henderson, an art publisher, was asleep in his apartments on the fourth floor of 16 West Thirty-first Street yesterday morning when he was aroused by shouts, and awoke to find his room in flames. He ran to the window and, seeing no other chance of escape, started to climb down the telephone wires which ran past the window. One broke as he gripped it, and Henderson just managed to get back into the room.

The watchers thought he had fallen back into the fire and presently he reappeared with an overcoat, and, holding to one of the sleeves, tossed it up again and again until a man hanging over the edge of the roof directly overhead caught the garment. Then Henderson swung out on it as half a dozen rescuers started to haul him aloft.

But there was a rip, and the sleeve to which Henderson clung began to give way. He struggled frantically and got his feet on the window sill again. It seemed as if there were no hope for him, for the flames were almost at the window, when firemen arrived at last and lowered a ladder from the roof, up which Henderson climbed.

The blaze which nearly cost the art publisher his life started on the second floor of the building in the rear and spread rapidly. It did $1,000 damage.

WORST POLICE AT TOP, CROPSEY TESTIFIES

Ex-Commissioner Also Tells Curran Committee Mayor Rebuked Him for Fining Them.

ASKED TO FORGIVE CAPTAIN

Specific Case of Failure to Report Assault on Prisoner Cited to Illustrate System.

Former Police Commissioner Cropsey told the Curran Investigating Committee yesterday that in his opinion the worst part of the police force in the city was among the superior officers and not the patrolmen. This statement was made after a long inquiry regarding fines imposed upon policemen by former Commissioners, and remitted by Commissioner Waldo. Counsel Buckner called attention to the opinion of Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling that no Commissioner had any right to reopen a case against a policeman after punishment had been inflicted. Buckner said this was especially the case in the matter of fines, which went to swell the police pension fund.

Cropsey said that when he became Commissioner he noticed superior officers seemed to be busy making complaints against patrolmen, but it seemed to be nobody's business to complain against any more important members of the department. He said he was sure all the wrongdoing was not confined to the men who patrolled the streets, and he set to work to discover just how immaculate the officers were. The result of this investigation was charges against forty-three commanding officers, who were tried, found guilty, and fined. All of these fines, said Cropsey, were remitted by Waldo shortly after the latter became Police Commissioner.

Gaynor Rebuked Him.

Among the officers who were fined as the result of Cropsey's campaign were Lieut. Enright, the President of the Lieutenants' Association, and Capt. Grant, President of the Captains' Association.

"Didn't you think it was going pretty far to punish such men as those?" asked Buckner.

"Well, somebody told me I was making a mistake," said Cropsey.

Cropsey admitted that Mayor Gaynor rebuked him on the ground that the punishment occurred only a few days before the police parade. Gaynor thought it might have a bad effect on the men when they marched through the streets to be looked at by the citizens.

"As a matter of fact," said Cropsey, "I never thought about the police parade. I could not understand what the parade had to do with keeping the force in good working order. On the day before the parade eleven Captains were fined. It might have been this fact that attracted the attention of the Mayor."

"What is the effect of remitting a fine imposed upon a delinquent policeman?" asked Buckner.

"I think it is destructive to the morale of the force."

Buckner read the charges against Capt. George C. Liebers for failing to report an assault on two citizens by a policeman. Pictures of the two men showed one of them with three teeth missing from the upper jaw, and the faces of both bruised and scratched.

After charges had been made against the Captain, he called upon Cropsey, according to the latter, and begged to remain on the force. The appeal stirred Cropsey to the extent of letting Liebers off with a thirty-day fine. Also, Cropsey said, a high public official had asked him to deal gently with the Captain.

Liebers came to the witness chair. His vocabulary was limited, but he denied he had confessed to Cropsey that he had lied about the assault case. Asked if he was prepared to accuse Cropsey of being a liar, the Captain indignantly denied that he had any such idea. Liebers said his fine amounted to about $200. After Commissioner Waldo became head of the department he had made an application to have the fine remitted.

Used Dwyer as a Typewriter.

He first declared nobody helped him draw up this application, but after a little urging said Lieut. Dwyer did the typewriting for him. Buckner read the application. It was beautifully expressed and the English was correct.

"I wrote it all myself," insisted the witness. "First I thought it out in my head, and then I wrote it all out."

The hearing was adjourned until 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

At the dinner of the Eastern Medical Society at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday night Assistant District attorney Moss said 20,000 burglaries occurred in this city every year. This statement was denied yesterday by a high police official, who clared that during the eleven months from Jan. 1 last to Dec. 1 only 7,400 burglaries had been reported.

"In the same period," he said, "1,800 arrests were made for these crimes, and there were 985 convictions. Of this number 283 got off with suspended sentences. Of the property stolen 57 per cent. was recovered."

ALUMNI WON'T AMALGAMATE.

Graduates of St. Francis Xavier Won't Subscribe to Union with Fordham.

At the annual dinner of the St. Francis Xavier College Alumni Association of New York at the Hotel Knickerbocker last night the question as to whether the amalgamation of St. Francis Xavier with Fordham University should also bind into one the alumni associations of these two institutions was decided in the negative.

The amalgamation of the two Jesuit institutions went into effect with the beginning of the college year in September. Last night was the first time, it was said, that the graduates of St. Francis Xavier College had had a change to air their opinions on the question.

Chief of those favoring the amalgamation, it was said, was Mgr. Henry A. Brann, Pastor of St. Agnes's Church in East Forty-third Street, and the oldest living graduate of St. Francis Xavier.

Higher Bids for The City Record.

Mayor Gaynor presided at a meeting of the Board of City Record yesterday and bids were opened for the publication of the City Record for 1913. There were three bids, the Martin B. Brown Printing and Binding Company bidding $139,885, the Lecouver Press Company $168,480, and William Bratter & Co. $171,985. It will cost $130,070 to print the Record this year, and the increase for next year is due to the greater cost of paper and labor.

WIFE PAYS SICKLES'S DEBTS.

This Time Demands a Place in His Home and Veteran Consents.

The financial troubles of Major General Daniel E. Sickles have again subsided, and the proposed sale of his art treasures and war relics has been postponed. In the meantime certain peace negotiations are under way between him and his wife, which their friends hope will result in a reconciliation Mrs. Sickles made the first move in the peace negotiations yesterday afternoon, when she visited the lawyer for the judgment creditor and paid the note outstanding against the General in full. Last night Stanton Sickles, on behalf of his mother, who is now living in the Hotel Albert, made this explanation of the settlement.

"My mother and I went to the attorney for the Bank of the Metropolis, John Delahunty, 41 Wall Street, and paid the judgment of $5,000, together with the interest of $200."

This is the second time that Mrs. Sickles has given financial aid from her personal funds to her husband. After she had paid the first claim and her husband had issued a statement harshly criticising her, she declared that she was done with him and would give him no more money. Young Sickles said he and his mother would again visit the lawyer for the bank to-day and get the note for which they had paid the money.

Apparently Mrs. Sickles's sympathy for the aged soldier caused her to break her resolution and to offer him help. Their son told his father that he came with a proposal from his mother to furnish financial aid in return for permission to occupy the house at 1 East Ninth Street, which adjoins the rear of the General's Fifth Avenue home; to take her meals with him, and to watch over him as a wife should do. Mrs. Sickles also offered, it was said, to pay the interest of $2,365 to the Bowery Bank on the mortgage it held on the property.

"My friends may come to my aid," the General was reported to have replied. Finally he announced that he would consider the matter providing his wife obtained the money. This she succeeded in doing yesterday by cabling to her bankers in Madrid, Spain. Mrs. Sickles, who was attached to the Spanish Court at the time Gen. Sickles was Ambassador to Spain, and was a daughter of a distinguished Spanish Cabinet official, was wealthy in her own right.

Mrs. Sickles went to see her husband Tuesday, following the visit of her son there, and she was welcomed by the General. As the result of this visit, it was said, they would be reconciled. The suits which Stanton Sickles announced he intended to bring against his father would not be considered, it was announced. Gen. Sickles would not talk of the reported reconciliation last night and of his wife's aid in settling the claims against him. Mrs. Sickles holds a second mortgage on Gen. Sickles's property, amounting to $54,000.

Sheriff Harburger said last night that Gen. Sickles had not mentioned that he expected aid from Mrs. Sickles or that they were reconciled. The Sheriff said he had put the sale off simply to enable the friends of the veteran to obtain sufficient money to buy in the things most prized by Gen. Sickles, and to return them to him later.

GOT $8,900 ON FORGED CHECK

F. Mark Deceives Red Hook Bank with False New York Certification.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 4. — Frederick Mark has just got away, by means of a forged check, with $8,900 of the Red Hook National Bank's money, after he spent nearly two years in that section building up a reputation as a practical farmer.

Mark first made his appearance in Red Hook two years ago, when his brother, Henry Mark, a prominent New York lawyer, bought an extensive country place at Turkey Hill, in Upper Red Hook, near the Milan line. The Mark's property covers 300 acres, which was under the superintendence of Frederick Mark, assisted by his brother, Charles, now a student at Cornell Agricultural College.

Frederick Mark was a well-known figure in the section. He was always hustling around in automobiles. He spent money freely, dressed well, and was a lover of the opera and fine arts. He was equally impressive arrayed in lumberman's garments, giving demonstrations of forestry, stock breeding, and cultivation of the soil. Through his democratic manners he became popular in the towns of Red Hook and Rhinebeck. He did business at the banks in that section, and became well acquainted with President Charles B. Hoffman and Cashier Albert Kerley, as well as with a number of the Directors of the Red Hook Bank, all of whom grew to have confidence in him, based on frequent financial transactions.

The first step to carry out his alleged plot was taken by Frederick two weeks ago when he stopped at the Red Hook Bank and notified the officials that he expected to pay off a mortgage on Nov. 29 and he wanted to get, on that date, $8,900 in legal tender bank notes which, for convenience, he asked the bank to have on hand in bills of large denominations. He said that he would pay either with a cashier's or certified check. This was agreeable to the bank.

On Saturday, Nov. 30, Mark appeared in the morning, shortly after the bank opened, with an apology, saying that he had been delayed in New York and produced a certified check drawn by one Roth, to the order of Frederick Mark, on the Irving National Bank of New York for $12,000, and apparently duly certified by the cashier of that bank. Frederick Mark asked to have the sum called for by the check deposited to his credit. This was done and he drew a check for $8,900, which was cashed by the bank. He was paid eight one-thousand-dollar bills and the balance in smaller sums. Four of the one-thousand-dollar bills had the letter "U" in the word thousand turned upside down.

On Monday the officials of the Irving National Bank telephoned the Red Hook Bank that the signature of Roth to the $12,000 check was a forgery, and also the bank's certification.

District Attorney Mack was communicated with by President Hoffman of the Red Hook Bank, and on Mr. Mack's application Judge Hasbrouck issued warrants for Mark's arrest on charges of forgery in the second degree and grand larceny.

Mr. Mack and Sheriff Townsend went to the Marks' home on Turkey Hill and found that Frederick Mark had fled. Nobody was there but hired help. A search of the house revealed $250 of the bank's money, which was identified and returned to the officials.

At the Irving National Bank it was said yesterday that the check was received Tuesday from the Fourth National Bank, the correspondent here for the Red Hook National Bank.

"We saw immediately," said one of the officials of the bank, "that the check was forged. It apparently was signed by Rollin P. Grant, our President, but the signature bore no resemblance to that of Mr. Grant, and we easily detected the signature to be a clumsy forgery. The certification of the check was also forged. We at once notified the Fourth National Bank that the check was a forgery."

HONORS FOR PROF. SWEET.

Engineers Give Him a Dinner, First in Society's Building.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, now in convention in this city, gave a dinner last night to their honorary member and past President, Prof. John E. Sweet of Syracuse, in commemoration of his eightieth birthday and in recognition of his services to the engineering profession, the most significant of these being his original suggestion out of which grew the organization of the present society.

The dinner was given in the Engineering Society's Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, and was the first ever served there. More than 200 of the members and guests of the society attended. The toastmaster was Ambrose Swasey, maker of the Lick, Yerkes, and other telescopes, and the address of welcome was delivered by the retiring President of the society, Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, President of the Stevens Institute of Technology. Addresses were made by Capt. Robert W. Hunt, Prof. Albert W. Smith, Dr. John A. Brashear, and by Prof. John E. Sweet.

Officers for the coming year, recently elected by mailed ballots, were announced as follows:

President—W. F. M. Goss, dean of the School of Engineering of the University of Illinois and former dean of Perdue University; Vice Presidents—James Hartness, Springfield, Vt.; I. E. Moultrop, Boston, and H. G. Stott, New York City; Managers—W. B. Jackson, Chicago; H. M. Leland, Detroit, and Alfred Noble, New York City; Treasurer—William H. Wiley, New York City.

Special Notice

The well-known clothing business of Wm. Vogel & Son, founded in 1857, and located for many years at the corner of Broadway and Houston Street, later moving to Broadway and 44th Street, has been discontinued.

The entire stock of clothing has been sold to Brill Brothers and will be removed by them to their store on Broadway at 49th Street, to be placed on sale there in a few days.

Wm. Vogel & Son take this opportunity to thank their friends and customers for their patronage and support.

MAX D. STEUER DENIES ERLANGER CHARGES

Lawyer for Actress Says He Did His Best to Reconcile Manager and His Wife.

MISS ST. CLAIR OVERCOME

Weeps When She Admits She Took a False Name to Spare Her Aged Mother—Tells of Payments.

Max D. Steuer, the lawyer, was a witness yesterday in the suit of Edith St. Clair, the actress, against Klaw & Erlanger, the theatrical managers, to enforce the payment of a contract of $25,000 which she alleged the firm agreed to pay her in annual installments. Mr. Erlanger in his testimony in the suit had charged Mr. Steuer, who was Miss St. Clair's counsel, with having broken up his family life by persuading his wife to obtain a divorce through perjured testimony. He also alleged that Mr. Steuer had blackmailed him into making the contract with Miss St. Clair by alleging that he would be involved in an "ugly scandal" if he did not.

Before Mr. Steuer testified Miss St. Clair was examined yesterday morning by William T. Jerome of counsel for Mr. Erlanger. Mr. Jerome handled the witness gently for the most part. The actress, who said she was 30 years old, bore up well under the questioning of the ex-District Attorney until she was asked to give her real name. Miss St. Clair objected to answering, but Justice Pendleton ruled that if Mr. Jerome so desired not only her name but that of her parents should go upon the record. Thereupon Miss St. Clair wept. She said in broken tones that she was Edith Annie Roxton and that her father was Michael Roxton. She said that her reason for hiding her identity was a desire to spare her mother, who was old and infirm.

She told Mr. Jerome in answer to his questions that she had received her salary of $75 a week, whether she worked or not, from 1903 to 1906, and that in all instances it had been Mr. Erlanger who had paid her.

"Where were these payments made?" asked the lawyer.

"At his office—or at the apartment," the witness replied.

"And were you ever paid by check from the firm of Klaw & Erlanger?"

"I was always paid in cash," replied Miss St. Clair.

Mr. Steuer was the next witness. Edmund L. Mooney, associate counsel for Miss St. Clair, took up the charge of Mr. Erlanger that Mr. Steuer had "fixed" the jury in the trial of ex-Senator Frank Gardiner, who was accused of bribery in connection with the race track gambling bill in the State Legislature.

"You represented Mr. Gardiner at his trial, did you not?" asked Mr. Mooney.

"I did," the witness replied.

"Did you ever hear it intimated or suggested that you or any one had bribed members of the jury in that case to acquit Mr. Gardiner?"

"Never in my life," replied Mr. Steuer.

"For this question I am constrained to apologize," said Mr. Mooney, "but I must ask you: Did you bribe the Gardiner jury?"

"I did not," Mr. Steuer said. "I never saw a single one of the jury before the trial or after it, or at any time save in the box in the actual session of the court."

"Did you know that charges had been preferred against you with the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association?"

"I first learned of it on July 11, 1912," said Mr. Steuer.

"And did you know that Mr. Erlanger was the author of those charges?"

Mr. Steuer told the jury that he did not know who had brought the charges.

"And what about the accusation of Mr. Erlanger that you broke up his home?" asked Mr. Mooney.

Mr. Steuer smiled. "I never tried harder to reconcile two people than I did to reconcile Mr. and Mrs. Erlanger," he replied.

Mr. Steuer was then permitted to give in his own words his version of the signing of the contract whereby Klaw & Erlanger were to pay Miss St. Clair $25,000 in ten annual installments.

"When I had seen Mr. Erlanger about an entirely different matter—for I frequently opposed him as a lawyer in theatrical suits—I told him that Miss St. Clair had explained her life contract to me, calling for $75 a week," he said, "and I expressed my belief that such an oral contract, without some hidden reason, was preposterous. Mr. Erlanger told me that if all Miss St. Clair wanted was employment he could arrange a 'phoney' contract for her with Cohan & Harris, in which a loophole could be introduced through which Cohan & Harris could escape. The upshot of this and several other discussions on the subject with Mr. Erlanger and Mr. Klaw was that I was authorized to ask Miss St. Clair to name a fixed sum to supersede the oral contract.

"Both Mr. Klaw and Mr. Erlanger declined having any recollection of having made any such contract with Miss St. Clair," Mr. Steuer continued, "but from their willingness to settle I became convinced that however unusual it might have been, such a contract had indeed been entered into."

There followed, according to Mr. Steuer, a series of communications between Mr. Erlanger and the actress, with himself as envoy from one to the other, and the final agreement to settle the contract for $25,000.

"'We will gladly sign this contract,' Mr. Erlanger said to me," Mr. Steuer said yesterday, "'if it will guarantee our freedom from all other claims.'

"I assured him that I had never heard Miss St. Clair make any claim other than the purely commercial one referred to. And then, in pursuance with this thoroughly discussed understanding, the contract was finally consummated."

Mr. Jerome's examination of the lawyer whom he accused of having "committed a criminal act" was brief.

"Did you know Abe Hummel?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"Not well—but slightly," replied Mr. Steuer. "And I'm sure," he added, "that I did not know him as well as you did."

"Perhaps not," said Mr. Jerome, who was District Attorney when Hummel was prosecuted for subornation of a jury.

"And I'll say this, too," declared Mr. Steuer angrily, "though I don't hold a brief for Mr. Hummel: There have been far more dishonest men than he."

"I believe you," sneered Mr. Jerome. "But tell me, did you not know that this form of contract was the old kind of crooked contract that Hummel invented himself?"

Mr. Steuer denied this, saying that he had no knowledge of what a Hummel contract was.

"But you never heard of a contract before, did you, in which a woman 21 years old was promised $75 a week for life to act as a soubrette or ingenue?" Mr. Jerome asked.

"Never," was the reply.

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KUENZEL TO FACE ACCUSER.

Will Have to Return to Washington to Answer Grand Larceny Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Dec. 4.—Gov. Shafroth has honored a requisition, issued by the Governor of Washington, for the return to that State of Charles A. Kuenzel of Buena Vista, to answer a charge of grand larceny.

Kuenzel is charged with inducing R. C. Thompson to pay $500 for practically worthless stock, by representing to him that the Kuenzel Gas Producer and Smelter Company, a Washington corporation, owned a $350,000 plant in Buena Vista, and was planning to build a testing plant at Couer d'Alene; that the company had procured a site at the latter place, and that it had sold no stock at less than $1 a share, nor given any away. All of these representations, it is alleged, are false.

ATTACK GOFF CHARGE, HYDE NOT SENTENCED

Continued from Page 1.

as discount. The note was a four months' note and the discount for $10,000, at 6 per cent., would be $200. It was quid pro quo.

Where Is the Crime? He Asks.

"The District Attorney had to establish beyond a reasonable doubt that there was some benefit accruing from this Northern Bank loan to the Carnegie Trust Company which would come to Hyde.

"Now, your Honor, in the ambrosial atmosphere in which you live on the bench, where you have served so many years with such distinction, it now becomes necessary to explain to the newspaper world what offense it was that Hyde committed.

"Reporters, lawyers, and private citizens have been to my house and to my office, and they voiced the public sentiment, and say that 'the public wants to know what Hyde is guilty of.'

"Certainly, your Honor, no one of the counsel for the defense is able to explain what Mr. Hyde is indicted for. You said, your Honor, in your charge, 'No bribe need be so tangible that he can feel it with his fingers or see it with his eyes.'

"On the other side, need a bribe be so intangible that you can't find it?

"Without wishing to be disrespectful to your honor, I would ask what right had your honor to speculate on a business proposition like that? In the testimony there is not a scintilla of evidence that that note was talked of in August, the time of the alleged crime. Why was it not stricken from the records? Why was it left there to prejudice the jury?"

Justice Goff admonished Mr. Stanchfield, and the lawyer took up the minutes and therefrom quoting what the Justice had said in reference to this note. He added:

"Your honor must be aware that your charge on that note went to the minds of the jury."

Mr. Stanchfield reviewed other bits of the charge to the jury, and said that the "defense emphatically and earnestly protested against the charge." When Mr. Stanchfield had concluded Justice Goff said:

"In view of the extraordinary prominence given this case I will not sentence the prisoner now, but will remand him for a week."

Hyde was startled. He tried to attract the attention of Mr. Stanchfield, and failing, asked a court officer to say that he wished to speak to the lawyer. Mr. Stanchfield walked over to the rail and Hyde eagerly talked with him and shook his head and displayed other signs of being dissatisfied with the situation. While he was talking an officer touched him smartly on the arm and Hyde smiled and walked away. He was taken back to his prison. The failure of District Attorney Whitman to make any reply to Mr. Stanchfield's argument caused some comment, but it was explained later by an attaché of Mr. Whitman's office that no reply was necessary. From the same source it was learned that it had practically been decided before Court opened that the case would go over for a week. The reason for this was the desire of the Justice to permit the extraordinary Grand Jury to see the Tombs with Hyde in it, and so be able to judge for itself as to the justice of the criticism leveled at the prison authorities for allowing Hyde unusual favors.

Grand Jury Instructed.

Before the Hyde matter was set over Justice Goff instructed the extraordinary Grand Jury, giving it unlimited authority to go ahead and do anything it pleased in finding out how the city prisons were conducted.

"I call your attention," said the Justice, "to a reputable newspaper which printed what purported to be an interview with a public official. I have nothing to say of that, but it will be your duty to inquire into it.

"Our public institutions should be properly conducted not only according to the letter of the law, but in the spirit of justice. It is the purpose of the law that fair and equal treatment shall be given to all. The law knows no discriminations, no favoritism, no classes, no rich, no poor—all are on an equal level. The law knows no differentiation in the treatment of persons on account of social position. All persons under the law must be treated alike."

Justice Goff called attention to "four specific matters," these being whether any assaults had been committed upon prisoners by other prisoners, whether favoritism had been shown to certain prisoners, whether any official or employe by himself or through another had used his position to procure or to fabricate testimony for or against any prisoner, and whether any official or employe had declared that any facts were in his possession that would reverse a verdict found by a jury.

The jury went to work at once. Edouard Breker, the reporter who wrote the interview with Deputy Commissioner Wright that caused so much trouble, was summoned before the jury and questioned. He said he had talked with Mr. Wright over the telephone on Sunday night and got the interview. He thought it was important enough to warrant a close talk, and so called on the Commissioner, who repeated the talk given over the telephone. He declared that Mr. Wright did say that he knew Hyde to be innocent, that he had evidence enough to prove this, and that he had procured this evidence through tales brought him by men in the prison who had heard Robin and his sister talk together.

Mr. Wright told the jury that he made no such statements, and that one of the editors of the paper that employs Breker had told him that Breker used to be a publicity agent, and that he never knew such a person to be "other than a liar." A hurry call was sent for the editor, and W. W. McLaughlin, the editor in question, came. He said that while he may have made the comment about publicity agents attributed to him, he knew nothing whatever to the discredit of Mr. Breker.

Mr. Wright denied that Hyde had received treatment different from that accorded to any other prisoner.

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MACVEAGH ATTACKS CURRENCY SYSTEM

Recommends Radical Reform of "Unreasoned and Unscientific Methods."

URGES CONGRESS TO ACT

Relief Measures Must Provide "Never-Failing Reserves" and Central Banking Agency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Strongly urging radical reform of the "unreasoned and unscientific" banking and currency system of the United States, Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury, freely warns Congress in his annual report, submitted to-day, that the Federal Government, as long as the present scheme exists, will be exclusively responsible for the commercial, industrial, and social disasters which flow from panics and attack, directly or indirectly, every home in the Nation.

The present system promotes and develops panics, and legislation is urgent, declares Mr. MacVeagh, in outlining his idea of the necessary general provisions of an adequate relief measure. Aside from affording flexible and elastic currency and reserves, such a revision, he says, should bring the banks into organized co-operation and provide for a central agency through which they could work together, free of political or trust control.

According to the estimates of the Treasury Department, the Secretary foresees a deficit of $22,556,023, exclusive of Panama Canal expenditures, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, the first fiscal year of President Wilson's Administration. Including the canal expenses, the deficit is estimated at $52,730,455. The canal expenditures, he adds, may be paid under the law from bond sales. The estimated receipts for that year are $710,000,000, while the ordinary appropriations are estimated at $732,556,023, and the canal expenditures at $30,174,432. Undoubtedly having probable tariff revision in mind, the Secretary announces that these estimates are based upon present conditions and laws.

$40,000,000 Surplus for 1913.

For the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, Mr. MacVeagh estimates that there will be a surplus of $40,200,000 exclusive of Panama Canal expenditures, and a deficit of $1,800,000 including the canal transactions. He estimates receipts for this year at $711,000,000 and ordinary disbursements at $670,800,000.

In connection with financial reform, Mr. MacVeagh says the people are helpless under existing evils. The present system never permits free action at any time, because its liability to sudden contraint and restriction is always a part of the Nation's financial consciousness.

"There never is a time," continues the Secretary of the Treasury, "when there is any long look ahead; except when we are in the midst of a panic, when there is a long look of disaster ahead. There is never a long look of ease and convenience and prosperity ahead."

In the crop-moving season, Mr. MacVeagh points out, there is a special stress and restraint, and the Secretary finds an object-lesson in the conditions during the past Autumn, when the banks were called upon to finance the movement of record-breaking crops, making necessary the employment of nearly all of their available resources under "our constricting system."

"This relief which is so urgently needed by the legitimate business and enterprise of our people," he adds, "is not relief from a financial situation built up by a financial world itself, but is from a system and conditions superinduced by the Government and forced upon the business community and upon American society. The banking and currency system is the product of Federal law, and there can be no relief from it until Congress acts. And this is why Congressional action is urgent."

Pointing out that the banks fortunately were able to finance the crop movement of the past Autumn unaided by the Government, the Secretary says that the anomalous relation between the Treasury Department and the general financial world is a part of the system to be reformed. He adds: "Taking large sums of actual money out of the ordinary financial use and locking it up as a dead mass in the vaults of the Treasury is a proceeding as unscientific and unreasoned as any other part of our unreasoned and unscientific banking and currency system."

A relief measure reforming the banking and currency system, the Secretary declares, "must include, among its necessary features, provisions for never-failing reserves and never-falling currency, and for the perfect elasticity and flexibility of both; for the permanent organization and organized co-operation of the banks, which are now suffering and causing the Nation to suffer by reason of their unorganized state; for a central agency, to represent and act for the organized and co-operative banks—this agency to be securely free from political or trust control, but with the Government having adequate and intimate supervision of it; for independent banking units—so independent that no one bank can be owned, controlled, or shared in in any degree, directly or indirectly, by any other bank; for the equality of all banks, National or State, both as to standards and as to functions—so that every requirement made of a National bank must be complied with equally by a State bank, and every function or privilege enjoyed by a State bank shall be enjoyed by a National bank; for the utilization and the fluidity of bank assets; for the scientific development of exchanges—domestic and foreign; for foreign banking as an adjunct of our foreign commerce, and for taking the Treasury Department out of the banking business.

Aldrich-Vreeland Law Available.

"In order that the Treasury Department might do what it could—pending legislation—to reduce the inconveniences and dangers of the present banking and currency system, it promoted and secured the formation of all necessary National currency associations throughout the country to make available the provisions of the Aldrich-Vreeland law in case of need—and as a preventive of need—and these associations are now practically complete. The important facilities afforded by that law are now available, and the assured knowledge that these facilities are ready to act at once is of itself a strong preventive of trouble.

"That law, by the way, will expire by limitation June 30, 1914, and I recommend very strongly a reasonable extension of it that it may not lapse before it becomes unnecessary."

Discussing customs reforms, Secretary MacVeagh says that widespread exposures by the present Administration of frauds have resulted in an annual saving to the Government of more than $10,000,000, "distinctly an underestimate."

To show that incoming travelers are now more honestly declaring their baggage as the result of reforms the Secretary points out that at New York alone the revenues from travelers' imports have increased from a yearly average of $890,688 for the previous Administration to about $2,100,000 in 1912. This class of frauds, he says, was formerly not only conspicuous, but almost defended.

Regarding the pending investigation of the Board of General Appraisers at New York by a commission appointed by President Taft Secretary MacVeagh says the board has drifted from its original institution as a board of customs review within the Treasury Department to a quasi independence as a court outside of it. The department, he adds, needs a board of general appraisers within the department to supervise and unify the appraising work of the country.

Mr. MacVeagh urges that all collectors and surveyors of customs, naval officers, appraisers and assistant appraisers, collectors of internal revenue and all like officials of the Treasury Department whose appointment requires confirmation by the Senate be transferred to the classified civil service. Complete separation of the Treasury service, especially the classified part of it, from practical politics is recommended by the Secretary.

The abolition of all assay offices in the country, except the one in New York, is urged by Mr. MacVeagh. All assay work, he adds, should be done in New York or at the mints.

Secretary MacVeagh anounces his intention of reforming the Treasury Department's business methods by a scheme for the payment of Government obligations in such a manner as to avoid exchange on Government checks. He does not divulge the details, but apparently contemplates the distribution of Government funds at convenient points over the country for the payment of checks. He points out that pension checks, for example, in many instances are not really worth their face value because the difficulties of collection enforce an exchange charge.

OFFERS RECALL AMENDMENT.

Senator Bristow Also Proposes to Embody the Initiative in Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The initiative and the recall of judicial decisions, as amendments to the Federal Constitution, were proposed to-day by Senator Bristow in resolutions laid before the Senate.

Senator Bristow's first resolution would allow the President to submit to popular vote at a Congressional election any measure he has recommended to Congress upon which no action has been taken for six months.

The second would provide that "if the Supreme Court shall decide a law, enacted by Congress, is in violation of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, the Congress at a regular session held after such decision may submit the act to the electors at a regular Congressional election."

Under each amendment it is proposed that the questions submitted to the people must have a majority of the popular vote in a majority of the States, as well as in a majority of the Congressional districts.

The resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

$1,159,446 TO ELECT WILSON.

Total Contributions Fell More Than $48,000 Below the Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—It cost the Democratic National Committee $1,159,446 to carry the election for Wilson and Marshall, according to its final statement of contributions and expenses filed here to-day.

The total of $1,110,952 contributions, received by the committee, came from 89,854 separate contributions, of which only 1,625 were in amounts more than $100.

Charles R. Crane of Chicago was the heaviest contributor, with $40,000, closely followed by Cleveland H. Dodge of New York, $35,000, and Herman Ridder of New York, as treasurer of funds, $30,073. Other large contributions were:

$15,000—John B. Payne of Chicago.
$13,000—Judge J. W. Gerard of New York.
$12,500—Jacob H. Schiff, B. M. Baruch of New York.
$10,000—Charles S. Guggenheimer, Samuel Untermyer, James Speyer, Jacob Ruppert, Henry Goldman, Henry Morgenthau, all of New York; F. C. Penfield, Cincinnati; Thomas D. Jones, David B. Jones, B. M. Winston, all of Chicago, and Hugh C. Wallace, Tacoma.
$9,000—W. R. Craig of New York.
$7,500—Senator Watson of West Virginia.
$7,000—W. R. Rust of Tacoma.
$6,450—G. F. S. Peabody of Chicago.
$6,000—J. C. C. Mayo of Kentucky, W. C. Beer of Yonkers.
$5,000—Rolla Wells of St. Louis, F. B. Lynch of St. Paul, Gov. Foss, W. A. Gaston, and H. P. Nawn of Boston; J. M. Camden, Versailles, Ky.; ex-Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, Charles Smith, Menasha, Wis.; Roger C. Sullivan of Chicago, and C. A. Spreckels, S. Harris, E. A. S. White, John De Saulles, Nathan Straus, and John D. Ryan, all of New York.
$2,500—B. F. Yoakum of New York.
$2,000—Ex-Mayor J. D. Whelan of San Francisco, Representative Thomas J. Scully of New Jersey, C. W. McAlpine and Ralph Pulitzer of New York, Joseph E. Willard of Richmond, and J. J. Storrow of Boston.
$1,500—R. H. Van Sant of Kentucky.
$1,400—W. A. Milstead of Manila.
$1,000—John B. Stanchfield, Lewis Nixon, Sergeant Cram, D. I. Elkus, Perry Belmont, E. C. Benedict, John F. Wallace, Herbert Lehman, De Lancey Nichols, Herman Metz, F. H. Allen, Senator O'Gorman, all of New York; St. George Tucker of Lexington, Va.; Honore Palmer, Potter Palmer, Jr., F. P. Jones, all of Chicago; George P. Baer of Philadelphia, Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, W. J. Bryan of Lincoln, David R. Francis of St. Louis, Senator Newlands of Nevada.

FOR NATIONAL COAL MINES.

Boston's Mayor Startles Rivers Congress—Taft Puts Flood Prevention Ahead.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Speaking before the National Rivers and Harbors Congress to-day, Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston declared the United States should own the coal mines. He declared that on $30,000,000 worth of coal Boston had paid $70,000,000 in transportation charges, and that something should be done to improve conditions. The Government would take possession of the coal mines of the country in a few years, he asserted, if things kept on as they had been going the past few years.

President Taft told the thousand delegates that he was opposed to any scheme of improvement for the Mississippi River which did not contemplate the prevention of floods as a primary object. He favored the expenditure by the Federal Government and the States in the Mississippi Valley of $40,000,000 to $50,000,000. The President was warmly applauded, although his flood prevention plea did not accord with general sentiment.

All waterways to which sufficient commerce is tributary should be improved at Federal expense, said Senator Townsend, and at the same time, the question of water power, as well as navigation, should be considered to help defray the expenses of improvement. Dock privileges, he held, should be open to all, and owned by the municipalities or the Federal Government.

In Aid of Stony Wold Sanatorium.

Under the auspices of Auxiliary No. 8, a children's matinée will be given in aid of the Stony Wold Sanatorium on Saturday afternoon at the Carnegie Lyceum. "A Journey Through Wonderland" will be the entertainment arranged by Mrs. Richard Sutro, Chairman of the auxiliary. The patronesses are Mrs. George S. Weaver, Mrs. Isaac L. Lawrence, Mrs. G. I. Cook, Mrs. F. R. Patterson, Mrs. Clifford E. Smith, Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Mrs. A. B. Johns, and Miss Mary F. Hunt.

SEARCHING BOOKS OF THE NEW HAVEN

Inter-State Commission's Officials Are Studying Road's Financial Methods.

WON'T DISCUSS THEIR WORK

Navigation Company, Vehicle of Many Deals, Said to be the Chief Object of Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 4.—An investigation of the financial methods of the New Haven Railroad has been begun by seven men sent by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

They arrived here two or three days ago, and have been busily at work on the books of the railroad, although efforts to induce the railroad officials to admit this have proved futile.

The investigators have reserved rooms at the Hotel Taft, but have not registered. They have made it known that they will not see newspapermen or discuss their work in any way.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Chairman Prouty of the Inter-State Commerce Commission said to-night of the investigation now in progress at New Haven into the business operations of the New Haven Railroad:

"The aim of this investigation, which was begun two months ago, is to find out what the New Haven Road is doing with its money. It does not immediately concern pending proceedings against the reported merger with the Grand Trunk. But we would like to know as much as should be known for the public good of the New Haven's transactions in the purchase of trolley lines and steamship lines. The investigation will probably be in progress until February."

The inquiry at New Haven is part of a thorough investigation which the Inter-State Commerce Commission is making of all the railroad systems of New England, partly with the idea of ascertaining whether there is monopolistic control of common carriers in that section of the country. It is a special investigation, and not one of the annual inquiries into railroad business.

It was understood in Wall Street yesterday that the inquiry into the New Haven books by the Inter-State Commerce Commission's employes would centre largely about the affairs of the New England Navigation Company, which makes no reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission or any State board. Allegations that this company has been used to carry out, without publicity, many of the deals made by Charles S. Mellen and to conceal from the public eye the unfortunate financial results of some of them are to be sifted.

For the last five years the Connecticut Legislature has killed bills requiring subsidiaries of railroad corporations to file annual reports with the Railroad Commission. Other New Haven subsidiaries which have never filed reports are the Millbrook Company, the City and County Contract Company, and the Billard Company, named after the man to whom the New Haven transferred its Boston & Maine stock in 1907.

The New England Navigation Company owns and operates certain steamship lines, but it has also acted as a holding company for several of Mr. Mellen's purchases. The Boston & Maine stock was first bought by it and not by the New Haven Road, and it is said that it is the present owner of the stock of the Rutland Railroad. In 1910 the Massachusetts Validation Commission found that among its assets were Mr. Mellen's personal note for $25,000, New Haven Railroad stock amounting to $36,941,397, Hartford & New York Transportation stock and notes amounting to $3,719,954, Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company's shares and debentures valued at $5,750,000, Billard Company gold notes valued at $14,-2.6,000, and Housatonic Power Company's stock and notes to the amount of $3,965,-545.

The Navigation Company has been the medium of many transfers of subsidiary properties. In 1907 its steamship properties were sold to the Consolidated Railway Company, another New Haven subsidiary, which owned the Connecticut trolley properties. In return the Navigation Company received $20,000,000 of Consolidated Railway stock. A month later the New Haven merged with the Consolidated, thus becoming the owner of the steamship properties. The Consolidated Railway stock, which had never paid more than 4 per cent., was converted into New Haven stock, paying 8 per cent. The Navigation Company, by the same process, became the owner of $20,000,000 of New Haven stock, with which further trades could be worked. The New Haven, about the same time, made a contract with the New England Steamship Company to operate the ships it had acquired through the Consolidated Company.

A few months later the ships were sold back to the New England Navigation Company, but in 1911 they were again sold to the New England Steamship Company, which gave for them its capital stock and first mortgage bonds.

HARTFORD, Dec. 4.—Chief Engineer Elwell of the Public Utilities Commission, in his report of an inquiry into the wreck of the Merchants' Limited Express on the New Haven Railroad, at Green's Farms, on Nov. 16, filed to-day, attributes the cause to a broken equalizer bar on a dining car, which, dragging through a switch, disarranged the points and derailed the cars next following. Mr. Elwell said that marks of the dragging broken bar were discernible on the roadbed before the switch was reached. He finds that the rails, ties, and switch fastenings at the point of wreck were in good condition.

The appointment of Benjamin R. Pollock as General Manager and C. N. Woodward as General Superintendent of the New Haven Railroad was announced today by Vice President H. J. Horn. The office of General Manager has been vacant since the voluntary retirement of Samuel Higgins a year ago.

CALLING GRAND TRUNK MEN.

Only Minor New Haven Officials Yet Heard by the Grand Trunk.

The Federal Grand Jury continued yesterday its investigation into the New Haven-Grand Trunk Railway deal, the purpose of which, it is stated, was to prevent competition in inter-State trade and foreign commerce.

E. N. Fitzhugh, Vice President of the Grand Trunk and President of the Central Vermont, was questioned by Assistant Attorney General Jesse C. Adkins.

Mr. Adkins refused to discuss the progress of the inquiry, but it was learned that among the others subpoenaed is John S. Murdock, Vice President of the Southern New England Railroad Company, a Grand Trunk subsidiary.

Some remark was made on the fact that as far as has yet developed the witnesses called are officials of the Canadian railroads or men occupying minor positions on the New Haven. It is believed that this shows that the Government is trying to discover as many facts as it can from men to whom the grant of immunity, in case of a criminal prosecution, would be comparatively unimportant. If any Directors or principal officials of the New Haven were invited to testify it would be impossible to take criminal proceedings against them, if any criminal acts were discovered.

Hearing on O'Shaunessy Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The House Committee on Rules to-day told Representative O'Shaunessy of Rhode Island that it would grant him a hearing Tuesday on his resolution for investigation of the New Haven Railroad Company with particular reference to its alleged deal with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. Mr. O'Shaunessy sent telegrams to Gov. Pothier of Rhode Island, and Gov. Foss of Massachusetts asking that representatives of those States appear before the committee, fortified with evidence that the investigation was essential.

The hearing will be on Mr. O'Shaunessy's request that the committee report his resolution promptly.

DIET KITCHEN ASKS AID.

Year's Work Left the Society a Deficit of $3,400.

The New York Diet Kitchen Association of 1 West Thirty-fourth Street, which for many years has been dispensing pure milk to infants and invalids, issued an appeal yesterday to 5,000 subscribers asking for funds to support this philanthropy. Included in the appeal are figures to show the need for the work.

Last Summer 2,310 babies under the age of two years were cared for by nine stations maintained by the association in congested centres, and of these only twelve died from digestive disorders and only twenty died from all causes. The death rate in this city among infants is 116 in every 1,000.

Statistics contained in the appeal for funds show that in the fiscal year of 1911-1912 the expenses of the association were $95,395.86, and the receipts $91,-988.98, a deficit of approximately $3,400. The total cost of the milk dispensed in this period was $76,619.86, and the cost of the milk above the receipts was $11,902.11. The cost of maintaining the nine stations, including rents, salaries, fuel, and light, repairs, furniture, and incidentals was $13,297.07, and the cost of maintaining the central office was $5,478.93. Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Joseph W. Tilton, treasurer, at 1 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Manufacturers

AN ACCESSIBLE factory means money and time saved, and in many cases means the retention of Your Star Customer.

Savings in cartage, insurance, rent and time can be proved possible to you should you locate on our property. Recent leases of 600,000 square feet of floor space show that your competitor realizes these advantages. DO YOU? Write to-day to

New York Dock Co.
Industrial Buildings Dept.
10 Bridge St. New York

FOLLOW THE CROWD

If for no other reason, the fact of our being selected to conduct the biggest and costliest structures in this country entitles us to the consideration of every Owner who has a building operation in mind.

It is hardly feasible that property owners who have the courage and the brains to undertake such enterprises as the Woolworth Building, the Hotel McAlpin, and the Equitable Building would jeopardize their investments by poor judgment in selecting a contractor.

And you cannot afford to jeopardize your investment in that way, either.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

True Style in Clothes for Men

What it is and Why you find it Here

STYLE includes beauty of fabric and perfection of fit.

Yet ideal fabric and fit do not of necessity mean Style. So it is obvious that he who talks of fitting you well in handsome materials may not give you one iota of Style.

And it is equally true that he who offers you, as "an inducement," choice among a great number of "styles" of ready-for-service garments, is not offering you **"Style,"** but only "styles"—a word which means simply "ways" of cutting the garments.

When Paquin of Paris designs a gown for women it is **Style** itself. When a dozen modistes have copied this gown and it is sold in countless Shops, then **Style** is no more. Popularity has taken its place and speedily degenerates to the Commonplace.

True **Style** has naught to do with that which is Common.

Here, at **Smith Gray & Co.,** where we personally make our clothes for men, and only as we need them, and where the average time from the bolt of recently-selected fabric to your back is but a few weeks, we have the opportunity seldom achieved elsewhere to produce garments that are **Style** itself.

This is a matter of artists' skill applied at almost the precise moment when **Style** declares itself.

And it is ever true here that price paid will be forgotten when supreme satisfaction in your purchase is still yours.

Smith Gray & Co.
UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1845
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST. — NEW YORK — 5TH AV., BET. 27TH & 28TH STS.
FULTON ST., AT FLATBUSH AV. — BROOKLYN — BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.
Hatters and Furnishers as well as Clothiers to Men of Taste

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OFFER IN ADDITION TO IMPORTANT SALES OF GOWNS, WRAPS, SUITS, COATS, MILLINERY

Special Values in Furs

Beautifully Matched Sets

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139 BROADWAY

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans, Discounts, Bonds, Securities, etc.	$20,471,359.72	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	500,000.00	Surplus and Undivided Profits	2,750,168.51
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits	1,000.00	Circulation	496,200.00
Due from Banks	1,390,259.90	Deposits	25,123,665.12
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,532,620.94	Reserve for Taxes	74,451.01
Cash	5,649,244.68		
	$29,494,494.84		$29,494,494.84

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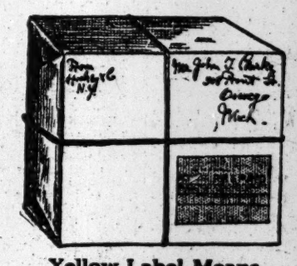

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When you receive an express package bearing a yellow label pay nothing. The shipper has already paid the charges.

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If a package bears neither Collect nor Prepaid label it will be delivered without charges, and collection, if proper, will be made thereafter.

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of yellow and white labels has been adopted by the Express Companies by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission for your benefit and protection. Your co-operation is earnestly requested.

Please Ship Your Christmas Packages Early

Adams Express Company
American Express Company
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To Cure That Tickle Spend a Nickel. Red Cross Cough Drops, 5c per box.—Adv.

KENLON CRITICISES FIREPROOF BUILDINGS

Chief Tells Factory Commission They Take Life Quickly Unless Escape Is Easy.

JOHNSON SCORES RABBI WISE

Fire Commissioner Angry Because Prevention Bureau Was Called a Haven for "Out of Works."

Fire Chief Kenlon told the State Senatorial Factory Investigation Commission yesterday the worst about fireproof buildings. The commission had taken up the question of proposed legislation regarding fire prevention, especially in factory buildings. In a fireproof building life could be "snuffed out" unless means of escape were easy, Chief Kenlon said, because the walls took up no heat, and in a fire, while the buildings stood, they became like ovens.

Abram I. Elkus, counsel for the commission, asked witnesses many questions about fire sprinkler heads, the object of which was to show that the Board of Fire Underwriters had approved only seven such heads, and these expensive ones, while there were other cheaper and just as effective heads on the market. The chief said that many fires were caused by overinsurance, and that men who applied for overinsurance had some fraud in mind. He thought any legislation should take that phase of the subject into consideration.

New York City, the Chief said, was unfairly treated in the matter of insurance rates, and no matter what excellent laws were made here for fire protection New York had to pay a share of the losses in San Francisco, Baltimore, and other places. The rates, he said, were based upon the losses of the whole country.

"What limit would you place on the height of buildings used as factories?" Commissioner Simon Brentano asked.

"The question of the character of occupancy is to my mind the important factor in determining the height of buildings," replied the Chief. "I should not allow such a building to be over twelve stories high."

The Chief was asked what he thought was a "good height for a factory building." Two stories, he replied, but added that that was an ideal building, and that one could not have his ideals.

Albert H. Atterbury, a lawyer, who said he was the owner of a factory building, told of the troubles of a real estate owner under existing conditions. He made a plea to have requirements definitely set forth in the laws and not left for interpretation by administrative officers.

The sensation of the day was furnished by Fire Commissioner Johnson, who replied to a statement by Rabbi Wise, made last Monday, that the Fire Prevention Bureau "was a home for 'out-of-works.'"

"Rabbi Wise must understand that, so far as I am concerned, he cannot pull the arrows which the Mayor has shot through his skin and cast them at the New York Fire Department," he said. "I could easily get into the clerical fashion of the day by calling the rabbi a liar. As a matter of fact, I do not think he is a liar. He is merely a sample of the flannel-mouthed clergyman, with a certain blatant facility of speech, who takes up so much time in talking that his mind has no time to ascertain the truth on any subject. I marvel that the bearings of his jaw have not become superheated."

The Commissioner next assailed Dr. Wise for not attending to his congregation and to the widows and orphans in his care.

"Doubtless this clerical monologist has been telling his congregation much about those nether fires which burn in waiting for the unrighteous," he continued. "Is not his own work of eternal fire prevention, then cut out for him, without butting into my temporal effects? He says the Bureau of Fire Prevention is worthless. Yet during the first three quarters of 1912 these needy members of the home for out-of-works made 77,000 inspections, issued 6,709 orders compelling the installation of fire appliances; 1,172 orders regulating the use and storage of dynamite, gasoline, and other explosives and combustibles; 530 Fire Marshal's orders as to defective flues, and miscellaneous, including sprinkler systems, to the number of 288.

"I ask this over-horse-powered rhetorician if this be not a remarkable record for out-of-money, needy, poor, and worthless men and women?"

Commissioner Johnson warned against "too drastic legislation," and pointed out "the growing menace of incendiary fires."

John Williams, Commissioner of Labor; Philip J. Mosenthal, a fire insurance broker; J. Richard Davis, for the Allied Real Estate interests; Robert Greer Cooke, William Guerla, Deputy Fire Chief, and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of the Committee on Safety, were among those who expressed opinions regarding the proposed legislation.

CHRISTMAS TREE SHIP LOST.

Wreckage of Old Schooner Washed Ashore In Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Hope of the survival of Capt. Herman Schuenemann and the crew of fifteen of the schooner Rouse Simmons was abandoned to-day when telegrams were received that wreckage, including a booby hatch and quantities of Christmas trees had been washed ashore at Pentwater, Mich. The boat sailed from Thompson's Pier, Manistique, Mich., Nov. 21, and was last seen flying signals of distress off Kewaunee, Wis. She was bound for Chicago with Christmas trees, such as had constituted her annual cargo for thirty years. In the fortnight just passed there have been severe storms on the lake.

The Rouse Simmons was a venerable craft of only 700 tons burden, owned by J. C. Bonner of St. James, Mich. Among the crew was Charles Nelson, a former sea Captain, who joined Capt. Schuenemann to assist him in weathering the gales that were expected.

"Cinderella" for Crippled Children.

A special performance of "Cinderella," for the benefit of the Seaside Home for Crippled Children will be given at the Hudson Theatre on Friday afternoon, Dec. 13, at 3:30 o'clock, by the students of the Department of Physical Education of Teachers College, Columbia University. An interesting feature will be the introduction of picturesque National and court dances. The entertainment is especially arranged to appeal to children, and will have an educational value. Seats are now on sale at the Hudson Theatre.

FOUND NO PAY ORE IN HAWTHORNE MINES

Witness Mandy Tells of Assays Showing Very Small Value in Silver and Less in Gold.

SO REPORTED TO FREEMAN

Company Circularized a Favorable Write-Up and Falsely Represented Its Author to be a Professor.

Joseph T. Mandy, a mining engineer, who is employed as the Head Chemist by the Nipissing Mining Company, was the principal witness at yesterday's hearing of the trial of Julian Hawthorne, Josiah Quincy, Albert Freeman, and Dr. W. J. Morton before Judge Hough in the Federal District Court on the charge of having misused the mails in connection with the Hawthorne mining concerns. He occupied the stand the whole afternoon after a number of other witnesses had testified during the morning to their investments in the companies of the defendants.

Mr. Mandy said that he made an examination of the Temagami-Cobalt property in October, 1908, in the interest of Dr. Morton. He assayed as many as thirty specimens of ore taken from different points on the Diabase Peninsula and the general result was what mining engineers call "a trace of silver." Counsel for the defense objected strenuously to this statement, but the court admitted it.

In great detail and technical language the witness described the Galena shaft, which yielded specimens assaying 18 ounces of silver to the ton. Other specimens, which Mr. Mandy said could hardly be described as ore, were taken out from other sections. Two Big Hole specimens showed a little more than half an ounce of silver and a trace of or no gold to the ton, while a third specimen gave 1½ ounces of silver and a trace of or no gold. He was asked:

Q.—Did you ever tell any of these defendants that there was no question of the merit of these claims? A.—No.

A.—Did you ever tell them that gold predominated in all the assays? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever state that "present indications are that the claims will yield several millions' income each year"? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever say that several of the twenty-nine claims of the Temagami Company might cheaply be capitalized at [illegible]? A.—No.

Q.—Did Dr. Morton ever tell you anything about stock in the mines? A.—Yes. He told me they were putting up their own money and not selling any stock. The first inkling I got—

The witness was not permitted to go further, but later he said that one day a stranger was seen approaching the mines, and Dr. Morton asked the witness if he knew him. When he said he did not, the doctor remarked, "Perhaps he is a prospective stockholder."

Mr. Mandy stated that he reported the result of his examination to Mr. Freeman, and in proof of this produced a letter acknowledging the receipt of his communication. Asked as to the quality of the ore shipped from Cobalt, Mr. Mandy stated that it was impossible to ship profitably ores of a lower grade than ninety-two ounces of silver to the ton.

"What would you call high-grade silver ore?" asked Assistant District Attorney Thompson.

"Ore assaying 1,500 ounces or more to the ton."

"What was silver worth in 1908?"

"Probably 48 cents an ounce."

"Would it cost more to ship ore from Temagami than from Cobalt?" went on Mr. Thompson. The witness declared it would cost considerably more, but Judge Hough ruled out the question and answer.

In cross-examination the first questions asked the witness dealt with the amount of compensation he was getting for testifying. Mr. Mandy replied he was getting his expenses and the usual compensation. Pressed as to how much this usual compensation might be, he replied:

"I have made no arrangement. I'll take what I'm offered."

Mr. Mandy admitted that about two years ago he asked Mr. Freeman for a job, but did not get it. The defense produced a report by the witness, and after some hesitation he admitted it was his. The Government wanted to have it put in evidence, but instead, Thomas E. Proctor, of counsel for the defense, showed Mr. Mandy certain paragraphs and asked him if they were not true. In one of these he had reported that in one specimen he had found probably five or ten ounces of silver to the ton. In direct examination he had stated that there was no more than one ounce of silver in specimens from the spot referred to which had been assayed by him.

"Which is true?" asked Mr. Proctor, with a smile.

"It doesn't make any difference," answered the witness. "Silver at ten ounces to the ton is no better than one ounce to the ton."

The defense asked that this answer be stricken out, but the court let it stand. "The witness has testified," Judge Hough remarked, "that ore of lower grade than ninety-two ounces could not be profitably shipped from Cobalt."

In dismissing the jury for luncheon Judge Hough warned them against reading the reports of the trial in the newspapers. Much of the evidence, he said, was devoid of human interest and was not therefore completely reported.

"But from your A B Cs to the last thing you will learn before you die," he said, "you will never arrive at the truth about anything unless you go into the dull, uninteresting details. I direct you to consider only the testimony offered for your consideration in court. The functions of a newspaper and a court in a trial are dissimilar."

The trial will be continued to-day.

RELUCTANT WITNESS IN ARCHBALD TRIAL

House Managers Force Admissions from E. J. Williams Over Culm Pile Deal.

JUDGE AS SILENT PARTNER

Was to Have Half of the $22,000 Profit for What He Had Done for Witness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—For the first time since President Taft was forced by inclement weather to deliver his inaugural address in the Senate Chamber, the Senate to-day listened to statements other than by a member of that Chamber. Edward J. Williams of Dunmore, Penn., was on the stand as the first witness for the prosecution in the impeachment of Judge Robert W. Archbald, and the reluctant admissions forced from him took up the whole afternoon. His direct examination will be continued to-morrow.

What Mr. Williams had to say was not new, but the difficulty the House managers experienced in getting him to repeat under oath before the Senate what he had similarly stated before the House Committee on Judiciary seemed to give his testimony renewed importance in the view of the managers and the counsel for Judge Archbald. Much of the Senate's judicial session was taken up with wrangles as to the propriety of questions addressed to Mr. Williams and the admission of documentary evidence submitted by the prosecution. Most of the objections, however, were overruled by Senator Bacon, President Pro Tempore, and the question of admissibility was settled by the Senate itself in the affirmative by a vote of 55 to 6. That established a precedent, and thereafter objections were less frequent.

To those accustomed to the Senate's procedure the scene was strange. The attendance on the floor was in itself enough to mark an event of importance, and Senators sat listening attentively to almost inaudible monosyllables wrung from a stockily built man who stood behind the Clerk's desk. Mr. Williams's pockets bulged with newspapers, and he stared with an expression of wonder at the audience confronting him. So unaccustomed was he to such proceedings that he answered by nodding his head until the stenographers begged the Chair to insist on audible responses.

For all his apparent inexperience, however, Mr. Williams was a difficult witness, and Congressman Edwin Y. Webb of North Carolina, who conducted the examination for the House, appealed to the Chair for permission to cross-examine the witness and "lead" him up to the desired statements because he was so "reluctant" and "hostile."

In response to Mr. Webb's repeated criticism of his reluctant testimony Mr. Williams finally admitted that he was a friend of Judge Archbald and had been associated with him in business transactions. The Judge, he said, had paid his expenses when he appeared as a witness for the defense at the committee investigation last Spring. He also retold—or assented to Mr. Webb's retelling—how, in the Ketydid culm dump deal, he had acted with the Judge as a "silent partner," because he thought the inclusion of the Judge's name might disclose an unlawful act.

In that deal, Mr. Williams finally admitted, the Judge had given him letters to some of the railroad officials interested to induce them to sell the dump at a low figure. Their plan was to resell the dump, he said, at a profit of $22,000, and of that sum one-half would have gone to the Judge "for what he had done for me." The proposed option on the dump, he said, had been drawn with Judge Archbald's knowledge.

In Purchasing

Real Estate Mortgages, investors are apt to be influenced by the price paid for the land and building. This is a secondary consideration. The Established Net Income determines the value. The Lawyers Mortgage Company bases all its loans on the NET INCOME of property. No loans made on vacant land or special utilizations where income is uncertain.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.

Capital and Surplus, $8,500,000

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Good-bye New York— **IN ONE HOUR & FIFTY MINUTES** —Howdy Phila-delphia

pleasant travel in smooth-running Pullmans or high-class coaches—you are in

Philadelphia

You can dine in comfort at dining hours—and the absence of smoke (hard coal used)—makes the

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

not only the quickest, but the cleanest and most comfortable road to Philadelphia. Fast trains every hour on the hour from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., and at midnight, with slepeers.

10 minutes of the hour from W. 23d St. Baggage carried on train with passenger—if delivered at either terminal within reasonable time.

BONWIT TELLER & Co.

WILL CONTINUE

TO-DAY & BALANCE OF WEEK

A Most Important Sale

Fur Coats & Fur Sets

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Hudson Seal Coats

Full length, made from fine selected French dyed skins

125.00

Caracul Coats	58.00	95.00
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French Seal Coats		58.00
Trimmed French Seal Coats		95.00
Hudson Seal Coats		165.00
Pony Skin Coats		38.00
Sable Squirrel Coats		115.00

Fur Muffs & Scarfs

SCARFS				MUFFS		
9.50	16.50	22.50	Black Fox	14.50	18.50	22.50
22.50	29.50		Pointed Sitka Fox	29.50	35.00	
	21.50		Silver Kit Fox	27.00		
10.00	24.50		Nat. Raccoon	14.00	24.50	
22.00	38.00		Scotch Moleskin	22.00	29.50	
10.00	18.50		Civet Cat	16.50	35.00	
	29.50		Skunk	37.50		
	28.00		Hudson Seal	25.00		

Children's Fur Coats

22.00 29.00

Entire stock of imported and novelty model fur coats at greatly reduced prices.

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Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

6th FLOOR MACY TERMINAL 6th FLOOR

XMAS XMAS

In Macy's Greater Toy Store on the Sixth Floor

A Huge Railroad Terminal, full of the most ingenious electric and mechanical trains and trolleys that ever delighted a boy.

An Indian Village, with real "Red" Indians, making sweet-grass baskets amid wigwams, tepees and camp fires.

A Miniature Harbor of New York, with every sort and style of boats—including the latest novelties in torpedo boats, fire boats and spring-driven boats.

Aeroplanes That Fly—ranging in price from 24c to $34.74.

Singing Birds in Cages, mechanical marvels, imported from Germany. Cage with one bird, $49.50; with two birds, $68.50.

Toy Pool and Billiard Tables for the boys—but quite large enough for a scientific game. $6.49 up to $97.50.

Steam Engines run by compressed air—(used with alcohol), 98c to $78.50. Every conceivable attachment may be had for these, including trip hammers, wind mills, ferris wheels, steam shovels, derricks, etc.

Thirty-four Wonderful Toy Demonstrations, including demonstrations of:

The American Soldier—a military game, with hinged soldier of lead and a pop-gun; with gun, 98c to $2.24. Without gun, 24c to 49c.

Toy Sewing Machines—perfect mechanism, $3.49 to $6.49.

Wizard Monorail Top—demonstration; an acrobatic top that spins up and down a horizontal string, 39c.

"Newelo"—a magnetic toy—instructive and entertaining. A demonstration of this wonderful aid in teaching spelling, figuring, etc., 49c.

A demonstration of "Meccano"—sets, with which bridges, towers, railways, etc., may be scientifically constructed, 98c to $36.00 a set.

Demonstration of Hill Climbing Toys, ranging from 49c to $1.96.

Demonstration of the New Baseball Games, of "Rook"—a new card game, and

Many other new Toys, Games and Novelties. Sixth Floor.

Diamonds & Jewelry

The Most Exquisite Display in the History of Macy's

THE Macy stock of Diamonds is unusual in one respect. It includes few stones that are not perfect and practically none that are not pure white. It is a fixed Macy principle to exclude Diamonds that are even slightly off-color such as find a ready market as "bargains" in the average store, especially at this season of the year.

Buying Diamonds at Macy's means getting tested jewels. It means paying merchandise prices, not fancy prices. It means safety as well as economy.

Specialty Jewelry Stores base their reputation upon fine stones, in artistic settings, *at high prices.*

Macy's bases its reputation upon fine stones, artistic settings, *and low prices.*

Buying Diamonds at Macy's is a form of investment—SAFE investment. For the value of high grade stones is steadily increasing, and GOOD stones bought now will without doubt be worth appreciably more in twelve months' time. Main Fl., B'way.

In the GIMBEL TOY STORE

A Great Military Encampment

For the Boys Who Love to Play Soldiers

The war clouds have settled over the Toy Store. The great toy army has been mobilized, and long columns of troops are marching to the front from every direction. It is a splendid spectacle, fit to stir the martial blood of every boy who likes soldiers. First there are the lead soldiers—as fine a collection as we have ever seen. Every branch of the service and practically every nation that has an army is represented.

For instance, there are American, British, French, German, Italian, Russian, East Indian and other soldiers—infantry, artillery, signal corps, hussar, dragoon, lancers, and so on, and prices are from 50c to $18 a set.

Don't Fail to Take the Children To See Santa Claus' Carnival

It is one of the great holiday sights of the City. They will go wild with delight over the Polar Bears' Store, the Village Fire Brigade in action, the Performing Animals and other mechanical toys in action.

In the Auditorium, Eighth Floor.

Complete Sets of Artillery—with soldiers, horses and gun—$2 to $8.50 set. And there is a complete Ambulance Corps at $2 and $2.50.

Then there are Lead Soldier Sets of Boy Scouts, Infantry, Sailors, Indians, Roman Warriors, Knights, Crusaders, East Indians and the like, and prices range from $1.75 to $18.

Cannons of all sorts, of course—grim-looking ones that shoot harmless rubber sticks, 50c to $3.25, Iron Cannons that shoot sticks and paper balls, at 25c, 50c and 75c.

Fine Field Guns, perfect models for shooting caps, rubber tips or powder, $1.50 to $10.50 each.

Aeroplane Stationary Cannons, breech-loading, $6; other Stationary Cannons, $3.50; Wooden Cannons on wheels, at 50c to $3.25.

Other weapons too—Swords, 10c to $12 each; Wooden Rifles, 25c to 75c; Air Rifles, 50c to $1.50; Pop-guns, 25c and 50c.

Forts in various styles, from 50c to a fine large foreign castle at $22.

Large Forts, with set of Lead Soldiers, special at $15. And many other things of military nature—making a wonderful collection that will delight the boys.

Soldier Uniforms, for the boys to wear, 50c to $7. Fourth Floor

Table Crystal and Cut Glass

In a Scintillating Christmas Display

Always—twelve months in the year—one of the few great and particularly beautiful collections of Glassware in New York, the Gimbel Crystal Store is now, at holiday-time, at its zenith of splendor.

Its spreading space contains over a hundred open-stock patterns in Table Glassware, in every size and shape, and for every occasion, from the plain water tumblers for the kitchen at 50c a dozen, to the superb banquet service of rock crystal, hand-engraved by Fritsche, at $1,050.

And besides the Table Glassware you will find a vast number of decorative articles that will make gifts of much charm—such as Table Decorations, Wine Sets, Trinket Sets, Marie Antoinette Baskets, Dr. Johnson Punch bowls, Lemonade Sets and many others.

Some special indications with a holiday trend:

Cut Glass Articles

Deeply Cut on Pure Crystal Blanks

Salad or Fruit Bowls, our own designs, $4.75.

Celery Trays, deep cut border and English bands. $3.75.

Jugs, 3½ pints, cut handle, our special design. $5.75.

Crystal Ice Cream Trays, deep oval shape. $30.

Orange or Cut Fruit Bowls, oval shape, our special designs. $12.75.

Electric Lamps, 12-inch bowl cover, all connections, and in very rich designs. $25.

Punch Bowls on foot, our own design. $25.

Table Centers for short stem flowers, special design. $15.75.

Fern Dishes with silver-plated lining, our own special cutting. $5.75.

Jugs for water, claret or lemonade, tall shape, our special design. $15.

Vases, 14 inches high, in square shape. Rose and deep cut design. $18.

Cheese Plates with cover, our own designs. $8.50.

Sugar and Cream Sets, full size, special design. $4.50.

Special

300 Fern Sets, complete with Cut Glass Dish, silver-plated lining. Fern and Plateau. $3.75.

400 Water or Lemonade Sets, large Jug richly cut, 6 Tumblers to match and 12-inch Mirror Tray. $3.75.

Crystal Table Sets

At Special Christmas Prices

An encrusted gold band Service—
$22 doz. Goblets at $15 doz.
$22 doz. Champagnes at $15 doz.
$16.50 doz. Clarets at $12 doz.
$16.50 doz. Cocktails at $12 doz.
$14.50 doz. Cordials at $10 doz.
$15 doz. Water Glasses at $11 doz.
$11.50 doz. Whiskey Glasses, $8.75.

A Baccarat Crystal Service, bell shaped, Renaissance cut—
$7 doz. Goblets at $5 doz.
$3.50 doz. Champagnes at $5.25 doz.
$6 doz. Clarets at $4.25 doz.
$5.50 doz. Wines at $3.95 doz.
$6.50 doz. Cocktails at $4.50 doz.
$5 doz. Cordials at $3.75 doz.

A Bohemian Engraved Service, with dainty border—
$2.75 doz. Goblets at $2 doz.
$2.25 doz. Clarets at $1.75 doz.
$2.75 doz. Champagnes at $2 doz.
$2.10 doz. Wines at $1.50 doz.
$2.10 doz. Cocktails at $1.65 doz.
$1.95 doz. Cordials at $1.45 doz.

An English Rock Crystal Service—
$75 doz. Goblets at $25 doz.
$65 doz. Clarets at $20 doz.
$65 doz. Cocktails at $20 doz.
$70 doz. Champagnes at $25 doz.
$55 Cordials at $15 doz.

12 Engraved Tumblers in white boxes. $1.25.

12 Gold-engraved Tumblers, packed in boxes. $3.75.

12 Baccarat Tumblers in boxes. $1.75.

12 Thin Tumblers, with any Old English initial, packed in white glazed boxes. 60c. Fifth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

LOWER FIFTH AVENUE VALUES DECLINING

Appraiser of Mrs. Elizabeth N. Roosevelt's Estate Finds "Sweat Shops" Damaging.

OTHER REASONS FOR CUTS

Col. Roosevelt's Aunt Died Worth $1,793,549 — Most of Her Fortune In Securities.

The influx of clothing factories into the lower Fifth Avenue district has greatly reduced the value of retail business property in that section, according to testimony given in the appraisal of the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth N. Roosevelt, filed yesterday in the Transfer Tax Office of the Surrogates' Court. Henry Brady of 262 West Twenty-third Street, who valued the property at 129-31 Fifth Avenue, said:

"In relation to the Fifth Avenue parcel, which I have appraised at $350,000, I find the building to be practically new, but of special construction, which does not add to its commercial value. It is occupied by Lord & Taylor, dry goods merchants, with the passenger elevators at the extreme rear of the building, extra high ceiling throughout the building, especially adapted to the present lessee. As this section of the city is no longer looked upon as a retail department store district, it is my opinion this building would have to undergo some extensive alterations to make it tenantable for the operation of another line of business. The present lessees pay $21,500 a year net, until 1914, when, I understand, it is their intention to vacate.

"The neighborhood is particularly objectionable for retail trade, on account of the many sweat-shops, the workers in which congregate in large crowds along Fifth Avenue from Fourteenth to Twenty-third Street.

"As to the premises 4 and 6 East Twentieth Street, I have valued No. 4 at $479,000, and No. 6 at $72,000, and added 10 per cent. for plottage, as I consider the building practically worthless. To make these buildings tenantable for occupancy other than the present, extensive structural alterations would have to be made. I do not think any prospective purchaser would care to make such alterations on a plot twenty-five feet wide and five stories high."

Percival E. Nagle, the Transfer Tax Appraiser, appraised the gross estate at $1,843,955, and allowed deductions which reduced the net estate to $1,793,549.

Mrs. Roosevelt was the mother of W. Emlen Roosevelt, and the aunt, by marriage, of Col. Theodore Roosevelt. Her estate was divided thus: W. Emlen Roosevelt, son, $623,630; Leila R. R. Merritt, daughter, $268,914, and $290,444 remainder suspended; Elfrida Clark, granddaughter, $144,847, and $43,676 remainder, suspended; James T. Roosevelt, grandson, $141,740, and $41,873 remainder suspended; Catherine R. Reeves, granddaughter, $148,468, and $40,227 remainder suspended.

All of the estate, except $326,438, was personalty. The tax valuation on 139-141 Fifth Avenue was $375,000; that on 4 East Twentieth Street, $100,000, and that on 6 East Twentieth Street, $98,000. Mrs. Roosevelt held a half interest in these properties. She also held a quarter interest in 90-94 Maiden Lane, and 9-11 Cedar Street, assessed by the city, respectively, at $200,000 and $66,000.

She also held $35,670 in personal property in 4 West Fifty-seventh Street, horses and carriages worth $500, one-half interest in the estate of James A. Roosevelt, worth $154,431, and mortgages amounting to $311,251.

Her stock holdings included 330 shares Chemical National Bank, valued at $146,850; twenty-five shares of New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $25,875; fifty shares of Union Trust Company, $56,250; 180 shares of Mexican Telegraph Company, $441,880; 175 shares of Central & South America Telegraph Co., $20,825; 400 Allegheny & Western Railway, $52,800; Pennsylvania Railroad $40,920; 200 Union Pacific, pfd., $18,200; 200 Singer Manufacturing Company, $58,200; 4,000 Elizabethtown Water Company, $60,000; 1,200 Broadway Improvement Company, $60,000; 600 B., R. & P., pfd., $82,800; 3,898 B., R. & P., common, $409,290; 690 Mahoning Investment Company, $44,850, and $10,860 bonds of the Corn Products Company, making her total security holdings $1,517,517.

W. Emlen Roosevelt, testifying concerning property at her country home, said:

"She and I had a stable, which we ran jointly, and each paid half the cost. At the time of my mother's death she had five or six horses, which she had kept a long time, and I had a fire at Oyster Bay, which burned up our stable and a good deal of our equipment. When I rebuilt, I relieved her entirely of the joint expenses, and there was nothing left but a few horses. The carriages which she owned consisted of a buggy, a depot wagon, and a brougham."

Mrs. Roosevelt owned a library, appraised at $5,226, which was rich in Bibles, Books of Common Prayer, and religious works, including sermons by British divines of the eighteenth century, German catechisms of the same century, and historical works.

Among her effects was a portrait of her nephew, Col. Roosevelt, valued at $25.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Four Steamships—Departures.

Four transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE (Bremen)—Marquis and Marchioness de Aviles, Mrs. C. Barnes, J. D. Bedle, Mrs. L. Bentley, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bliss, Rear Admiral Lawrence Boggs, U. S. N.; Mrs. Boggs, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Bowles, William Brewster, R. Brown, W. W. Churchill, Miss C. Davidson, Mrs. C. B. Dilworth, Mrs. W. Duke, Miss M. L. Eaton, Prince Guy de Luange Fanciguy, Mrs. M. Ferrari-Malzenauer, Mr. and Mrs. Tod Ford, Mrs. S. Warren Lamson, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lee, Dr. and Mrs. Hugo Lieber, Princess Lwoff-Parlaghy, Mr. and Mrs. R. McWilliams, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. Hamilton Merritt, Mrs. Mary Stokes Palmer, Miss Helen Sears, Francisco Terry, Prince and Princess Traidos, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Brand Whitlock, J. M. Woods, S. A. Ellis, Miss T. M. Tindell, Mrs. Edward Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. G. Vanderbilt, R. Lloyd.

ZEELAND (Antwerp)—Baroness de Gabe, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Elliott, F. A. Ely, Mrs. S. J. Emmons, Miss Ogden Jones, Walter J. Landres, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Staley, Mrs. E. W. Turnbull.

MAGDALENA (Southampton, via West Indies)—H. M. Cowles, Miss M. R. Cowles, A. S. Dean, C. M. Davidson, S. Dunn, John Daniel, M. B. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. A. Maclay Pentz, D. O. Sprague, Miss H. W. Smith, and S. J. Woodward.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM (Rotterdam)—Mrs. Ida Becker, Mrs. W. L. C. Biddle, Mrs. S. A. Bloss, A. C. Boswell, Mrs. F. Brewster, Miss Lucia Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. M. Vance Brown, J. M. Cleveland, Mrs. H. Cleveland, Mrs. W. M. Cook, Mrs. H. Delmar, Mrs. J. D. Forbes, Mrs. E. C. Foster, Mrs. C. J. Gardiner, Mrs. W. E. Hughes, Dr. and Mrs. C. S. Jordan, Willis H. Lowe, A. C. Mather, Mrs. H. W. Miller, Mrs. J. M. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Franklyn Smith, Miss Helen Sousa, Dr. J. M. Thomas, and Mrs. H. Woodd.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

CELTIC, (Liverpool)—R. Baleman, S. Broadhurst, Mr. and Mrs. W. Carlen, C. W. Cook, S. B. George, H. A. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hibbut, Mrs. E. A. Hood, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Marshall, R. C. Salisbury, S. K. Sharpley, Mrs. C. Thomas, C. D. Watson.

SAVOIE, (Havre)—Charles F. Colomb, Mrs. E. L. du Camp, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Conchman, Mrs. J. B. Fitch, Mrs. A. Tyler Harbeson, Count de Luberzac, R. J. Munn, Count Saint-Croix de La Ronciere, J. C. Westervelt.

592 WORDS A MINUTE TAKEN ON STENOTYPE

Operators of the New Shorthand Machine Leave Stenographers Far Behind.

WRITES ORDINARY LETTERS

Which Are Struck In Combinations on a Narrow Ribbon of Paper to Represent All Sounds.

A competition was held yesterday afternoon in Miller's Business School at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue that should be of interest to thousands of stenographers and students of shorthand, of whom there have been graduated from business schools throughout the country an average of 300,000 a year. When the competition was concluded it was confidently predicted that the day of the short-hand writer was doomed to give way to that of "short-hand typewriters," with stenographers supplanted, as they were most decisively in the test yesterday, by a simple little stenographic typewriting machine that weighs only 8 pounds, can be carried about as easily as a lunch-box, and can record speech in plain and unmistakable typewritten letters of the alphabet at the rate of 592 words a minute—and upward.

Two eager young girl stenographers from The Outlook offices, where Col. Theodore Roosevelt is generally credited with ability to use language at some speed, were confidently on hand to show the assembled students how rapidly, under such training, they could take dictation stenographically. Opposed to them were two operators on the new machine, the stenotype—a young man and a girl from Owensboro, Ky., where people speak in slow drawls and don't write much faster, and where, incidentally, the new machine was invented and manufactured.

Charles M. Miller, head of the school, explained to his students that he had sanctioned the demonstration simply in order that they might know what conditions of competition they would have to face in the near future, and he added that from his study of the new machine the outlook was all in favor of it and against the short-hand writers, unless they learned to adapt themselves to the machine.

J. M. Bowen, Treasurer of the company which holds patent rights on the machine, dictated to the four competitors simultaneously matter new to them and supplied to him by Mr. Miller. First he read a letter of ninety-nine words in forty-three seconds. The girl stenographers, bending busily over their notes, followed him with flying pencils. Both announced proudly that they had recorded every word. The two operators on the machines, who had kept their eyes fastened on the speaker's lips and merely played as in a slow piano prelude upon the keys of their machines, announced that they had, too. A second letter of 143 words in 50 seconds followed, with never a pause for breath. Both stenographers, looking first puzzled and then flushed and no little vexed, dropped out long before it was over. The machines, however, reeled off their records easily, with scarcely a sound, and both operators, reading from a narrow slip like that of an adding machine that curled out of the stenotype, repeated almost as fast as Mr. Bowen had dictated, each and every word.

Then followed a letter of 180 words in 59 seconds taken by the machines. Both stenographers, by this time, packing up their notebooks and pencils and shaking hands frankly with their successful rivals, had made their exit. Another dictation of 180 words in 67 seconds followed, and thereafter, each operator taking the type-written record of the other, read it off as easily as were it his own and type-written after the ordinary fashion. Next they took down, still noiselessly and with apparent ease, difficult dictation from technical specifications in an architect's letter, at a rattling rate of speed; and finally, as a climax, but with more exertion this time, they took down from dictation so rapid that even those nearest the speaker could not distinguish a word, a letter familiar to them, repeated over and over for one minute. In that minute, by actual count, it was found they had typewritten short-hand records of 592 words. The previous regular short-hand record has been 267 words a minute.

The stenotype is a simple little machine with a keyboard like that of a typewriter, but containing only twenty-two keys. The basis of its operation and recording is phonetic spelling. Unlike the typewriter, however, which requires a separate stroke for each letter, the stenotype prints a chord of several letters at each stroke, on the average a word at each stroke instead of the six strokes required on the average by a typewriter.

This is accomplished by the peculiar system of dividing the keys. Seven of them, at the left of the keyboard, are used as initial consonants, and as there are only fourteen possible initial consonants the other seven are supplied by arbitrary combinations of these seven keys, it being easily feasible to strike two letters with one finger. The right side of the keyboard contains ten final consonants, and the remaining eight final consonants possible in English speech are supplied by arbitrary combinations of some of these ten. In the centre of the keyboard are four vowel keys—A, E, O, U—the letter I being supplied by a combination of E and U.

These twenty-two keys and their combinations cover any possible combination of sounds, and with the addition of some 150 standard abbreviations constitute the sole system or code necessary for the operator of the stenotype to master. Numbers are recorded simply by using an asterisk in combination with various letters.

The advantages of the new system over ordinary stenography were declared to be: That it is easier to master, (the operators yesterday were said to have studied it only seven and eight months, respectively;) that it was absolutely free from the puzzling uncertainties and inaccuracies of a short-hand system of straight and curved lines, recording as it does in plain, typewritten letters of the alphabet; that the record so written by any operator can be read by any other operator with equal ease; that in addition to accuracy and legibility it permits of a speed utterly beyond the limitations of short-hand systems heretofore in use.

The new machine is not on the market for sale to the general public. It will be sold only through business schools to students who have qualified in a course of study and examination as competent operators. Although the first manufactured machine was put on the market Sept. 1, it was said that already 3,000 had been sold and were now in use by accredited students in 160 business schools throughout the country. The inventor of the machine is W. S. Ireland, formerly a court stenographer, who is now President of the company controlling its output.

SEPARATES BLOOD OF RACES.

Denver Doctor Says He Can Distinguish the Different Corpuscles.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 4.—Discoveries that may be of importance in criminology concerning the blood corpuscles of different races are about to be announced by Dr. A. L. Bennett, Japanese Consul of Denver, who has made exhaustive experiments in this direction, and who says he can tell whether a drop of dried blood comes from the body of an Oriental, a negro, or a white man.

Dr. Bennett is recognized in the West as an authority on the differences between the blood cells of human beings and those of animals, and his findings have frequently been used in murder trials.

It was the case of Gynko Mitsunaga, a Japanese accused of the murder of Mrs. Katherine Wilson here two years ago, that determined Dr. Bennett to pursue his investigations of the blood corpuscles of different races.

Dr. Bennett took pieces of flesh from his own face to experiment with, until his features became so marked that his friends supposed that he was suffering from some malady.

CETONE BRIBED, JURORS SAY.

They Return Verdict That Senator Took $200 for His Vote.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 4.—George K. Cetone of Dayton, State Senator, was found guilty of accepting a bribe of $200 from Frank Harrison Smiley, a detective, in a hotel here, on April 27, 1911, for his vote on the Cetone-Whittemore Insurance bill in the last Legislature, by a jury in the Criminal Court to-day.

Franklin Simon & Co. Reception.

Franklin Simon & Co. are to entertain their employes, numbering close to 2,000, at a vaudeville performance and reception, on Saturday evening at the Amsterdam Opera House. This has been the firm's custom for several years. Some of the leading vaudeville artists have been engaged for the performance. At the reception the grand march will be led by Richard McKenna and Miss M. Ryan.

Highest Grade Coffee is Grown in Porto Rico

Guaranteed 100% Pure by Seal of Porto Rico Assn.

For sale by

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT CO., all stores
CHARLES & CO. 44 East 43d Street
H. HICKS & SON 1179 Broadway
AARON WARD & SONS Newark, N. J.
and other large dealers

Send 4 cents for free sample to Government of Porto Rico Exhibit, 569 Fifth Ave., New York.

Velvet
THE SMOOTHEST TOBACCO
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

There's a ground-floor opening for you in this circle

10¢ TINS

B. Altman & Co.

direct attention to their very extensive assortment of useful and ornamental articles suitable for Christmas gifts for men and women. These are now being shown at attractively moderate prices.

Fur Sets	Smoking Jackets
Marabout Sets	Bathrobes
Silk Hosiery	Sweaters
Lace Handkerchiefs	Neckwear
Marvex Gloves	Motor Robes
Imported Negligees	Umbrellas
Boudoir Caps	Walking Sticks
Lingerie Pillows	Motor Cases
Nightrobe Cases	Cigarette Cases
Fans, Opera Glasses	Humidors
Gold Lorgnettes	Desk Fittings
Vanity Cases	Bill Folds
Hand Bags	Wallets
Dressing Cases	Card Cases
Morocco Purses	Gold Sleeve Links
Watch Bracelets	Pearl Studs
Chiffon Scarfs	Handkerchiefs
Jeweled Bandeaux	Silk Dress Scarfs
Corsage Bouquets	Thermos Bottles
Manicure Sets	Eastman Kodaks
Toilet Sets	Brush Sets

B. Altman & Co.

are offering a selection of Women's Afternoon and Street Dresses of velveteen, corduroy and chiffon velvet, at the following attractive prices:

$32.00, $40.00 to $55.00

Magnificent Imported Coats and Wraps for opera, theatre and general evening wear. are being offered at great reductions in prices.

B. Altman & Co.

are showing an unusually fine selection of DECORATIVE LINENS, suitable for holiday gifts.

Included are luncheon sets, afternoon tea cloths, centre pieces, scarfs, etc., decorated with hand-made laces of such desirable makes as Cluny, Duchesse, point Venise and Italian filet.

The following Sales will take place this day (Thursday):

WOMEN'S COATS AND WRAPS
AT REDUCED PRICES

Cloth Coats in three-quarter length (a limited number) . . at $10.00 & 16.00

Evening Wraps of brocaded silk in light colors, trimmed with marabout at $28.00

WOMEN'S LINGERIE BLOUSES
reduced to the following low prices:

$1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.75 & $4.00

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Your Savings: From $5 to $22.50 on 25,000 Fine Suits and Overcoats

You Can Save More *Today* In This Season's Clothes Than At the *Season's End*

—and this rare economy is yours in the finest garments that ever held the Hackett-Carhart label—a mark which has stood for the utmost in fine tailoring for more than half-a-century.

Late February sees the beginning of season's end sales.

At that time Winter suits and overcoats are sold everywhere at the lowest possible prices.

And this is precisely as it should be.

Stocks, then, have been chosen among until none but the least desirable garments are left. The assortments are frayed—the sizes broken.

And the time is approaching when heavy-weight garments must be discarded for lighter ones.

Here, again, is where Hackett-Carhart clothes have unrivaled claim upon your consideration today.

Right now—at practically the season's beginning—you may choose among nearly 25,000 garments at the Hackett-Carhart stores.

Each one of these is, in its way, a masterpiece of fine tailoring. All are virtually of today's creation.

More complete assortments of suits and overcoats in the style of the hour were never gathered together.

Many of these are of fabric design and in models that are commanding high premiums in other stores.

While here, because of the recent receivership, you will average one-half saving in whatever you select—and your choice will be absolutely unlimited.

Surely no man can afford to overlook such an opportunity.

And this would be so, even if full regular prices were being asked at the Hackett-Carhart stores today.

Any Hackett-Carhart Suit or Overcoat Will Save You From $5 to $22.50

Wonderful is the array of Hackett-Carhart overcoats, which are shown in more than 750 fabric designs and 60 different models. For dress, business, motor, travel and storm wear.

And equally wonderful, the suits: Every conceivable pattern and shade in the finest fabrics are here in every correct style. English, Continental, Fifth Avenue and College models, and many of exclusive Hackett-Carhart design.

$15, $18, $20 & $22.50 SUITS & OVERCOATS..... $10
$18, $20, $22.50, $25 & $28 SUITS & OVERCOATS... $13.50
$22.50, $25, $28, $30 & $32.50 SUITS & OVERCOATS..... $17
$28, $30, $32.50, $35, $37.50 & $40 SUITS & OVERCOATS..... $21
$32.50, $35, $37.50, $40 & $42.50 SUITS & OVERCOATS..... $24
$35, $37.50, $40, $45 & $50 SUITS & OVERCOATS... $27.50

Full Dress, Tuxedos, Cutaway Coats & Vests, and Fur Lined Coats at 33⅓% to 50% Reductions

Full, New Assortments of Neckwear, Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Gloves and Hats at the Same Wonderful Savings

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail

265 Broadway, Near Chambers St. Opposite City Hall.
841 Broadway, at 13th St., Near Union Sq.
119 West 42d St., Near Broadway. Open Evenings.
154 East 125th St., Near 3d Ave. Open Evenings.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

Established 1820

CHAUFFEUR COATS

$22.00 and upwards.

Generously cut, to allow freedom of movement and extra reinforced to withstand hard service.

Made in various furs or fur lined.
Superior quality and workmanship.

391 Fifth Avenue.
New York.

TO SUNDAY ADVERTISERS

While you may have seen notices about early copy for the Sunday edition of The New York Times, you may not have realized their importance to you.

The large amount of advertising for the Sunday edition necessitates the rule that all copy for Sunday should be in The Times Office by 6 P. M. Friday.

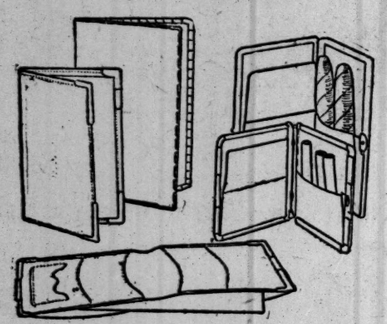
The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK
CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
Actual Makers

89 Regent Street
Goods Charged in London to Home Account, Prices Less U. S. Duties

CROSS Guarantees the Truth of this advertisement to The Times, who in turn Guarantees it to its Readers

Wallets, Billfolds, Cigar & Cigarette Cases.



LARGE WALLET—Soft, Pliable Green or Black Morocco with Gold Plated Broken Edge Mounting on Upper Side of Case. Supplied with Large Covered Pocket, 2 Extra Pockets, Card Pocket and Stamp Pocket..... $6.75

SMALLER WALLET—Shown in Front of Above—Green or Black Morocco, Calf Lined, with Sterling Silver Corners, Gold Plated. Supplied with 1 Covered Pocket and 3 Extra Pockets.... $9.75

BILLFOLD—Shown in Front of Cut—Pigskin, Calfskin and Moire Silk Lined. Supplied with 1 Long Bill Pocket the Length of Case, 4 Card Pockets and 2 Stamp Pockets—With Sterling Silver Corners, Gold Plated..... $8.00

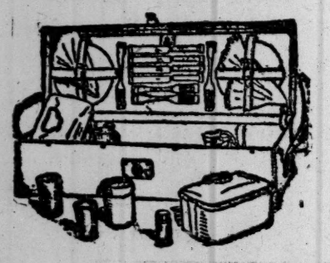
CIGAR CASE—Pigskin with Covered Frame and Extension Gussets. Will Hold About 10 Cigars..... $6.00

CIGARETTE CASE—Black or Green Morocco with Gold Plated Frame and Extension Gussets. Will Hold About 12 Cigarettes..... $3.50

Cross Motor Luncheon Case

For Running Board

With Compartments for Thermos



Black Patent Cloth, Lined with Red Leatherette; Absolutely Waterproof; Supplied with 2 White Porcelain Unbreakable Food Jars, 4 White Unbreakable Plates; 4 Glasses, in Wicker Protectors; 1 Glass Olive Jar, Wicker Covered and Nickel Screw Top; 2 Glass Pepper and Salt Bottles, Nickel Screw Tops; Napkins; 4 Steel Knives, Bone Handles; 4 Steel Forks; 2 White China Butter Jars; Lock and Key, also Strap and Buckle Fastener; 29 Inches Long x 9 Inches Wide x 7 Inches Deep; Without Thermos—

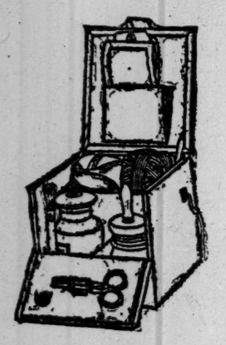
For 4 Persons..... $47.00

MOTOR PILLOWS—Made to Order; Tan Whipcord—with Piping of Pigskin—Down Filling..... $10.50

PIGSKIN MONOGRAM—For Above Pillow—Any 3 Initials Made to Order—7 Inches Long..... $3.50

MOTOR ROBES—From..... $10.50

Cross Household Box



Colored Morocco—4 Compartments Supplied with 2 Sizes Cord, 2 Different Kinds of Paste—There Is an Opening on Each Side Through Which Cord Can Be Used Without Opening the Box—Drop Front on Which There Is a Pair of Scissors—Pocket in Cover Containing Labels and Tags—Snap Fastener—6½ Inches Deep x 6 Inches Wide x 6 Inches High—Completely Compact and Compactly Complete..... $11.50

Pigskin..... $14.50

PASTE AND TWINE STAND—Colored Morocco—Also Supplied with Scissors— $7.50

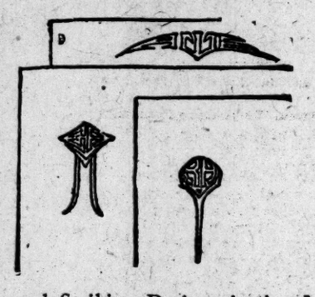
UMBRELLA BASKET — English Willow with Waterproof Leatherette Rim and Lining—Metal Pan in Bottom—26 Inches High.... $7.50

MAIL BOX—Of Waterproof Leatherette—Made to Fasten on Door or Post..... $9.00

HOT WATER BOTTLES—Silk Covered in Colored Morocco Case—Complete..... $7.25

Cross Any 3-Letter Art Monogram Die

With Stamping on 2 Quires of Paper Complete $5.00

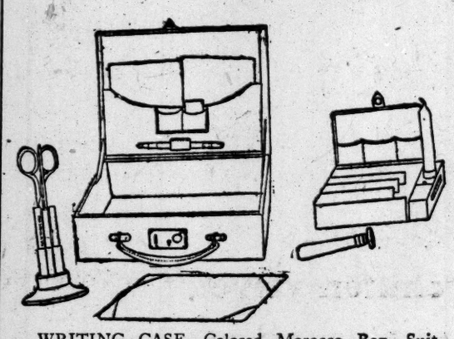


New and Striking Designs in Art Monograms, No Two Designs Similar, Hand Illuminated in 3 Colors on 2 Quires of the Newest Shades in Paper, Letter Size, Note Size, Put Up in Attractive CROSS Box. This Very Attractive Offer, Complete. $5.00

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Distinctly Individual in Design, Yet Dainty, Upon Which One's Own Personal Card Plate May Be Printed.

Also a Collection of Beautiful Hand-Colored Calendars, Christmas Cards and Novelty Stationery in Attractive Boxes.

English Cross Portfolios, and Writing Accessories



WRITING CASE—Colored Morocco Box, Suitcase Style, Supplied with Blotting Pad with Morocco Corners, Which Fits in Bottom of Case, and Stationery Pocket in Cover, Also 2 Stamp Pockets and Gold Plated Pen and Pencil—Case is 8¾ Inches Long x 6½ Wide x 2½ Deep, and Fastens with Gold Plated Lock and Key—Complete..... $4.00

DESK STAND—Made of Sanded Brass, Complete with Scissors, Bone Envelope Opener with Sanded Brass Handle and 2 Pencils, All Fitting into Holder..... $3.00

8-DAY DESK OR MANTEL CLOCK—Sanded Brass of Attractive Shape..... $3.50

SEALING SET—Colored Morocco Box Supplied with Candle Holder, 3 Extra Candles, Seal, 3 Stamp Pockets—Case Fastens with Snap Button and is 4½ Inches Long x 2¾ Wide x 1¼ Deep—Complete..... $7.50

Cross English $2 Kazan Gloves

For Men or Women

The Rich Acorn-tan or Cream Tan Shade and the Sturdy Quality of the Leather Permit These Gloves to be Worn Either for Dress or Street Wear. The Leather Has Been Steeped in Yolk of Eggs, Which Imparts to it a Pleasing Pliability. The CROSS Button or Clasp Affords an Air of Individuality. Fully Guaranteed.

The CROSS Bond—

A Handsomely Engraved Certificate Made to the Amount of $1.50 or Over, in Code, Entitling Recipient to CROSS Gloves or Leather Goods to the Face Value of the Bond. Especially Adapted to Glove Purchases Where Size of Recipient's Hand Is Unknown to the Donor.

"Coming Events Cast Their Shadows Before"
—Christmas.

Children are becoming anxiously obedient. Domestics are developing a remarkable sense of duty. The head waiter cleverly intercepts you and inquires about your health—whether you have any or not. The postman becomes a polished man of letters.

The February Magazine will soon be on the newsstands, and the New Year number is already old.

By these earmarks we know that the Song of Christmas is heard in the land.

It is a melancholy fact that this joyous season has the shortest days in the year—why, no one knows—probably because it begins to get late so early.

It has been so often said, "Time is money," that many now believe it. But there is no "Time Savings Bank," where the unemployed hours of the long summer days may be deposited, to be drawn upon when daylight is at a premium.

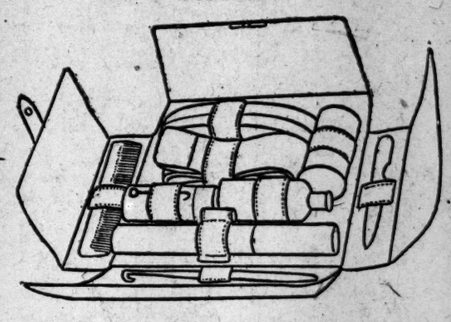
Nature ordains there are only twelve days before Christmas, and it is a peculiarity of Nature that she can seldom be induced to repeal her own laws. To outwit her it has been suggested—

"The best of all ways to lengthen one's days
Is to take a few hours from the night."

But the poetry is lost—we are not open evenings.

Cross English Toilet Cases

For Men



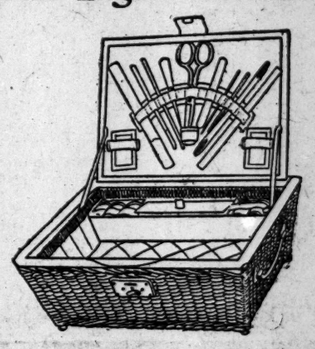
Folding Pigskin Case Supplied with White Celluloid Toilet Articles—Pair Flat Style Military Brushes, Shaving Soap in Tube, Tooth Powder Tube, Razor Strop, Shaving Brush in Tube, Tooth Brush in Tube, Comb, Nickel Shoehorn and Buttonhook and File, Also Loop for Razor—Case When Closed is 7½ Inches Long x 6½ Wide x 1¾ Deep—and Fastens with Gold plated Clasp—Complete..... $14.50

OTHERS—From..... $4.50

STICKPIN AND BUTTON BOX—In all Colors Morocco, Velvet Lined. Cover is Supplied with Loops for About a Dozen and a Half Stickpins, and Box Part Has Ring Groove and 2 Compartments for Cuff Links, Buttons, etc. Case Fastens with Button and is 5 Inches Long x 3¾ Wide x 1½ Deep When Closed—Complete..... $2.25

WATCH BRACELETS—For Men—Nickel Watch on Pigskin or Black Strap..... $2.85

Cross English Work Baskets



Made of Finely Woven English Willow with Colored Morocco Rim and Cover, and Lined with Pleated Satin to Match Morocco. Basket Contains 4 Spools Thread, Needle-book, Tape Measure, Hooks and Eyes. Cover is Supplied with Scissors, Hem Pressers, Bodkins, Knitting and Crocheting Needles, Piercer, Thimble, 2 Packages Assorted Needles—Case is Fastened with Leather Strap and Gold-Plated Lock and Key, and is 10½ Inches Long x 8½ Wide x 4 Deep—Leather Covered Handles on Each Side—Complete.. $14.00

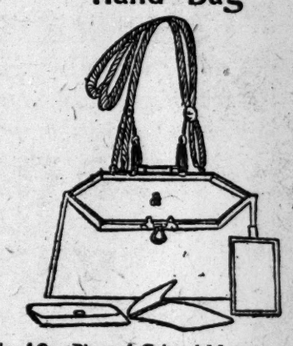
OTHERS—From..... $6.75

SEWING NECESSAIRES—Morocco—From .75

SEWING STAND—English Willow, Lined with Pleated Satin to Match Crushed Morocco Covers. Basket is supplied with Rack Containing 6 Spools Thread and Pincushion. Cover Has 4 Packages Assorted Needles, Bodkin, Hem Presser. Stand is 21 Inches High x 14½ Long x 10½ Deep—Complete..... $23.50

SCISSOR CASES—2 Pairs Scissors in Morocco Case—From..... $2.50

Cross English Hinge Frame Hand Bag



Made of One Piece of Colored Morocco with Heavy Moire Silk Lining, Gold-Plated Hinge Frame, Which, When Bag is Open, Has Square Opening. Absolutely Flat Model. Bag is Supplied with Silk-Covered Change Purse, Puff Case and Mirror. Double Heavy Silk Cord and Tassel Handle—Complete... $9.75

ENGLISH HANDBAGS—Morocco—From..... $5.75

COIN PURSES—From..... .50

CARD CASES—Morocco—From..... $3.25

TRINKET STAND—Nickel in Form of Tiny Table and Lined with Colored Satin.. $2.50

SEWING STAND—Nickel, Supplied with Scissors, Thimble and Velvet Pincushion.. $2.25

MANICURE STAND—Nickel with Ring at Top for Carrying. Supplied with Scissors, Cuticle Knife, Cuticle Pusher, File, Buffer, 2 Salve Jars—Complete..... $4.25

Cross English Metal Novelties

BON BON BASKET—Shown at Left of Cut. Made of Woven Metal in Gold or Silver Plate, Attractive and Dainty, with Removable Crystal Bowl..... $3.75

LARGER SIZE—For Fruit..... $6.75

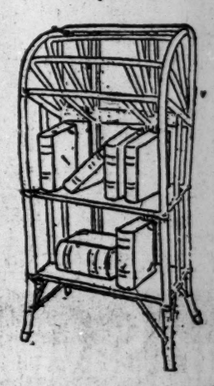
INDIVIDUAL VIENNA TRIOPOT—Shown in Center of Cut—Made of Prince's Silver Plate and Consisting of Coffee Pot, Creamer and Sugar, Which Fit One on Top of the Other and Form a Complete Article. Willow Covered Handle to Coffee Pot—Complete..... $7.00

BREAKFAST SET—Shown at Right of Cut—White Coalport China Plate Over Which There is a Prince's Silver Plate Rack Which Has Crystal Removable Egg Cup, 2 Crystal Pepper and Salt Shakers, Spoon. A Very Unique and Compact Set—Complete..... $12.00

SMALLER SET..... $7.75

CORK SCREW—Bone Handle, Silver Plated Trimmings—From..... $2.75

Cross English Willow Book Rack



Made Entirely of English Willow Twigs, Having 3 Divisions at Top for Newspapers and 2 Shelves Underneath for Books and Magazines. This Article Is Very Attractive, Light Weight and Portable. 37 Inches High x 17 Inches Wide x 9 Inches Deep..... $9.00

ENGLISH WILLOW SERVING STAND—25¼ Inches High—Supported on 4 Legs is a Tray 18 Inches Wide x 14 Deep—This is Cretonne Covered with a Removable Glass Protection—There is a Willow Shelf Underneath..... $15.00

With an English Sporting Print in Tray..... $16.00

SERVING TRAYS—English Willow—from..... $3.00

Cross English Fitted Bag

For Ladies

Black Grained Oxhide, Moirette Lined, with Gold-Plated Lock and 2 Slide Locks, and Supplied with White Ivory Grained Celluloid Toilet Articles, Hair Brush, Clothes Brush, Comb, Buttonhook, File, Nail Scissors, Powder Box, 2 Salve Boxes, Tooth Powder Tube, Tooth & Nail Brushes in Tube, Buffer in Protector, Soap Box, Hairpin Box, 2 Crystal Bottles with Nickel Screw Tops—Bag Complete with Fittings, 14 Inches..... $35.25

These Fittings May Be Monogrammed in Color to Match Interior of Bag, Entailing Very Little Extra Expense and Lending an Air of Individuality.

KIT BAG—Hands ewn Tan Oxhide on Steel Frame with Check Linen Lining. Most Capacious Bag Made for its Size—18 Inches— $26; 20 Inches— $28; 22 Inches— $30; 24 Inches— $34

SUITCASES—From..... $13.00

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL HAVE CAREFUL AND PROMPT ATTENTION

Second Floor—Stationery, Trunks, Motorities, Metal and Glass Novelties, Saddlery.
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World's Greatest Leather Stores
Agencies Throughout the World

DOWNTOWN
253 Broadway
Opposite "City Hall"

UPTOWN
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Between 25th and 26th Streets

BOSTON
145 Tremont Street
Opposite "The Common"

Handsome silk socks —with the Interwoven wear-proofing.

Buy your own Christmas present early.

A new suit to gladden the Holidays.

A new overcoat.

New patterns constantly being added to keep up our unusual variety.

For the other fellow's Christmas.

Novelties bought by men for men.

For smoking room and traveling; for desk, den and motor.

Everything for a man's personal comfort.

Many small articles of leather and metal, at moderate prices, though mostly imported.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

The Coward Shoe

"Ouch!"

Don't suffer longer from that throbbing, paining bunion.

Give it the easement of the COWARD "Bunion Pocket," shaped from the softest of leathers, and which does not chafe or bind in the wearing.

Bunion comfort is yours for the asking—when you ask for the COWARD BUNION SHOE.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE
JAMES S. COWARD
264-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(NEAR WARREN STREET)
Mail Orders Filled | Send for Catalogue

BETTER THAN A LETTER

A Telephone Message is personal.

It is more economical, too.

Don't Write—Telephone

Resinol stops scalp troubles

SHAMPOO with Resinol Soap and rub a little Resinol Ointment on the scalp—that removes dandruff, stops itching and promotes hair-health. Every druggist sells them.

OLD CROW RYE

"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

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HOUSING PROBLEMS FRANKLY DISCUSSED

"Garden Cities" Mean Increased Cost to Tenants, Says Atterbury.

MUST EDUCATE THE PUBLIC

Moral Suasion, Rather Than Drastic Laws, Looked to for Bettering Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4. — To-day marked an important point in the crusade to secure better living conditions for the small wage earner. The National Housing Association in connection with three local bodies of like aim, together with representatives of the city of Philadelphia, began its second annual conference with papers, addresses, and extemporaneous discussions which indicated that dreams were to be laid aside and the problem handled with ample recognition of its true economic and social phases.

In the evening programme a note of warning was sounded to the effect that, while the betterment of conditions was naturally to be strongly desired and worked for, the fact must never be forgotten that in securing more stringent building laws, better sanitation, and more ideal conditions, the burden of necessarily increased cost must fall upon the one least able to stand it, namely, the tenant. As Grosvenor Atterbury of New York, a leading exponent of the "garden city" idea in housing conditions, put it: "The conclusion I come to is that I cannot see that the garden city is going to raise the standard of living without raising the cost of living, except in so far as we accomplish the elimination of waste. As a matter of fact, we can house more people better in wholesale than we can in detail."

The education of the public to the advantages of better housing conditions rather than the forcing of such conditions by drastic legislation is the purpose of the National Housing Association, as outlined by President Robert W. De Forest, in his opening address before the second annual conference, which began a three days' session in the Y. M. C. A. Building, this afternoon.

Twenty States, fifty-three branches, and seventy cities were represented—the largest showing in the history of the association.

"It is the educational forces," said Mr. De Forest, "rather than drastic measures that we must stand for. The public must be made to see the economic and sanitary advantages of better housing, not merely be forced into observing certain rules sustained by laws."

Charles B. Hall, Chief Sanitary Inspector of Chicago, followed Mr. De Forest. He said that the prevention and correction of bad housing conditions depended upon three necessary rules that should be enforced rigidly.

First, that every new house or tenement must afford ample living accommodations; second, that every old house or tenement not fit for habitation must be demolished or improved, and, third, that all houses, new or old, must be kept in good repair and sanitary condition. Specific laws must be enacted to accomplish this or the housing movement will fail.

Jacob Riis, who told half the people of this country "how the other half live," is among the distinguished men here for the conference. Speaking of improved conditions in New York City, Mr. Riis said:

"We now house decently 2,000,000 persons, where formerly they were indecently housed. This has been brought about in twelve years of effort."

Some of the most eminent authorities on housing in the United States are here as delegates. Among them is Gen. George M. Sternberg, U. S. A., retired, former Surgeon General of the United States Army, who is President of the Washington Housing Company, which builds model two-story houses at the National capital and elsewhere. Others widely known are Grange Sard of Albany, N. Y., President of the Albany Home Building Company, which has erected a large number of workingmen's homes; Frederick Hoffman of Newark, N. J., one of the leading life insurance statisticians in America, whose presence shows the importance which life insurance companies attach to housing conditions in their effect upon length of life; Charles B. Ball, Chief Sanitary Inspector of Chicago; A. W. Clark of Schenectady, N. Y., who represents the industrial welfare work of the General Electric Company; Thomas W. Allison, Chairman of the Civic Club Housing Committee of Chicago, and Capt. Charles J. Allen, Secretary of the New Jersey State Tenement House Board.

Slow-Moving Auto Kills a Boy.

Albert Gross, chauffeur for Herman Sifke of 148 Seventy-fourth Street, Bay Ridge, President of the Ridge Club, ran over an killed six-year-old Edward Fitzgerald in front of the lad's home, 7,318 Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon, while driving his employer's automobile to the garage. Gross was not arrested, as it appeared that the child had run under the wheels of the auto when it was proceeding no faster than eight miles an hour.

TO RELIEVE FIFTH AVENUE.

Special Traffic Regulations Advocated by Members of the Association.

Although the recent widening of Fifth Avenue added some twenty feet to the roadway, traffic congestion is worse than ever in that street, according to Robert Grier Cooke, President of the Fifth Avenue Association, who yesterday afternoon made public the results of the investigation begun last week by the association's traffic advisers.

In one hour last Saturday, between 2:30 and 3:30 o'clock, 4,172 vehicles were counted passing Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, going in both directions.. Of these, 187 were trucks and delivery wagons, some 400 were horse-drawn vehicles, and 3,285 were automobiles.

Next in point of congestion came the Thirty-fourth Street crossing, where in one hour on Tuesday, between 4 and 5 o'clock, 3,348 vehicles were counted. And to make matters worse, the Department of Public Works has begun to repair the asphalt pavement, beginning at Twenty-fourth Street, and working up, in spite of the impending Christmas rush.

The association was trying to persuade the 400 shopkeepers who had no shipping facilities on side streets not to receive any goods after 1 o'clock in the afternoon. It was also inducing Superintendents of buildings to have spring water, towels, ice, and coal delivered in the morning. It was also trying to have carriages stand in the side streets instead of along the curb line of the avenue.

In an effort to agree on measures to relieve the congestion on lower Fifth Avenue at the noon hour, when thousands of garment workers are going to and coming from their lunch, a conference will be held to-morrow afternoon in the office of Edward Lauterbach, 22 William Street, Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Federation of Jewish Organizations.

DR. DRACHMAN ENDS TOUR.

Has Spoken in England as Candidate for Chief Rabbi.

The Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman, a rabbi of the Synagogue Ohab Zedek in West 116th Street, returned yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie from England. He has been delivering addresses in the Jewish temples at the invitation of the United Congregations with a view to his appointment as chief rabbi of the United Kingdom to succeed Dr. Adler.

A reception was given to the rabbi last night in the synagogue in West 116th Street, which was attended by 500 members of his congregation. The President, Henry L. Glaff, read an address of welcome and another was delivered by Mrs. M. Neumann, which was followed by a programme of songs and recitations. Rabbi Drachman will preach at the synagogue on Saturday.

JUST LIKE A FRENCH DUEL.

Signor Dutto and M. Van Cent Exchange Shots—No Surgeons Needed.

Pietro Dutto, a young Italian, and Charles Van Cent, a Frenchman a little older, each of 488 West Nineteenth Street, got into a quarrel over politics and decided to settle it by a duel.

They had fired seven or eight shots at one another in a lot at Eleventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street Tuesday night when a policeman arrested both. Two bullets scratched Van Cent. Dutto was unhurt. Neither could understand yesterday why Magistrate Krotel, in the Jefferson Market Court, held them without bail for the Grand Jury.

The men were charged with "fighting a duel," which is punishable in this State by imprisonment for not more than ten years and disbarment from all public offices.

SWINDLED BIG STORES WITH FAKE BILLS

Salo J. Jackson, Head of Former Noted Silk Concern, and His Secretary Indicted.

HE IS NOW A FUGITIVE

Concern Failed in October for $700,000, Though It Is Said Its Liabilities May Total $1,000,000

Salo J. Jackson, ex-President of the Jackson-Mack Manufacturing Company of 119 West Twenty-third Street, and Max Stemper, Jackson's former secretary, were indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury for grand larceny in the first degree. It was charged that they swindled several commission merchants out of $100,000 by presenting false invoices.

The concern, which was at one time the largest silk manufacturing company in this country, went into bankruptcy on Oct. 11 with liabilities of $700,000 and assets amounting to $600,000, although it was said that the real liabilities were $1,000,000. At the time the concern failed it was known that Jackson had fled from the city. His secretary and general assistant, Max Stemper, stayed here, and he was arrested in the office of the company yesterday and later arraigned before Judge O'Sullivan in General Sessions. He was remanded to the Tombs in default of $25,000 bail to await a hearing to-day.

Spiegelberg & Sons, commission merchants at 127 Greene Street, were the complainants in one charge, while L. Einstein & Brothers, commission merchants of 62 Greene Street, were the complainants in another. So far the theft of $100,000 has been discovered, and the investigation is not concluded. According to Assistant District Attorney William Dean Embree, who conducted the investigation before the Grand Jury, the alleged swindle was perpetrated through the agency of several selling companies of which Jackson was the President. These companies presented false invoices ranging from $25 to $900 and received payment on these to the extent of $100,000.

One of these selling companies was the Elysee Skirt Company. This company presented invoices to Spiegelberg & Sons for payment. Some of the specific invoices presented and discounted by the complainants were: On Aug. 6 a bill of goods bought by J. Kesner & Co. for $25; Aug. 20, a bill of goods bought by Gimbel Brothers for $84, and two bills for goods bought by R. H. Macy & Co. for $341 and $726. On Aug. 30 another bill against Gimbel Brothers was cashed by the concern. This bill set forth that the Gimbel Brothers had bought $143 worth of silk skirts. On the same date a bill for $119 against R. H. Macy & Co. was presented and cashed. All of these bills were shown to be false, and the buyers of the department stores mentioned appeared before the Grand Jury and testified to this fact.

When the manufacturing company failed Judge Hand in the United States District Court appointed Mr. Wakefield to conduct the examination into the affairs of the concern. In the application for the appointment of a receiver James N. Rosenberg of Rosenberg & Levis, 170 Broadway, said that a large part of the accounts of the concern had been hypothecated, and that the company was without ready money to meet its obligations. He also said that its affairs were in a muddled condition, and that he thought he was not exaggerating when he said that the company's liabilities would amount to $1,000,000.

FOUNDED 1856

BROKAW BROTHERS
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

"Time is money" and busy men can save both by selecting their Winter Clothes from our great showing of Suits and Overcoats.

Customers are able to express their individuality here because our immense variety of styles and materials conform to every requirement.

Sack Suits $18 to $50
Winter Overcoats $18 to $75

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
SUBWAY AT THE DOOR—ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY

MORE LINERS STORM-TOSSED

Kronprinzessin Cecilie and Nieuw Amsterdam Battered by Hurricane.

The North German Lloyd Kronprinzessin Cecilie, twenty-four hours late from Bremen, and the Holland-American liner Nieuw Amsterdam from Rotterdam arrived yesterday morning after having been battered by the hurricane on Friday. Their passengers were all glad to get ashore. Most of them had been standing on deck longing to get on the pier since 7 o'clock in the morning.

Capt. Hogemann of the Cecilie had intended to retire this voyage, but his Directors requested him to stay another year. His ship had been under reduced speed for forty-six hours, he said, and part of that time on Friday she only made five knots an hour. One big sea which rolled over her bows on Friday smashed the forward ladders and the teak rail on the lower bridge.

Capt. Baron of the Nieuw Amsterdam said that he had been pursued by bad luck from the start of the trip, as he was detained twelve hours by fog in the North Sea and then ran into a heavy gale. On Tuesday, he said, seven seamen were sent forward to lash down the collapsible boats and were caught by a sea which dashed them against the rail. One of them, Adrian J. Mathieses, had his leg broken. Two steerage passengers were thrown out of their bunks and slightly injured, and Mrs. Rebecca Lavar, a first cabin passenger, suffered bruises in the same way. The speed of the ship was reduced to nine knots in the gale, the Captain said. Two port glasses were smashed by the seas and the cabins flooded.

WOULD RENAME BIG LIBRARY.

Custodian of Congress Collection Seeks to Show National Scope.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Creation of a "book," or "library" post, so that the great Library of Congress might be placed in more intimate and more economical touch with the other libraries of the country, was advocated by the Librarian of Congress to-day, in his annual report to Congress.

Because of the growth of the institution, he also recommended that the name of the Government's storehouse of knowledge be changed to "The Library of the United States," as more clearly indicating its National character.

PRIESTS SAVE CHURCH RELICS

Risk Their Lives When Church of St. Philip Neri Burns.

Two priests, Father Daniel F. X. Burke and Father Joseph Congedo, risked their lives early yesterday morning in a fire which practically destroyed the rear of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Philip Neri, at Grand Boulevard and the Concourse, opposite East 202d Street, the Bronx, in order to rescue the Blessed Sacrament and sacred vessels from destruction.

The fire, which broke out in the library and meeting room in the basement shortly after 4 o'clock, had been in progress only a short time when a passer-by saw the flames and rang the bell of the adjoining rectory to notify its occupants. The two priests hurriedly dressed and rushed into the church, which was then in flames. Groping through the smoke, they made their way to the altar and emerged a few moments later bearing the Host and the Chalice. They made a second trip, this time to the vestry, and returned laden with vestments. When they essayed a third time to enter the building they were prevented by Deputy Fire Chief Barrett, who refused to allow them to take further risks.

The altar was entirely destroyed, as were also a number of valuable paintings. The firemen succeeded in saving a very costly stained glass window in the rear of the church, and also managed to remove several pieces of statuary to safety. The total loss is estimated at $15,000.

Don't keep choice candy just for company. Home folk like it, too. If they are candy fastidious, give them Whitman's Fussy Package—nut center and hard center chocolates. In Greater New York 118 stores sell Whitman's. Look for the list of dealers in next Friday's paper, or 'Phone Madison Square 3113.

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"One gathers from the observations of the author a new insight into the great world and the souls of the men and women who people it."—Boston Globe.

"Dr. van Dyke's style was never more felicitous, his imagination never more happily employed."—Newark News.

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The principal charm of any Christmas gift is its appropriateness, novelty and the elements of surprise and pleasure that accompany it. In this store you will find a remarkable assortment of things distinctively different, gifts that you cannot get in any other store.

SOME OUT-OF-THE-ORDINARY GIFTS
FOR HER

A DELIGHTFUL NOVELTY—is a Hand Warmer, which is about the size of a gentleman's watch. It snuggles into the hand and is carried in muff or pocket. Four wonderfully fashioned carbons within the case generate comforting heat. There is nothing to catch on fire or burn. Just the thing for the girl who walks, skates, motors or drives. A most unusual gift that is a constant reminder of the donor. $2.00 is the cost of this novelty—the attractiveness of such a gift is beyond price.

REMINISCENT OF OLD WESTMINSTER—A chime clock of quaint design and odd craftmanship. Our way of producing something different and unusual.

And a host of other things too numerous to mention here. We've a veritable feast of novelties—gifts of sentiment and intrinsic value for Her, that are not to be had elsewhere.

FOR HIM

A REMARKABLE CANE—With a cleverly-concealed cigar lighter. Mounted with a solid silver band below the handle. You press a clasp on the band and the little flame is disclosed within a metal housing. When you close the clasp, the flame is extinguished and you have a handsome, stylish, walking stick. Could you find anything better for men—of all ages? The cost is $7.00 for one of our best patterns.

IT LOOKS LIKE A CIGARETTE—but when you remove the gold tip, a tiny flame is disclosed with which to light a cigarette or cigar. It costs but 50c. and will please any man more than a gift ten times the price.

A MUSICAL BRUSH—Ebony handle, with best bristles—when you pick it up it plays a tune. There's a little music box inside the handle. Nothing to break or get out of order. There's lots of fun to be had with a gift like this.

WATER SKATES—Ever hear of 'em? Well, they're very popular abroad and it's "some sport"—this skating on water. The only water skates obtainable in America are to be had in our store, and just imagine the surprise, amazement and pleasure they would give to the man or boy who receives them.

This gives you some idea of the wonderful, unconventional things in this store, not only interesting, but a SATISFYING place to shop.

GIFTS FOR THE SPORTSMAN AND SPORTSWOMAN

Here you will find tennis rackets, golf clubs, walking, riding and motoring apparel for men and women who love the great outdoors. An enormous selection of fishing rods, guns, rifles for those who fish and hunt. Skis, toboggans, snow shoes and everything for Winter Sports. Gifts of this character are useful and bring with Christmas cheer the Spirit of the Open—anticipation as well as realization. Besides, such a gift denotes thoughtfulness on the part of the giver—a successful effort to please and to give something especially fitted to the tastes and habits of the recipient.

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57 West 36th St New York City

COURT RULING STOPS 'THE ROAD TO ARCADY'

Sydney Rosenfeld, Required to Put Up a $10,000 Bond, Ends Performance of Play.

AUTHOR IS COMPLAINANT

Mrs. Tupper Asks Guarantee Against Loss — Theatre Clubs Federation to Stage Mrs. Keayes's Comedy.

"The Road to Arcady" developed a twist yesterday that diverted its supposedly smooth path into what might be termed the discard, so far as Sydney Rosenfeld and the National Federation of Theatre Clubs are concerned. Mrs. Edith Sessions Tupper, author of the play that ran at the Berkeley Theatre a full week and two days of this, asked Justice Page in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, to grant her an injunction against a further performance of the play, and Justice Page said he would if Mr. Rosenfeld did not put up a bond of $10,000 to guarantee her against financial loss. Mr. Rosenfeld decided to let the play go by default, and so there was no performance at the Berkeley last night. Only an entertainment.

The entertainment consisted of readings and songs by members of the company that had been appearing in the play, and speeches by Mr. Rosenfeld. He explained to the audience the conditions as they appeared, and said that those who wished might have their money back at the box office, a privilege of which a few availed themselves. He said that his lawyer had informed him of the action of the court and had told him that Mrs. Tupper had not put up the bond required of her as petitioner. Rather, he said, than cause any more discord in the mind of Mrs. Tupper, he had decided to drop the play for good and all, even though he might have a right to continue its presentation until she had supplied the bond required. His lawyer, he explained, said that the amount was $5,000. Besides, the play had a deficit of about $1,000 last week, and stood to lose as much more this week, and he could not see that placing a bond for its continuance would be of any advantage.

It further developed in Mr. Rosenfeld's speech, and also in the court proceedings, that the production of "The Road to Arcady" was not made directly by the Federation of Theatre Clubs, but by Mr. Rosenfeld, as financier, though with the sanction of the federation. Mr. Rosenfeld explained that Mrs. Tupper's play had been rejected by the Reading Committee of the federation, and that he had undertaken the financing of its production. The federation, he said, had passed a vote of thanks for his action.

After which he introduced Mrs. Ethelyn Emery Keayes, wife of Dr. Frederick Keayes of Great Neck, L. I., as the author of the next play to be produced under the auspices of the federation. This piece is a comedy in three acts called "His Wife by His Side," and it will be put on at the Berkeley Theatre on Dec. 30. Mrs. Keayes made a short speech.

The differences between Mr. Rosenfeld and Mrs. Tupper, the author, began shortly after the rehearsals of the play started. Mrs. Tupper said that she had been given to understand that her presence was not desired at rehearsals, and that considerable unauthorized changes had been made in her manuscript. Mr. Rosenfeld said that Mrs. Tupper had been ill and was nervous from the work she had done on the piece.

"Goetterdaemmerung" Sung Again.

"Götterdämmerung" was given again at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, with Mmes. Fremstad, Homer, Fornia, Aiten, and Sparkes, and Messrs. Burrian, Well, Goritz, and Griswold in the principal rôles. Alfred Hertz conducted. The performance began at 7:30 o'clock and was concluded at 11:15.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

By arrangement with Mme. Slavko Grouitch the Monday evening performance of Douglas Fairbanks in "Hawthorne of the U. S. A.," at the Astor Theatre, will be given for the benefit of the Servian Relief Fund. Mme. Grouitch is the wife of the Servian Charge d'Affairs in London, and is directing the work of the Relief Fund in this country.

David Belasco announced yesterday that the comedy, "Years of Discretion," would succeed Frances Starr in "The Case of Becky" at the Belasco Theatre on Christmas night, Dec. 25, with Lyn Harding, Bruce McRae, Herbert Kelcey, Robert McWade, Jr., Grant Mitchell, E. M. Holland, Effie Shannon, and Mabel Bunyea in the cast. "A Good Little Devil," by Mme. Rostand and Maurice Rostand, will replace "The Governor's Lady" at the Republic Theatre on Wednesday evening, Jan. 8.

Harrison Hunter and Hamilton Mott have been engaged by John Cort for Mrs. Leslie Carter's company in "Zaza," "Camille," and "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

Schubering & Lamb have accepted "The Light," a society comedy drama by the Marquis of Queensberry, for immediate production. The tour will begin on Dec. 30.

Whitford Kane and the company that appeared in "The Drone" in London, sailed for New York last Saturday on the Cedric to begin an engagement here under the direction of William A. Brady, Limited.

Henry Bernstein has cabled Mme. Simone asking her to originate the leading role in his new play, "Le Secret," in Paris in March. George C. Tyler has agreed to permit Mme. Simone to accept this offer, and she will terminate her American engagement on Jan. 31, after playing in Chicago and three other cities in the West.

Motion pictures in colors of the life of John Bunyan and scenes of "Pilgrim's Progress," with special music by Modest Aitschuler, will be shown for the first time in New York at Carnegie Hall on the evenings of Dec. 13 and 18.

SAYS HAMILTON FAILED.

Senator Williams Declares Jefferson Was Greater Builder.

In his second lecture on "The Permanent Influence of Jefferson on American Institutions," before the students of Columbia University, Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi discussed Jefferson's work as a revolutionist yesterday afternoon, and by drawing comparison to Alexander Hamilton undertook to put into obscurity one of Columbia University's most distinguished graduates. Senator Williams's attack on Hamilton, however, was received with smiles by the Columbia students, who pass daily the splendid statue of Hamilton in front of the building on the campus named in his honor.

Senator Williams had quoted from John Fiske, who declared that none had a wider culture or keener political instinct than Jefferson, so deeply interested was he in the theories of the eighteenth century concerning the rights and perfectibility of human nature, but added that though Jefferson was a more profound thinker than Hamilton, he had no such constructive genius as the latter.

"I do not think that Mr. Fiske had a basis of historical fact," said Senator Williams, "for his statement that Jefferson was not such a 'constructive genius' as Hamilton. So far as I know, or have thus far in my life been able to learn, Hamilton never constructed anything except a scheme for tying the moneyed classes to the Government—a wedding knot that we have ever since been trying to undo. He attempted the Constitution—then as now, peculiarly un-American to all habits and thoughts of Americans. In this he totally failed. He did not construct a financial system even, but imitated as nearly as any one could dare a system long since constructed in England. He did construct a system of bookkeeping in the Treasury Department, which has partially remained as an involved curse ever since, though Jefferson and Gallatin managed to rid us of much of it by a process of simplification.

"Jefferson maintained—truthfully, I think—that men were divided into two classes—those who feared and distrusted the people and those who identified themselves with the people as part of them. I heard Gov. Woodrow Wilson once express it very well in designating the first class as men who spoke of 'the people as something outside and beyond themselves.' Men like Hamilton distrusted the masses because they sincerely did not believe that the masses had enough brains to understand things and to do them. They wanted strong government to restrain the people. Men like Jefferson wanted a strong people to restrain the Government. Some of the latter-day political 'scientists' seem to want the world governed by experts.

"It is a curious thing that no new party has broken away from the old ones without founding itself allegedly on the views of Thomas Jefferson, and the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence. This was the case of course with the Democratic-Republicans as they were called, the party founded by Jefferson; it was the pretention of the Whigs; it was the assertion of the early Republicans, and notably of Abraham Lincoln; and it is curious that in the so-called Bull Moose Convention during this year, Jefferson's portrait was hung conspicuously high, and the party pretended to draw its faith from him, notwithstanding all the sneering and unjust things that had been written about Jefferson by Mr. Roosevelt."

QUEENS ATTORNEY NOT LAX.

Grand Jurors Say Smith Presented All Evidence in Judiciary Scandal.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—The judiciary scandal charges made in November, 1911, against William Willett, Joseph Cassidy, and Louis Walter, were fully presented to the Queens County Grand Jury, which refused to find an indictment, according to District Attorney Matthew J. Smith, who to-day personally filed with Seymour Van Santvoord, legal adviser to Gov. Dix, a written answer to the charges preferred against him by Samuel Piser. In support of this contention Mr. Smith submitted affidavits from all but one of the Grand Jurors who considered these cases, declaring that the District Attorney presented to them all the evidence available.

"Our disposition of the matter," says the affidavits, "was had only after a thorough investigation and we state without hesitation that the charges against the District Attorney in regard to this matter are utterly unfounded and unjust."

Mr. Smith's answer to the charges, which alleged laxity in performing his duties and that his office was used for political purposes, declares there is no foundation for the allegations and asks that the charges be dismissed or made more specific.

Gov. Dix will consider this request when he returns from Richmond, Va., next week.

W. A. CLARK'S NOT ANTIQUES.

That's What Collector Loeb, Who Taxed His Louis XV. Curtains, Says.

Velvet curtains imported by ex-Senator William A. Clark of Montana for his Fifth Avenue mansion are the subject of a controversy with the customs authorities at this port. Mr. Clark bought the curtains in Paris. The dealer represented to the Senator, it is said, that the curtains were manufactured during the reign of Louis XV., and were the property of a French nobleman of that period.

Mr. Clark paid $140 a yard for the hangings, and entered them at the Custom House here as free of duty under the antique provision of the tariff on the ground that they were more than 100 years old. Collector Loeb had the goods examined at the Appraiser's stores, where the curtains were found to have a value of only $15 a yard. The Collector accordingly exacted duty under the provision for manufactures of velvet.

The customs authorities hold that the curtains are not antiques. Mr. Clark is of the opinion that they are, and will fight out the question in the Federal Courts.

FASHION CONTEST FOR TIMES READERS

Here Is the Plan of Entries and Awards of Prizes for American Designs.

TO ENCOURAGE NATIVE ART

Judges of Their Originality and Suitability Will Be Acknowledged Authorities Upon Dress.

The competition in designs for essentially American hats and dresses which THE TIMES announced yesterday is based upon a feeling which has gained much headway of late that, economically as well as sentimentally speaking, American women too long have endured the imposition of foreign fashions designed by foreign dressmakers without any sound reference to American conditions and American appropriateness. Under a system that conceals the coming season's styles until foreign textile and other manufacturers have had a long start of us, we are at a great commercial disadvantage, to which, as well as to a wholesome sentiment of independence, the public seems to have at last awakened.

The time, therefore, has seemed appropriate to bring the question of American fashions to an issue for the purpose of discovering to what extent we have awakened. THE TIMES competition will afford an answer to this question which will show us just where we stand to date. A great deal of interest in the subject has already been discovered by inquiry in the trade, and it is believed that many substantial importing houses, as well as many private individuals, will gladly enter the lists for the prizes offered by THE TIMES.

For a Spring hat of original design $100 is the first prize, $50 the second prize, and $25 the third prize.

For a Spring dress of original American design intended for afternoon wear the first prize is $100, $50 the second, and $25 the third prize.

For an evening gown of original American design the prizes are $100, $50, and $25 for the first, second, and third, respectively.

The absolute impartiality and soundness of the awards is guaranteed, first, by the secrecy which is required of all entries, and, second, by the personnel of the jury which will pass upon all submitted designs. Mr. Edward Bok, editor of The Ladies' Home Journal, is the Chairman of the jury. The other members are Mrs. John W. Alexander, wife of the celebrated artist, and herself a designer of many of Maud Adams's costumes; Miss Annie Russell, one of the most carefully dressed women on the American stage; Mrs. Eleanor Hoyt Brainard, a recognized authority on good dressing and a well-known writer on the subject; Miss Abby E. Underwood, a distinguished illustrator of fashions and an authority on good dressing, and Mr. Grosvenor K. Glenn, editor of The American Milliner.

It is the general consensus of opinion among dress authorities that there are two basic principles of good dressing—beauty of line and harmony of color. This naturally means simplicity. This point of beauty with simplicity will be the determining factor in awarding all prizes.

The designs must be original and suited to the Spring season of 1913. The fullest scope is allowed as to the character of the design of hat or dress. The materials and colors to be worn this Spring should be followed. The designs should be suitable for a woman from 25 to 50 years of age, as the designer may select. The proportions of the model are left to the discretion of the designer.

All entries must be received by Jan. 10, 1913. The designs must consist of colored drawings, each with not more than a hundred words of description on the back, specifying materials and shades. Small samples of materials and shades may be pinned to the design. Any drawing will be accepted in competition provided it is readily understandable by the judges. Designs must be inclosed separately in an envelope plainly marked "For the American Hat Prizes" or "For the American Afternoon Dress Prizes" or "For the American Evening Gown Prizes."

They must be either delivered or sent by mail, prepaid, to the Fashion Editor, NEW YORK TIMES, New York City. Sufficient postage for return must be inclosed. Envelopes attached to contesting designs which do not receive awards will be opened confidentially only for the purpose of discovering the address to which the designs must be returned.

The prize hats and dresses will be pictured in full color in a special section of THE NEW YORK TIMES in its issue of Sunday, Feb. 23. All designs will be returned to the designers. THE NEW YORK TIMES, of course, reserves no rights in the designs other than the right of their exclusive first publication.

TO STOP NEWPORT GAMBLING

Mayor-Elect MacLeod Will Make the Police Do Their Duty.

NEWPORT, Dec. 4.—When William MacLeod, Mayor-elect, takes office early next month his inaugural address may contain a chapter on gambling. If not, Mr. MacLeod, who was elected yesterday, will see that his mission to stamp out gambling is carried out to the letter by the police. He promised the people if he was elected he would stop the gambling here, and those who know the young lawyer have no doubt of his intentions. The gamblers know what to expect.

Persons who have watched the trend of Newport affairs for a year—the crusade against vice made by the Newport Civic League, presided over by Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, and the recent agitation by the Law Enforcement League, in which prominent women were interested—believe those movements had much to do with the defeat of P. J. Boyle, who is serving his fourteenth year as Mayor.

Jury Disagrees in Evelyn Thaw Case.

The jury in the suit brought by the Gorham Company before Judge Lynch in the City Court against Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Thaw for a bill of $2,041 for goods purchased was unable to reach an agreement after almost six hours' deliberation. The case was set down for retrial on Jan. 6.

$100,000 GIFT TO CHARITY.

Mr. and Mrs. James Shevlin Donate That Sum to Bishop Loughlin Fund.

That a gift of $100,000 had been made by Mr. and Mrs. James Shevlin of 69 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, to the Bishop Loughlin Memorial Fund became known yesterday. The money was donated several days ago, but it was planned to defer announcement of the gift until Friday evening, when a meeting of the Memorial Committee is to be held at the Cathedral Club, Sixth and St. Mark's Avenues.

The gift is really a donation to St. Mary's Hospital, at St. Mark's and Rochester Avenues, as the committee decided some time ago to devote the funds gathered for the memorial to the payment of the mortgage on the hospital building and grounds. The committee felt that as Bishop Loughlin, the first Bishop of Brooklyn, was noted for his charities, the most fitting form of memorial would be to render assistance to some hospital.

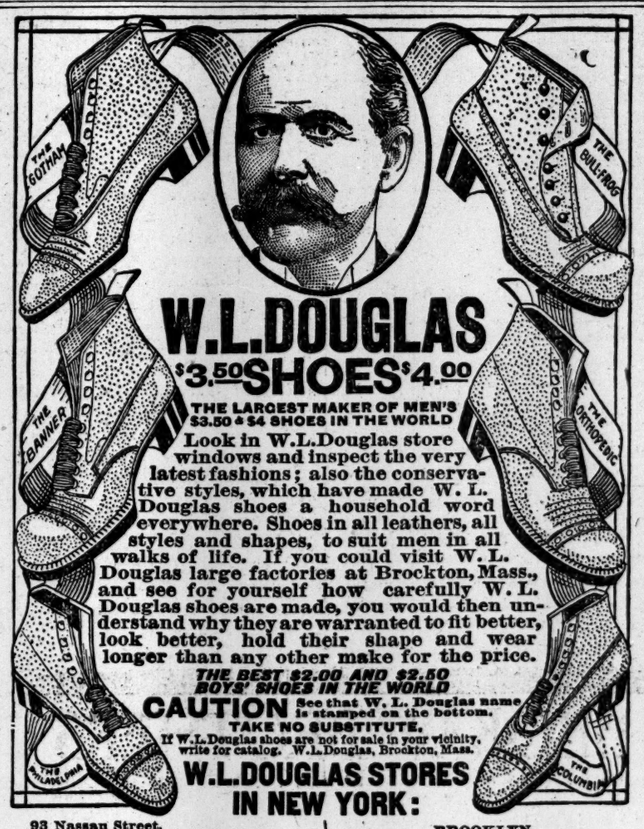
The hospital at present is burdened with a debt of $118,000. Mr. Shevlin's gift will be deposited with a trust company until the remaining $18,000 is collected, and then the debt will be wiped out. The money was given to the Right Rev. Bishop Charles E. McDonnell of the Brooklyn diocese.

The plan for a memorial to Bishop Loughlin was first proposed at a dinner of the St. Patrick's Society in 1911 by the Rev. William B. Farrell, rector of St. Peter and St. Paul Church, who is the chaplain of the society. It was at first suggested that the memorial take the form of a cathedral.

St. Mary's Hospital was established in 1882, and cares for patients without regard to their creed. Mr. Shevlin is in the South on a hunting trip. He has been prominent in Brooklyn politics for many years. He is a Democrat, and during the life of the late Hugh McLaughlin was one of that leader's advisers and supporters.

Portrait to Maritime Exchange.

A portrait of former President Charles R. Norman was formally presented to the Maritime Exchange yesterday by a committee consisting of William H. R. Killeen, William D. Dickey, John Dowd, and C. H. Callaghan. The portrait was accepted by Willard U. Taylor, President, on behalf of the Exchange. The portrait of Mr. Norman was painted by Frederick V. Baker.



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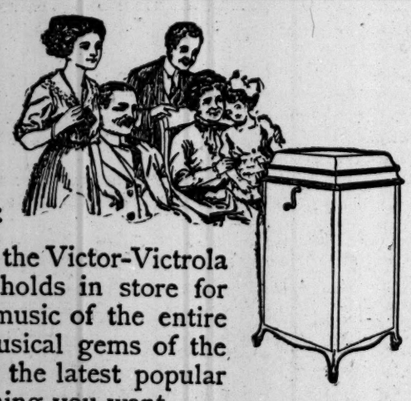

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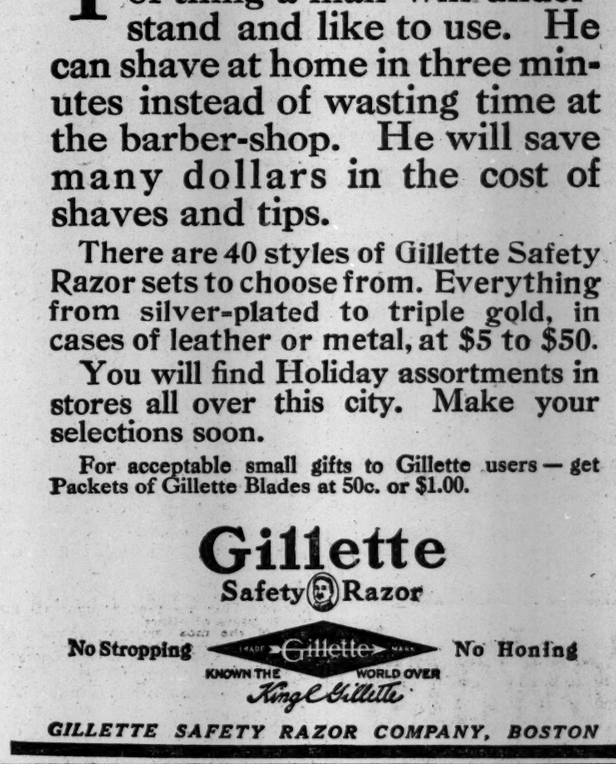

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PREVENT SKIDDING

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ON slippery, treacherous city streets you want assured safety. You'll get it with Diamond Safety Tread Tires. The cross and parallel bars of the safety tread

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YOU get sure and steady traction without road suction in Diamond Safety Tread Tires. You control your car all the time. You drive in safety and you drive with pleasure. Life and accident insurance is built into Diamond Safety Tread Tires.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1912.

TREASURY AND THE CURRENCY.

The most notable passage in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury is the one in which he outlines the country's need respecting banking and currency reform. In his words, any adequate system

> must include * * * provisions for never-failing reserves and never-failing currency, and for the perfect elasticity and flexibility of both; for the permanent organization and organized co-operation of the banks which are now suffering and causing the Nation to suffer by reason of their unorganized state; for a central agency to represent and act for organized and co-operative banks, this agency to be securely free from political or trust control, but with the Government having adequate and intimate supervision of it; for independent banking units so independent that no one bank can be owned, controlled, or shared in any degree, directly or indirectly, by any other bank; for the equality of all banks * * *; for the scientific development of exchanges, domestic and foreign; for foreign banking as an adjunct of our foreign commerce, and for taking the Treasury out of the banking business.

It is well to have this official and authoritative epitome of our needs, and it would be even better if there were agreement upon the details for realizing the outline. Experience, however, teaches that the realization of the entirety is not to be hoped for within any near period of time. Our most immediate and perhaps strongest hope, pending the securement of what we ought to have in fuller measure, is by improvement of practice under the system we have. The bill of Representative LEVY, reported yesterday, is along these lines, but is not adapted to cure the trouble it is designed to reach. The Treasury is starving the banks, but to empty the Treasury would not prevent the renewal of the process, and would deprive the Treasury of power to help in time of emergency.

A hopeful beginning was made at the last session of Congress when it was provided that the Treasury might accept its dues in bankable funds. The true complement would be to authorize the Treasury to make its payments in the same manner, that is, out of the banks instead of out of the Sub-Treasuries. As it is, the stream of tax collections may be compared to a rope pulling cash out of the banks, and often out of the reserves. If the Treasury paid as well as received checks the rope would be endless, and would pull both ways, into and out of both the banks and the Treasury. Each would feed the other, and the only drain of the Treasury on the banks would be for the surplus of tax collections over disbursements. At present this is less for months together than the cash taken out of the bank reserves in this city alone in a single week.

This is not information for the Secretary, but is designed to hold up his hands in a reform toward which he is strongly disposed, and from which he allows bureaucratic tradition to restrain him. He says in his report that he hopes completely to establish the relations of the Sub-Treasuries with the banks. At present the relation is one-sided, the Treasury receiving but not paying bank checks. He further says that he contemplates making the Treasury payments throughout the Nation worth par everywhere. A Sub-Treasury warrant to a pensioner may realize less than par through the banks' demand for exchange charges. As the Secretary says, this is because the Treasury fails to have its funds where they can be drawn upon without cost to the holder of its warrants. The plain remedy is to have the Treasury's balances in banks which would pay them at par to the holder of checks drawn on suitable reserve centres.

The law now permits the Secretary to do what he wants, but the custom is against it. At the last session there was passed through one House a bill explicitly authorizing the Secretary to do as his instinct as a man of business impels him. If he insists upon it, that bill ought to be made law. But it is a good official who sweeps before his own door, and while the Secretary so urgently presses for banking reform, he would practice even better than his preaching if he would institute Treasury reform of his own motion. It is not a complete reform, but it would go a great way toward prevention of such regrettable incidents as those of 1907 and 1912. So long as the Secretary does not exercise the power which he has, the continuance of such unbusinesslike relations between the Treasury and the banks is a reproach to the Treasury rather than to the banks, for the banks have no power to alter the situation.

THE "WAR CLOUD."

The utterances of the German Chancellor and the German Foreign Minister in the Reichstag may fairly be taken as offsetting each other. If there be a difference, the speech of Herr KIDERLEN-WAECHTER is the more significant and the more hopeful. Reduced to the ordinary language of the street, the Chancellor declared that Germany would fight in defense of one of her allies if that ally were attacked by a third power. That can only mean that Germany would stand by Austria-Hungary if attacked by Russia. But the Foreign Minister declared that throughout the Balkan crisis Great Britain and Germany had "worked together in "the most loyal and confidential spir- "it" and with "gratifying intimacy." That can only mean that the German Government does not expect England to back Russia in an attack on Austria, and without such backing there will be no attack.

This is in some sense a more significant utterance than that of the Chancellor, for it is evidence of a spirit in the relations between Germany and Great Britain, developed in trying and difficult conditions, that may be expected to have a direct influence on the long-standing and threatening misunderstanding between the two countries. Practically the basis of the present "intimacy" between the two Governments is the belief by both of them that the vexed questions of the Near East can best be settled by taking them all up together with a general understanding in view. The matters that have divided the sentiment and opinion of the two great nations for the last dozen years are certainly quite as fitted for this process of adjustment as those arising out of the Balkan war. If that prove to be feasible, the greatest menace to the peace of Europe will have been removed.

So far as concerns the Balkan situation, in the light of these utterances, it is not worth while to attach too much importance to the difficulties that have arisen between the Allies. Indeed, in the long run these may tend to advance the final settlement, for had the Allies combined on the extreme terms which some of them now present, the intervention of the Powers would have been almost unavoidable.

THE REAPPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN WILLCOX.

The term of office of WILLIAM L. WILLCOX, Chairman of the Public Service Commission of the First District, will expire on Feb. 1, 1913. It must be assumed that Gov. SULZER will reappoint Mr. WILLCOX for another term of five years. We say it must be assumed because, owing to the vast subway undertakings of the city, the responsibilities of Chairman WILLCOX are too great to permit of transfer at this time, without risks which it would be quite imprudent to take; and because the contrary assumption could be based only upon a very poor opinion of Mr. SULZER'S intelligence and judgment as an Executive. This appointment will be among the earlier acts of Gov. SULZER'S Administration. The naming of Mr. WILLCOX to be his own successor would be the highest possible assurance of an intention to administer the office of the State's chief Executive with regard only to the public interest. It would give great and general satisfaction, and would strengthen the people's confidence in the new Governor.

Mr. WILLCOX was appointed by Gov. HUGHES when the Public Service Commission was established by the Act of 1907. It is a matter of universal public knowledge that he has diligently attended to his duties, that he has been capable and efficient. But the compelling reason for the reappointment of Mr. WILLCOX is his intimate familiarity with the great subway problem, which, during years of preliminary discussion, he studied with unremitting industry, and with which in all its conditions no man is better acquainted. The fact that Mr. WILLCOX had the right idea, that he worked in harmony with Borough President MCANENY and other members of the Board of Estimate, and that the adoption of the dual subway plan was a triumph for them, is a very direct piece of testimony as to his official competence.

It is a great undertaking. The city's portion of the cost of the new subways will be $158,000,000. The Interborough contributes $77,000,000, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company $40,000,000, a total of $275,000,000. Contracts already let amount to $70,000,000. The work is going on, and it will be in progress during the entire term of the Commissioner to be appointed on Feb. 1. No private company which had an undertaking on its hands involving the expenditure of more than a quarter of a billion dollars would, save for the gravest reasons, consider a new appointment to a post whose incumbent's relation to the work and responsibility for its favorable progress were so direct. But the grave reasons are all in favor of the retention of Mr. WILLCOX. He is the representative of the public's, of the people's interests in subway construction, and in respect to contracts and plans for operation. The experience he has gained, the knowledge he possesses, are a public asset which would be destroyed by his withdrawal from the work.

He is not merely the custodian, he is the defender of the public interests. He serves no private or political ends. Everybody understands that tremendous pressure will be exerted to secure the appointment of a successor to Mr. WILLCOX who will be more complacent and manageable. Everybody knows the sources from which that pressure will come. For that very reason the appointment of an untried man would be a perilous step. The reappointment of Chairman WILLCOX may be said to be an imperative duty of the new Governor.

DESPERATE YOUNGSTERS.

That 20,000 burglaries, not including grand larcenies, robberies, and other crimes, are committed within the limits of this city yearly is the estimate of Assistant District Attorney Moss from the disclosures of a recent Grand Jury investigation. The burglaries, Mr. Moss declared at the dinner of the Eastern Medical Society on Tuesday, are committed by gangs of boys who proclaim their character in the neighborhoods they terrorize by the titles "Young Toughs" or "Young Crooks." These boys, Mr. Moss is quoted as saying, are "utterly unrestrained by the "blue-coated police and untouched by "the Detective Department."

Since the arrest of the DUFFY boy, which occasioned the downfall of Commissioner BINGHAM, the police and the detectives of the city have failed to quell the gangs, assigning as a reason for inaction their fear of Mayor GAYNOR. The Mayor is the protector of youth against the tyranny of the police. Of course defects in the school system are in some measure responsible for the scores of thousands of regular truancies in this city. The policy of the school administration has been to neglect the interests of the army of young pupils and to concentrate the best and most highly paid teaching and discipline upon the upper grades. But the situation has developed, so that it is now a problem for solution by the police and Magistrates. Except they check with a firm hand rowdyism and hoodlumism, they will never make head against the burglars.

REGULATION.

The most common remark upon the award in the railway engineers' case was that it was compulsory upon the railways alone, and that what was wanted is a more complete regulation, binding upon both sides of the wage contract. It is an excellent idea. Let us have more two-sided regulation.

It would meet a long-felt want if there were a law that no shipper should complain of railway rates until he proved, first, that he is not earning more than 6 per cent. on the actual capital in his business; second, that he has never watered his capital, or issued any stock for good will, &c.; third, that he is paying living wages to all his clerks, especially women. That would "hold" many shippers for a long time, and would go a long way toward enabling railways to meet the shippers' most reasonable demands.

SHOPKEEPERS' RIGHTS.

It may be assumed that no fair-minded person would deny the shopkeeper's right to charge for the paper and string in which he wraps your parcel. The only question at issue is whether you will be willing to pay the extra tax. Wherefore it seems equally plausible to insist that the theatrical manager who asks you to pay for your programme is, also, within his rights.

The fact that programmes have always been distributed gratis is no proof to the contrary. But it may be fairly urged that theatregoers are already unfairly overtaxed, as it is next to impossible for them to get good seats without paying the extra price assessed by the speculators. Any one who has attempted to buy at the box-office window knows the truth of this.

Moreover, the price of playgoing is one of the few things that is not regulated by the worth of the commodity. It costs just as much to see a poor show as a good one, and managers are generally of the opinion that cheap prices do not make more playgoers, the latter arguing very naturally that a cut-rate indicates a poor attendance and a poor attendance argues a poor show.

The method of conducting the sale of the souvenir programmes in those theatres which have introduced this new source of revenue is such as to excite suspicion and arouse resentment. If the free bills are in use at all they are either placed in the seats or distributed after the playgoer has entered the auditorium. And a "barker" stands at the door offering the ones that must be paid for. If the fact that free ones are obtainable is not actually concealed it is certainly not proclaimed. Wherefore the playgoer believes that he has a grievance that is just.

BLEASERS.

CHARLES LYNCH, whose law of summary punishment of offenders prevailed in Virginia during the Revolution, was a patriot. Nobody ever dreamed of attributing patriotism to Gov. BLEASE of South Carolina, who, in one of his "cracker" speeches before the House of Governors on Tuesday, proclaimed again his doctrine of the Executive function in promoting lawlessness. "All that is needed is that they get the right man," he averred, "and they who get him will neither need nor receive a trial."

If this doctrine were to live and die with Gov. BLEASE it might be less worthy of comment. Unfortunately there are many Bleasers in the South. If their reasoning were accepted there would be no need for courts of law. Those who failed to "get the right man" would, of course, be dealt with by their fellow Bleasers, and if they, in turn, committed a like egregious error they would be riddled with bullets by their righteous peers, and so on. The only objection to this process would be that now and again it would fail to protect the innocent.

There are Bleasers in the North as well as in the South. It is tedious to "get the right man" by the winnowing processes of the law. The law's delay is often exasperating even to those who abide by it. Its technicalities sprang from times when there were scores of capital offenses, from the penalty of which the Judges sought escape for hapless prisoners. But criminal procedure has of late become swifter. The lynching of even negro assailants of women in the South may not longer be condoned, and it never could be. The philosophy of "getting the right man" does not stop with negroes, as the record of murderous Southern feuds evinces. This is not an age for BLEASE and his like.

OYSTERS AND SEWERS.

There is a happy coincidence in the report that the city is sued for damages through defilement of oyster beds on the same day that the agreement is signed enabling the utilization of the Bronx sewer upon agreement for purifying the waste to the city's satisfaction. The plaintiff in the oyster case says that there are other suits to follow his, and there ought to be hope that no more sewers will be built without such an agreement as has been forced in the Bronx case. The city's duty to supply sanitary conditions and the right to damages through the city's default are complementary propositions. If the city's default is made sufficiently costly the hope of its ceasing to commit such nuisances, or to connive at their committal by others, will be correspondingly strengthened.

These remarks are addressed to our friends in New Jersey, who once thought that New York was not sincere in its clean water resolutions, and that, therefore, it would be safe for them to dump their sewage in the Nation's harbor. Uncle Sam took a hand, and the case proceeded on all fours with that of the Bronx sewer. New Jersey may build that sewer, but it cannot be used until its contents are made harmless. The sooner New Jersey realizes that this is final the sooner it will include disposal works in its sewer plan. The beauty of this is that then the costly sewer will not be necessary, its sole use being to carry the nuisance out of New Jersey.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Portrait Hard to Recognize.

DAVID JAYNE HILL is a man who knows more than a thing or two, and he has demonstrated in several important positions that the things he knows are rather apt to be so—wherein, it might be observed, if necessary, he differs from some other men of extensive knowledge. It would naturally be assumed, moreover, that he was more than ordinarily well qualified accurately to describe the inhabitants of the country which he has himself so acceptably represented abroad.

Nevertheless, one reads with something of wonder and more of doubt the description of the average or typical citizen of the United States which Mr. HILL has just made in an address delivered before the Franco-American Committee in Paris. For, without being morbidly modest or entirely lacking in patriotism, it is still hard to avoid the conclusion that he pictured the American, not as he is, but as he ought to be or as he—and everybody else—will be when the millennium arrives.

If the average American possesses, as Mr. HILL said he did, practically all the virtues, merits, and efficiencies, and is free from all the vices, weaknesses, and inabilities, of which common humanity is capable and to which it is prone, what explanation is there for the lamentably obvious fact that both public and private affairs are carried on here with something less than perfection—that everybody isn't happy and prosperous, and that the world at large shows no present eagerness to admit our superiority and to copy our example?

A theory of the average American more plausible, perhaps, than that propounded by Mr. HILL would be that the American in question is just about the average man, no better and no worse—in short, the usual combination of good and bad, of strength and its opposite. And even if there be an average American—one, that is, who stands precisely midway between our best and our worst—he is such a lonely person as to be a truly pathetic figure, and in a land of majority rule his influence on the National destinies must be too small to measure.

Our conditions and population, too, are changing so rapidly that no one man can long maintain the not particularly enviable position of exact mediocrity. Not many of us would be glad to admit that as many fellow-countrymen are above as below us. We prefer to say—though we know better—that one man is as good as another, and let it go at that.

Another Belief Perishes.

Until very recently nobody thought of doubting that it was injurious to drink water at meals. That highest of authorities, "everybody," said so and had highly plausible reasons with which to support the statement. Water taken with food made dangerously easy abstention from proper chewing, it weakened by dilution the efficacy of the various digestive secretions, and it did half a dozen obnoxious things which in confidential moments were minutely described for the edification of the wise and the scaring of the foolish.

What everybody said, nobody thought to test, and though we all, as soon as we grew up, did take water about when and as thirst demanded, the indulgence in it at meals was a matter of compunction more or less keen, and children, poor things, were almost always forced to go without a drink at the time when they wanted it most. Recently some real investigation of this question has been made, and The Journal of the American Medical Association reviews the result.

It is that the joy so long forbidden is not only harmless and, innocent, but actually beneficial. In this, of course, as in everything else, there should be moderation, but there seems to be less than no excuse at all either for banishing water from the table or for limiting the consumption of it there to a few stingy, uncontenting sips.

Foreigners, who have always affected a sad wonder at the American liking for ice water, just as, for a like unconfessed reason—disinclination to spend money for comfort—they have criticised the American habit of keeping houses decently warm in Winter, will be pleased to learn that when the water taken at meals is too cold it delays the process of digestion. It is permissible to suspect, however, that even this accusation will be refuted or qualified by further examination of the subject. The pleasure that ice water gives—its ability to "touch the spot" as tepid water never does—simply cannot be without logical explanation and justification. It presumably has several good effects as well as one bad consequence—if the mere delaying of digestion be a bad consequence.

Instinct and appetite, when not pathologically perverted, are pretty safe guides, and they deserve to be trusted far more than they are, especially in a land like this, where there still lingers something of the old Puritan idea that anything pleasurable is vicious.

This Is Not Fair, Even in War.

Between the premise of pouring acids and ink into letter boxes and the granting of votes to women there is a logical hiatus so wide and deep that even people who have been inclined to find excuses for the violent things done by the militant section of the British suffragists admit that in this latest "war measure" the strenuous ladies have gone, if not too far, at least in an utterly wrong direction.

Men, indeed, when fighting for what they considered their rights, have often done things as outrageous as this, or more so, but it is not recorded that by the doing of them they have ever advanced any cause. That such acts have not infrequently marked—and marred—the progress of good causes toward the success ultimately achieved cannot be denied, but that is the poorest of reasons why the women should repeat and imitate the vicious stupidities of their brothers.

There is a something of sacredness about posted letters that even savages recognize, and it is only under ruthless despotisms that tampering with the mails is practiced. The effects produced by these raids on letter boxes will include anger and disgust, but not fear, and when the raiders are caught and punished, as they presumably must be soon, they will get only the undesirable sympathy which is accorded by the abnormally charitable to blind folly.

Their conduct is that of vicious children, not of soldiers, and it is reducing to silence many a good friend of the suffrage movement, to say nothing of the help and encouragement given to its enemies.

THE HYDROAEROPLANE

Not Big or Strong Enough to Effect Ocean Flight.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES Grahame-White announces his hope of crossing the Atlantic next year in a hydroaeroplane carrying six persons. We need not speculate on this flying colossus of the distant future.

White's four 250 horse power motors do not exist. Engineers know that it will cost a fortune to design and experiment with this problem. The scientific French constructors of military aeroplanes find that without fundamentally new ideas their attempts to even double the size of our present machines borders on the impossible. Indeed, additional veneer and nickel plating was the only advance seen at the recent Aero Show at Paris.

Some day, after spending more money than Maxim spent in 1892, we may devise a mammoth that can be made to fly. Its strength will remain unknown until it is tried out; it will probably go to pieces on its first flight. The untried multiplane still awaits prolonged experiment. Even with the multiplane's enormous lifting power, the ocean could not be crossed "in thirty hours." Such a machine's greater mass of framing meets resistance that causes it to lose all the advantage of the aeroplane's cutting edge. Our fastest small racing aeroplanes, with the same comparative carrying power as larger machines, have to be proportionately stronger. White's theoretical leap from Vedrine's racing Deperdussin (100 miles an hour) is even more visionary than a slow machine that carries tons. And a huge machine, disregarding the drift of ocean air currents, is anything but "the simplest sort of straight flying."

White proposes to alight on the ocean in a storm. Parseval, the German engineer, found that his large flying machine went to pieces in alighting on Lake Plau. Some 400 miles at sea the force of wind and waves is much greater than near the shore. Expert study of the hydroaeroplane shows that even the salt-water hydroplane is only adapted for sheltered waters—and the hydroaeroplane is still an unsolved problem. White's hands will be full if he simply tryz to build a moderately larger machine and attempts to fly it around the English coast. T. R. MACMECHEN,
Agent Transatlantic Flight Expedition.
New York, Dec. 2, 1912.

Col. Lampton, X. V. P.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention having been called to a communication in Monday's TIMES signed "K. B. E.," and captioned "Will Mr. Lampton Tell?" I judge from the text that I am the person intended, but I wish it understood that there is no "Mr." Lampton in this town. There is, however, a Col. Lampton. What?

In response to the query as to the meaning of the letters "X. V. P." following my name to a communication concerning the American Press Humorists, permit me to reply that the three caballistic characters referred to stand for "Ex-Vice President." My inquiry for the welfare of the "A. P. H." was based upon my authority ex officio, so to say. Referring to the Colonel matter, permit me to give THE TIMES a news item, to wit: the Colonels now living in New York will at an early date organize a Consociation of Colonels, only gentlemen of that rank being eligible, and we have already picked out the Colonel who is to be our first chief. I regret that I cannot now give his name in full, but it will be published presently. Col. W. J. LAMPTON.
New York, Dec. 2, 1912.

High Cost in a Nutshell.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two little boys selling cheese. High cost of living obliges them either to combine or put up price. They combine. Court says "illegal." They separate. Up goes price of cheese. Everybody happy. Next!

To whom shall we charge the high cost of cheese? Why, to the two little boys, of course.
ARITHMETIC.
New York, Dec. 3, 1912.

Reductio ad Absurdum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The discussion now being carried on in THE TIMES regarding the fees of surgeons and physicians reminds me of the story of a man who, having been successfully operated on for appendicitis and presented with a bill for $250, said: "Two hundred and fifty dollars for half an hour's work—$500 an hour, $12,000 a day, $84,000 a week—ridiculous!"
New York, Dec. 3, 1912. E. L.

MR. LAIDLAW EXPLAINS

That Dorothy Arnold's Family Believe She Did Not Long Survive Capture.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In justice to myself as well as to her family, I would request you to insert in to-morrow's issue the following explanation of the article in your paper of Wednesday morning regarding the disappearance of Dorothy Arnold:

While her family and her friends do believe that she was kidnapped, they also believe that she was promptly made away with as soon as her identity was discovered, in order to prevent any risk of discovery.

Nothing that was said by me implied that her friends ever entertained the idea that she ever had been held in white slavery—an idea which to those who knew her is utterly unbelievable.

JAMES L. LAIDLAW.
New York, Dec. 4, 1912.

A COURT OF PARDONS.

Creation by Legislature Would Not Be Unconstitutional.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES'S editorial suggestion, since reiterated by Gov. Dix, that the pardoning power in our State were better left to a Court or Board of Pardons, has met with general approval among lawyers and others connected with the administration of the law. The proposition is not new, but with the influence of its present indorsers seems for the first time likely of enactment into law. With the discussion of the subject that your recent editorial provoked comes the contention from respectable sources that the proposed law would be unconstitutional, as depriving the Governor of a power vested in him by the organic law of the State, to wit:

> To grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons after conviction for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper.

While I was on the staff of the Attorney General there was submitted to me for my decision the question whether a Court of Pardons could be created with full power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, without first amending the Constitution of the State, which involved a laborious and lengthy process, as we have seen only too often where Constitutional provisions have been submitted to the people for their action. I then decided, and am still of the opinion, that such a body may be legally created by the Legislature without amendment of the Constitution. Article IV., Section 5 of the State Constitution, while granting power to the Governor in such cases, does not grant him the exclusive power, and, furthermore, expressly provides that the exercise of such power by the Governor shall be "subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons."

Under this qualifying provision the Legislature might well create such a tribunal, requiring that all applications be submitted to and acted upon by it, and that only such applications as shall be approved by it shall be submitted to the Governor for his action. Thus, there would be insured a careful quasi-judicial investigation into all applications, and only upon the approval thereof would the Governor be called upon to act. Where it rejects the application the matter would be beyond interference by the Governor; where the application is granted the veto of the Governor would still remain to be exercised in proper cases.

At the time the matter was submitted to me for official opinion, the proposition contemplated a court of five members to be appointed by the Governor, their office was to be in the Capitol at Albany, and they were to have power to subpoena witnesses and documents to aid them in their investigations; they were also required to communicate with the prosecuting attorney and the trial court for information concerning every application before acting thereon. With THE NEW YORK TIMES and other public-spirited advocates behind the change in the law, no good reason seems to exist for further delay in effecting that change by act of the Legislature at its coming session.

MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL.
New York, Dec. 4, 1912.

A CHRISTMAS APPEAL.

Mrs. Ballington Booth Asks for Funds to Aid Prisoners' Families.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I bring to your readers a memory of the need of the wives and children of prisoners? While the man is behind the bars—a ward of the State—those dependent upon him are left in destitution. Many have a desperate struggle for existence, and in some instances they face cold, eviction, and even starvation. We have come into touch with them through our personal work among the prisoners within the walls, and now on our books we have the names, ages, and sizes of hundreds of little children for whom we are trying to brighten the Christmas season in the most practical way.

This is not promiscuous charity. We investigate every case; we know personally their special needs, and in packing the boxes which are sent to their homes we give them clothing bought to fit each child, shoes, stockings, groceries, and toys. We find this is much more lasting and practical in its benefits than having a Christmas treat or dinner which would only brighten the one day.

We are in greater need of funds this year than ever before. As our work extends we are constantly finding new families. We shall be very grateful to those who can help us with donations of money, clothing, dolls, or toys. All gifts should be directed to Mrs. Ballington Booth, Volunteer Prison League, 34 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York City.

MAUD B. BOOTH,
Volunteer Prison League.
New York, Dec. 2, 1912.

Graft In Theatre Programmes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I paid 10 cents for a theatre programme last night, having previously paid $2 for a seat in which to sit and look it over. Which prompts the inquiry as to theatre managers and programme publishers concerning how much of a bonus the publisher pays the manager for the right to place his programme in the theatre. The business of programme publishing is largely in the control of one firm, and I understand that its profits on advertising are very comfortable indeed, notwithstanding it supplies programmes free to the theatres. This being the case, why should seat buyers be held up for the price of programmes?

Of course, I understand that the cash programme is "special," but the cast is the thing, and it is bound to be the same in any programme that is not a plumb fake. It is to be hoped that no theatre manager has yet got the "graft bug" so bad that he would let a "fake" programme be used in order to compel patrons to pay their money for a genuine one. Still, the love of money is the root of all evil, and maybe the theatre managers are becoming rooted, so to speak. T. G.
New York, Dec. 3, 1912.

Faulty Park Drives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attention of the writer has been called to the deplorable condition of the drives in Central Park, notably the east drive near the Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street entrance and along the west drive from the Mall to the Seventy-second Street entrance at Central Park West.

Workmen had but just repaired these roads, but the work had been so poorly done that in driving over them in an automobile one suffered a series of bumps. Upon asking the foreman why the work had not been properly done and the unevennesses removed, his reply was: "The automobiles will smooth them out."

If the Park Commissioner will drive over the repaired portions he will soon learn, to his discomfort, how the automobiles have done their work. For now, in addition to what may be called normal Park bumps, one jolts over an agitated sea of breakers.

ELIZABETH OGDEN WOOD.
New York, Dec. 2, 1912.

BRITISH DIVORCE RATE

Will Not Attain America's Threefold Velocity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No doubt if England, following the wise and really conservative recommendations of her Royal Commission of Divorce, should recognize other grounds for dissolving marriage besides the unfaithfulness of the wife, she would witness a very great increase in her rate of divorce, which is at present abnormally low. I would not, however, for a moment concede that her divorce rate would thereupon presently approach that of the United States, which now indicates the avowed failure of about ten per cent. of all marriages. Here are certain of the reasons which lead me to believe that with the same legal grounds recognized as in the American States, the divorce rate in England would by no means approximate the present rate among our own people.

First, invisible social control is far more powerful in England than it is in most parts of this country. Custom, class opinion, religious education, religious restraints, and clerical authority, are, on the whole, much stronger there and would deter an immense number of dissatisfied spouses from using the remedy provided by the law.

Second, ethical—perhaps I ought to say unethical—individualism is much more ripe among Americans than among the English. Incident to the prolonged democratic struggle of this or that section of our people for broader legal and political rights, the thought of "my rights" has come, in the minds of millions of Americans, to cast quite into the dim background the thought of "my duties." Inasmuch as only the minority of marriages endure on the pure-attraction basis, and the greater number can succeed only when there is a sense of obligation and responsibility, it is obvious that a greater sensitiveness to one's rights than to one's duties augments the demand for divorce. A number of the causes which have produced this acute ethical individualism among Americans are not operating in England.

Also, the industrial and professional openings for women are in this country relatively more numerous and attractive than they are in the older and more crowded country. The prospect of self-support after divorce is therefore less deterrent to the aggrieved American wife than to the aggrieved English wife.

England has more women than men. Most parts of the United States, on the other hand, show a shortage of women in relation to men. But this decidedly improves the prospect of remarriage for the divorced woman, and, inasmuch as two-thirds of our divorces are on the wife's petition, we must never lose sight of the wife's point of view. It has been found that the order of our States in rate of divorce is nearly the same as their order in the numerical excess of men over women.

For the above reasons, and for others I shall not take the space to set forth, I believe that if England opened the door of her divorce law as wide as it is in the more "liberal" American States, the proportion of married people who would pass through it would be by no means as great as it is with us. EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS,
Professor of Sociology, The University of Wisconsin.
Madison, Wis., Nov. 29, 1912.

WIDER STREETS

Might Be Gradually Effected at Low Cost to the City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter on the subject of the Equitable park signed by "Conservative," I would like to call attention to the fact that they do things differently in London and Paris.

When a certain street is too narrow there, an ordinance is passed, in accordance with which any new buildings going up on that particular thoroughfare have to be set back a certain number of feet, and I believe in such cases the city pays a proportionate amount for the cost of the lot. The city is thus not compelled to pay fancy prices for buildings or for real estate, and in course of one or two generations streets are widened.

If this practice were applied, not only to the present Equitable site, but to Nassau Street as a whole, Forty-second Street, and many others, then the facilities would gradually be increased without going to any great expense.

PROGRESSIVE.
New York, Dec. 3, 1912.

Baseball vs. Football.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a sporting report the statement is made, "Baseball is a better game than football—a much better game." The author of the aforesaid had better have said that baseball is a more popular game than football, for the majority of people who have participated in both branches of sport would probably agree with that popular idol of fandom, Christy Mathewson, who, if I am not mistaken, said not long ago, "There are more thrills in one game of football than in a whole season of baseball."

GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN.
Cornwall-on-Hudson, Dec. 3, 1912.

A DREAM OF WORLD PEACE.

The ships in the harbor, barnacled,
Have sunk from the water line;
The Admiral's post on the conning tower
Is frosted with ocean brine.
Beneath the wave a finny host
Disports in solemn glee
On the wrecks of the mighty armaments
That terrorized the sea.

The burnished brass of cabin and deck
Is green with the mold of time,
And the heavy plate that cramps the sides
Is coated with oozing slime.
In the glow of a phosphorescent sea
The tidal waters span
From bow to stern the silent steel
That belched with the hate of Man.

The rotting muskets, brown with rust,
Are sunk in the kindly Earth,
Mother of men and living things,
The symbol of life and birth;
And mixed with the seeds of the budding plants
That rise at the vernal breath
Are the grimmer seeds of powder and lead
That meant a harvest for Death.

The browsing cow, as she noses about
The fragrant clover path,
Beholds the cannon derelicts
That marked the scathing wrath
Of nations drunk with the lust for life
Or blind with the rage for might,
As they shrouded the fields with smoke and flame
In the wake of the harrying fight.

The beat of the hammer, the blast of the forge,
A million wires a-hum
With energy singing to brighten the world,
A pulsing clanging sum
Of forces tuned to the work of Man,
Unite and never cease
To thunder the joy of humanity
In hymns of creative peace.

ELIAS LIEBERMANN.

MRS. ROBERT GOELET DIES IN PARIS HOME

Prominent American Hostess's Death Follows an Operation for Cancer.

BODY TO BE BROUGHT HERE

Entertained German Emperor on Her Yacht Nahma—History of Great Goelet Real Estate Fortune.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Robert Goelet died at 4 o'clock this morning at her Paris residence, 46 Avenue d'Iena. The cause of death is stated to have been a complication of diseases.

She was taken seriously ill in August this year while at Southampton on her yacht Nahma, and her ailment was diagnosed as cancer. She immediately left for France to undergo treatment. She was able to walk on deck during the voyage to Havre, and later on, in Paris, an operation was performed. It was reported her health had improved.

Her son, Robert Walton Goelet, was with her at her death. The body will be taken to the United States.

Mrs. Goelet, on her yacht Nahma, visited Kiel during yachting week, at the end of June, nearly every season since 1900. The German Emperor and the Empress on many occasions had luncheon or dinner on board the Nahma. Mrs. Goelet also entertained the Emperor at Eastern Mediterranean ports twice on his trips to and from Corfu, and she always was a welcome guest at the Imperial Palace at Berlin. Some time ago she gave a permanent endowment to the Naval Hospital at Kiel.

Mrs. Robert Goelet was one of the distinguished hostesses of our time. Her social prestige was recognized on both sides of the Atlantic, whether she was presiding over her home at 591 Fifth Avenue or cruising in Europe, entertaining on her yacht, the Nahma, such guests as the Emperor of Germany and the late King Edward. Her marriage to the late Robert Goelet made her a part of one of the oldest and richest families in New York, a family whose history is interwoven with that of the Vanderbilts, the Gerrys, the Biddles of Philadelphia, and others chronicled in the blue books of this country. Her niece is the Duchess of Roxburghe.

In her own family, the Warrens, Mrs. Goelet is survived by three brothers and a sister. George Henry Warren, who married Miss Georgia Williams, makes his city home at 924 Fifth Avenue. The engagement of their daughter, Miss Constance Warren, to Comte Guy de Lasteyrie was recently announced. Whitney Warren, the architect, is of the firm of Warren & Wetmore, architects of the new Grand Central Terminal. He married Miss Charlotte A. Tooker. Lloyd Warren is the third brother. The sister is Mrs. William Starr Miller, who was Edith C. Warren, of 39 Fifth Avenue. Two sisters have died—Mrs. R. Percy Alden and Miss Emeline W. D. Warren. The Warrens, like the Goelets, are of Huguenot descent.

Mrs. Goelet was Harriette Louise Warren, the second daughter of the late George Henry Warren. Mrs. Goelet was married in 1879 to Robert Goelet, the brother of Ogden Goelet, and they had two children, Robert Walton Goelet, the head of that branch of the Goelet family, who is now in Europe, called to his mother's side as her illness became more obviously serious, and Beatrice Goelet, who died ten years ago, when she was a girl of 17. It was Beatrice Goelet whom Sargent immortalized with his famous canvas that bears the title "Child with a Parrot."

Robert Goelet Died on the Nahma.

Robert Goelet, the father of Robert Walton Goelet, died in 1899 on board the Nahma, the superbly constructed yacht which had just been built for him in Glasgow. Strangely enough, Ogden Goelet, his brother, also died aboard his yacht. The Nahma was one of the most treasured things which Robert Goelet bequeathed to his wife, and on it she spent much of her time during the last ten years. She was on the Nahma at Southampton when she became seriously ill this Summer, and her son was summoned to Europe.

Robert Goelet died possessed of an estate that is now valued at close to $60,000,000. This he left to his son and daughter, giving to Mrs. Goelet, however, the use during her lifetime of the big house at Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street and an annuity of $200,000. She was also possessed of a considerable independent fortune. Her son owns his father's share of the Goelet real estate holdings, as his mother held only a life interest, and the share bequeathed to Beatrice Goelet reverted at her death to her brother. This estate, which belongs to Robert Walton Goelet, is one of the largest fortunes in real property in the world. The estates of both the late Ogden Goelet and his brother, Robert Goelet, are managed, almost as one estate, from the old offices in the red brick building at 9 West Seventeenth Street. Many of the properties which in the records appear to be owned by the estate of Robert Goelet really belong to the estate of his brother, and the income from them is enjoyed by Mrs. Ogden Goelet and her children.

Goelet Real Estate Holdings.

This joint management of the great Goelet holdings and the frequent recurrence of the family names of Ogden, Peter, and Robert make the story of the family one of the most intricate of all those written in the records of Manhattan Island. The story can be told completely only by searching some of the earliest records, for the beginning is in the seventeenth century, with the arrival of Huguenot refugees. Many of the pieces of property now held and managed by the Goelets can be traced back as far as the available records go without showing any change of ownership at all, except for the transfer from father to son and from father to son.

The earliest actual record tending to show that the Goelets appreciated the value of Manhattan real estate more than a century ago bears the date of 1799, at which time one Peter Goelet appears on the tax rolls as owning a house in Pearl Street or which the value was £2,500. This Peter Goelet was a dealer in musical instruments in Hanover Square, the very heart of the business section of his day. Much of his money he put into parcels of land near by or in the then outlying districts. From generation to generation the holdings of the family grew in size and in value. The sons of the original Peter Goelet married the daughters of a Mr. Buchannan, who had a farm running from what is now Forty-first Street to Forty-ninth. In the early years of the nineteenth century $10,000 would have been considered an extremely high price for this piece of land, but to-day it has a value which, in terms of the market, greatly exceeds $200,000,000.

The Building of a Great Fortune.

The Goelets were proverbially wise in their retention of their holdings, and it has been said of the management of the estates in these latter years that it was always progressive, always in favor of improvement, always co-operative with the city and its plans. But the various generations held on to their portions of Manhattan and so was built the immense fortune which played so important a part in shaping the life of the Mrs. Goelet who died yesterday in Paris. Of the manner of this accumulation, Burton J. Hendrick, writing recently in McClure's on the "Permanent Owners of New York," said:

"All along the line of Broadway, from Chambers Street to what is now Central Park, Peter and Robert (the granduncle and grandfather of the present Robert Walton Goelet,) purchased scores of lots for $200 and $300 each that are now easily worth $200,000 or $300,000. Either by chance or by foresight that can only be described as genius, they selected properties along what has since become the great headquarters of trade and residence. Their favorite locations were found upon the old Bloomingdale Road, now known as Broadway, along Fifth Avenue, Park Avenue and in the great wholesale section west of lower Broadway. When they died, they had not far from 300 pieces of real estate, great and small, improved and unimproved.

"Like the early Astors, these Goelets had the habit of tenaciously keeping what they bought. Once Goelet property, always Goelet property, was their motto. Let it rise or let it fall—in either event it was the policy of the Goelets to retain their hold. Once Peter had taken hold of a piece of real estate it was almost impossible to wrench it from his bulldog grip.

"One of the exciting episodes of the early seventies was Commodore Vanderbilt's attempt to get a piece of Peter's land required for his new Grand Central Terminal. In spite of the fact that this great railroad station would enormously enhance the value of his other large holdings in the same neighborhood, Peter persistently refused to sell. Vanderbilt had finally to obtain a special act of the Legislature before he could acquire this property. Peter Goelet never forgave the Commodore for this high-handed act."

An aunt of the late Robert Goelet married Commodore Gerry, and her son was Elbridge T. Gerry. By this union the Gerry fortune was established in New York as one of those to be reckoned with. It was the late Robert Goelet's share of the estate divided between himself and his brother Ogden which yielded the $200,000 annuity to his widow and passed when he died to his son, Robert Walton Goelet.

Intricacy of Family Tree.

The intricacy of the Goelet family tree is further explained by the fact that Ogden's son was also named Robert. Ogden Goelet married Mary R. Wilson, a sister of Lady Herbert and of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, thus bringing the Goelet family into intermarriage with the Vanderbilts and the Orme Wilsons. Their children, the nephew and niece of the Mrs. Goelet who died yesterday, are the Robert Goelet who married Elsie Whelen, the sister of Mrs. Craig Biddle of Philadelphia, and May Goelet, who is the Duchess of Roxburghe.

Mrs. Goelet's illness did not become known to the American colony in Paris until August, when the Nahma brought her from Southampton to Havre, and she proceeded immediately to Paris. She had entertained the Crown Princess of Germany aboard the Nahma only a few weeks before.

T. F. RYAN GIVES A DINNER.

Senator Bailey and ex-Senator Aldrich Among His Guests.

Thomas F. Ryan gave a dinner last night at his house, 858 Fifth Avenue. Senator Bailey, ex-Senator Aldrich, and Representative Underwood came from Washington for the dinner. Among the other guests were Frank S. Witherbee, Stuyvesant Fish, Edward J. Berwind, Augustus D. Juilliard, De Lancey Nicoll, John A. Stewart, Charles B. Alexander, Judge Elbert H. Gary, Judge Day, James B. Duke, and George J. Gould.

J. Pierpont Morgan was unable to be present on account of a cold.

Syracuse University Club's Show.

A musical entertainment, consisting of piano, violin, and vocal solos, and followed by a minstrel show, will be given at Carnegie Lyceum to-night by members of the Syracuse University Club. The musical programme includes piano solos by Miss Helen Chase, Miss Belle Vickery, and the Misses Helen and Constance Hulsman, tenor solos by Don C. Buell and John B. Wells, baritone solos by Birney B. Pettrigrue, and a violin solo by Charles Marsh. The accompanists will be William Janauschek, Mr. Stickles, who prepared the programme, and Miss Chase.

Catholic Club Dinner To-night.

The Catholic Club will give a dinner to-night at its clubhouse, 120 Central Park South, in honor of its living ex-Presidents. In addition to the ten former Presidents who expect to be present, the club will have Cardinal Farley and other distinguished prelates of the church as its guests. John R. Butler is Chairman of the committee in charge of the dinner.

Tea for Miss Dorothy Morrison.

Miss Eva Buckingham and her niece, Miss Dorothy Morrison, were at home informally yesterday afternoon at 59 East Seventy-eighth Street. It was the first of two days at home, and on the second, Dec. 11, Miss Morrison will have a number of girls receiving with her. On Dec. 21 Miss Buckingham will give a theatre party for her. Miss Morrison has been in mourning for two years, and these teas are her informal introduction to society.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Vanderbilt Return.

Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt of Biltmore, N. C., returned yesterday from Europe on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie and went to the Ritz-Carlton for a few days. Later they will go to their new house in Washington.

Gold Medal for Mme. Tetrazzini

Mme. Louisa Tetrazzini, the coloratura soprano of the Philadelphia-Chicago Grand Opera Company, will to-day in London receive the gold medal of the London Philharmonic Society, following a concert by that organization at which she will be the soloist. Tetrazzini will sail for the United States on next Saturday and prior to joining the Philadelphia-Chicago Company will be heard in several concerts. In the Spring she will accompany the Philadelphia-Chicago company to the Pacific Coast on its initial tour of that part of the country.

Mme. Matzenauer Here.

Among the passengers on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie were Mme. Matzenauer of the Metropolitan Opera Company and her husband, Sig. Fortano, whom she met a few months ago on the way from Genoa to Buenos Ayres, where they were both going to fulfill a contract with an opera company. Sig. Fortano is a Wagnerian tenor, but he does not expect to sing in this country. Mme. Matzenauer will appear at the matinée a week from Saturday as Brunnhilde in "Die Walküre."

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar
Adds Healthful Qualities to the Food

GEN. JULIUS H. STAHEL DEAD IN 88TH YEAR

Gallant Old Fighter for Many Years a Familiar Figure in Hoffman House Lobby.

NOTABLE CIVIL WAR RECORD

Ranked Next to Gen. Sickles as Senior Corps Commander—Splendid Work in Japan.

Major Gen. Julius H. Stahel, who for so many years was a familiar figure about the Hoffman House, where he made his home, died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning at the Hotel St. James in West Forty-fifth Street, where he had lived for the last three or four months. The cause of death was angina pectoris. With Gen. Stahel, when he died, were his physician, Dr. Montgomery Sicard, and a male trained nurse. Gen. Stahel was in full possession of his faculties to the last, though the end had been expected for about a week. He celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday on Nov. 5.

The funeral services will be held in Washington to-morrow, interment being in the National Cemetery at Arlington. The honorary pallbearers will be Gen. Nelson A. Miles, George T. Wilson, Simon Wolf, Rear Admiral Adolph Marix, Isadore Saks, and E. H. Droop, President of the Washington Board of Trade.

For a year Gen. Stahel had been in failing health, but it was not until within the last two or three days that his condition was regarded as serious.

Everybody who has known the Hoffman House for the last twenty-five years or more has been familiar with the appearance of the soldierly looking man with snow-white hair and mustache and clear gray eyes, who was so much to be seen in the lobby that he seemed almost to be a part of the place. Even those who did not know his name called him "the General," though they did not realize that the title was his by right of commission and of distinguished military service. In fact, he ranked next to Gen. Daniel Sickels as senior corps commander of the civil war.

But long before he came to the United States Gen. Stahel distinguished himself as a soldier in his native country, Hungary. He fought under Louis Kossuth in the war for Hungarian independence in 1848, in which he was wounded and decorated for gallantry.

A Newspaper Man in 1856.

Coming to New York in 1856, Stahel took up newspaper work, and became one of the editors of the old New York Illustrated News. He was still working on that paper when in April, 1861, President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers. With the late Gen. Louis Blenker, Stahel organized the Eighth New York Volunteers, and was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. He saw service at the first battle of Bull Run as Colonel of the Eighth New York, Blenker having been made commander of a brigade. Stahel's regiment covered the retreat of the Union Army, repelling two attacks of Confederate cavalry, and for this service Col. Stahel was personally commended by both President Lincoln and Gen. Scott. He was then ordered to organize a regiment of heavy artillery, and, this accomplished, he was made a member of the military board to examine the capability, efficiency, and general qualifications of volunteer officers. In October, 1861, he was commissioned Brigadier General of Volunteers.

As such he was with the Army of the Potomac in the peninsula of Virginia, serving with Rosecrans in the valley campaign. In June, 1862, he and his men, according to Gen. Frémont's report, bore the brunt of the battle of Cross Keys, in which 19 officers and 379 men of his campaign were killed or wounded. In the second battle of Bull Run he commanded the First Brigade of Gen. Schenk's division, and was commended for gallantry in action. In September of that year he captured Warrentown, Va., and in November, while making a sortie to determine the movements of Stonewall Jackson's army, he engaged the Confederates at Ashley's Gap and drove them across the Shenandoah River to Berryville, where he rounded them in an engagement, and pursued them until they effected a junction with the main body of Jackson's army.

Succeeded Gen. Sigel.

In March, 1863, Gen. Stahel succeeded Gen. Sigel as commander of the Eleventh Army Corps. Having been commissioned Major General, he was put in command in front of Washington. After various other services, he was assigned to the command of the First Cavalry Division, near Cumberland, Md., in April, 1864, and took part in the battle of New Market soon afterward. On June 5, near Staunton, he encountered Gen. Jones's cavalry, and drove it as far as Piedmont. There the main body of the enemy was encountered, but Stahel held his position until the arrival of Gen. Hunter with the main body of the Federal Army. In this engagement Stahel was severely wounded while charging the enemy's position with some of his dismounted cavalry. For this gallantry Congress awarded him a medal. Gen. Stahel resigned from the service in February, 1865.

In June of the following year Gen. Stahel was made Consul at Yokohama, and after obtaining the opening of the Ports of Osaka and Hiogo, returned home in 1868. In 1877 he went back as Consul to Osaka and Hiogo, retaining that position until 1884, when he was appointed Consul General at Shanghai. He resigned in October, 1885, on account of ill-health, and came back to New York. Some time later he entered the service of the Equitable Assurance Society in an executive capacity under Henry B. Hyde, continuing under the Presidency of James W. Alexander.

Gen. Stahel was a member of the Loyal Legion, the Medal of Honor Legion, the Army and Navy Club of New York, the Pilgrims, and the Lincoln Fellowship.

WEDS MISS GOLDE KAPLAN.

Adolph A. Levy Married to Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Kaplan.

The wedding of Miss Golde Kaplan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Kaplan of 16 East Ninety-sixth Street, to Adolph A. Levy of this city was celebrated at 6 o'clock last evening in the Eighty-fifth Street Synagogue. The Rev. Dr. Mordecai Kaplan officiated.

The bride wore a trailing gown of white brocaded charmeuse, trimmed with Venetian lace and embroidered with pearls and rhinestones. Her veil of tulle was caught up with a coronet of orange blossoms, and she carried a Bible, with a shower of lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor was Miss Birdie Levy, who wore a gown of opal blue chiffon velvet, topped with a black picture hat, and carried a silver-mounted staff, tied with sunrise roses. The Misses Elsie Corday, Harriet Armstein, Rosalind Fields, Helen Oppenheim, Irene Simon, and Alice Jarmulowsky were the bridesmaids. They wore Nile green chiffon velvet gowns, large black velvet picture hats, topped with green plumes, and carried staffs with shower bouquets of violets.

Mr. Levy had as best man Sol Roggen, and the ushers were Ray Stern, Dr. George Slotkin, Herman Goldberg, Ira Kaplan, Arthur Levy, and Arthur Prager.

Mr. Levy and his bride have gone to Palm Beach on their honeymoon, and will live in this city on their return.

Ditmars-Beale Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Edward Ditmars of 227 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Ditmars, to Du Bois Beale of this city. Mr. Beale is a graduate of Harvard, class of '07. No date has been set for the wedding.

American Criterion Society Luncheon.

The American Criterion Society, of which Mrs. Doré Lyon is President, will give a luncheon at the Plaza on Friday followed by a reception, at which Miss Mary Shaw and the Howard Kyle players will give a dramatic entertainment and Miss Mary Ambrose and Miss Louise Brehany will sing and play.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss Mabel Gerry will hold a bazaar to-day at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, 2 East Sixty-first Street, from 11 to 6, in aid of the little farm of the Anglican Sisters of St. Mary at Peekskill. Many women of social prominence will assist Miss Gerry.

Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, who has been ill in her apartments at the Hotel Vanderbilt for several days, was said yesterday to be much improved.

Mrs. William G. Bates will give teas for her débutante daughter, Miss Amy Bradish Johnson, at her residence, 46 East Thirty-fourth Street, on Dec. 10 and 17.

Mrs. Charles Paul Geddes of 235 West Seventy-fifth Street has postponed the dance which she was to have given for her débutante daughter, Miss Virginia Geddes, on account of the recent death of her mother, Mrs. William E. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, accompanied by Miss Esther Cleveland and their daughter, Miss Sarah S. Morgan, are at the Hotel Gotham for a short visit. Prince and Princess Albert Radziwill left the hotel yesterday for Mexico on a hunting trip, and will stop over in Washington, D. C., for a few days.

Miss Lavinia Riker Graves will give a large luncheon at Sherry's to-day for Miss Louise Chappell and Miss Gertrude Hcyt.

Mrs. William S. Edgar and Miss Mary Chapman Edgar will be at home to-day at 127 East Seventieth Street and on succeeding Thursdays during December and January.

Mrs. Theodore H. Benedict gave a bridge of eight tables yesterday at 1 West Seventy-second Street and will give a second to-day. The prizes were clocks.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bowman Dodson and Miss Helen T. Wells have moved from Fifty-ninth Street to 960 Park Avenue. Mrs. Dodson will give a tea there on Wednesday, Dec. 18.

The small dances started by Mrs. Robert R. Livingston and Mrs. Howland Davis two years ago at the Colony Club will continue this season. The dates are Dec. 19, Jan. 9 and 23, and April 3 and 17.

Mrs. Charles G. Ayres has returned to New York from Newport, where she spent a week or ten days.

Mrs. Justus Ruperti will give a dinner and theatre party this evening for the Misses Caroline De Lancey Ward, Margaret B. Wagstaff, and Amy Bradish Johnson.

Mrs. Jesse Hoyt and Miss Isabel Hoyt will be at home to-day at 13 Park Avenue. Mrs. George Leslie Roberts will receive with them.

Mrs. Eben Wright will give a dance at Sherry's to-night to introduce her second daughter, Miss Anna Wright.

Mrs. David Wagstaff is giving a tea this afternoon at her residence, 9 East Fifty-fourth Street, for her débutante sister-in-law, Miss Margaret Barnard Wagstaff, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Sr.

The first of the series of Chansons en Crinoline, organized by Mrs. R. W. Hawkesworth, will be given this morning at the Plaza at 11:15 o'clock. Mlle. Adeline Genée will appear in pantomime and dances.

Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Sr., who, with her family, has moved into town and will be at 515 Madison Avenue for the Winter, will give a dance on Jan. 2 at the Colony Club for her daughter, Miss Margaret Wagstaff.

Miss Mildred Gautier Rice has returned from Memphis, Tenn., where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Edrington.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taylor Varnum and Miss Justine Ingersoll will be at the Buckingham for the Winter. Mrs. Varnum's son, Hamilton Ingersoll, is in California.

A musicale for the benefit of the New York Cooking School will be given this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, 850 Madison Avenue.

The Motor Car Touring Society is to give a small dinner dance at Sherry's on Jan. 15.

REDFIELD-HENRY WEDDING.

Miss Elizabeth P. Henry Married at Home to John M. Redfield.

The marriage of John Mansfield Redfield and Miss Elizabeth P. Henry, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Henry, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents, 47 East Forty-ninth Street. The house was decorated with palms, smilax and pink chrysanthemums. The Rev. Dr. De Lancey Townsend, rector of All Angels' Church, officiated. The ceremony was in the drawing room, and two little girls in white held the ribbons that outlined the aisled pathway for the bridal party. They were Honor Henry, the bride's small sister, and Viola Flannery.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a white chiffon gown having a satin brocade overdress and train and a Princess lace veil held by orange blossoms. She carried white roses and lillies of the valley. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Frances Douglas Henry, who wore a pink chiffon frock embroidered in silver topped by a large black velvet picture hat faced with pink. She carried pink roses.

Mr. Redfield's best man was William Constable. There were no ushers.

After their bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Redfield will live in New York. The wedding was a small one, about fifty relatives and a few close friends being asked to the ceremony, and perhaps a hundred more for the reception.

MISS ATTERBURY A BRIDE.

Daughter of Mrs. Lewis Atterbury Married to Le Roy Miller.

The wedding of Le Roy Miller, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Miller, and Miss Isabel F. Atterbury, a daughter of Mrs. Lewis Atterbury, took place yesterday at the home of the bride's mother, 141 West Eighty-sixth Street.

The house was simply decorated in white flowers, with palms and other greens, and the Rev. Karl Reiland of St. George's Church officiated.

Miss Atterbury was unattended, and her brother, Lawrence Atterbury, gave her in marriage. She wore a white satin gown veiled with point lace, a point lace veil, and carried lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Mr. Miller's best man was his brother, George Miller. Only the immediate families were present, and there was no reception. On their return from a brief trip Mr. and Mrs. Miller will spend the Winter at Scarsdale.

A large wedding was planned for Miss Atterbury in St. George's Church, with bridesmaids and ushers, but the sudden death last week of the bride's sister, Mrs. Percy Litchfield, who was Miss Sallie Atterbury, changed the plans from a large church ceremony to a quiet home wedding.

WEDDED AT THE ST. REGIS.

Miss Selma Levy Married to Isaac W. Wolf—The Attendants.

The wedding of Miss Selma Levy, daughter of Mrs. L. Levy, to Isaac W. Wolf of this city took place at 6:30 o'clock last evening at the Hotel St. Regis. The Rev. Dr. Grossman officiated.

The bride, whose uncle, Jacob Levy, gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white charmeuse, trimmed with old point lace, and her tulle veil was caught up with a cap of the lace and held with orange blossoms.

Miss Ida Wolf, sister of the bridegroom, acted as maid of honor. She wore a white lace gown, trimmed with fur, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Harry Wolf was his brother's best man, and the ushers included Dr. Maurice Kemp, William Wolf, Jerome Ahrens, William Levison, and Leo Silverstein.

A reception and dinner was held after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Wolf will spend their honeymoon in the South, and will make their home in this city upon their return.

Reception for Miss Tesson Thayer.

Mrs. Benjamin B. Thayer will give a reception to-morrow afternoon at her home, 46 East Seventy-ninth Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Tesson Thayer. Those who will assist Mrs. Thayer and her daughter in receiving are the Misses Gwendolin Condon, Elizabeth Kendall, Carolyn Kobbe, Oriana Stephens, Marjorie Weeks, and Margaret Colgate.

Voice Husky? Throat Sore?
Try Red Cross Cough Drops. 5c. per box.—Adv.

OPERA NOVELTY NEXT WEEK.

"Secret of Suzanne" for First Time Here on Friday—Other Bills.

"The Secret of Suzanne," Wolf-Ferrari's one-act opera, will be sung for the first time by the Metropolitan Opera Company on Friday evening of next week with Miss Geraldine Farrar as the Countess, Antonio Scotti as the Count, and Angelo Bada as the servant. It will be followed by "Pagliacci," with Mlle. Lucrezia Bori as Nedda, Mr. Caruso as Canio, Mr. Amato as Tonio, Mr. Gilly as Silvio, and Mr. Bada as Beppo. Giorgio Polacco will conduct both operas.

"Aida" will be given next Monday evening, with Mmes. Destinn, Homer, and Fornia, and Messrs. Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, Rossi, and Audisio in the cast. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

"La Boheme," with Mme. Frances Alda (who will make her first appearance in opera this season) as Mimi, will be sung on Wednesday evening. The cast will include Mme. Alten and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, Didur, De Segurola, Ananian, Audisio, and Reschiglian. Mr. Polacco will conduct.

"The Magic Flute" will be repeated on Thursday evening of next week, with the oroginal cast, Alfred Hertz conducting.

"Die Walküre," its first performance this season, will be the Saturday matinée opera, when Mme. Margaret Matzenauer will make her reappearance as Brunnhilde, with Mme. Fremstad as Sieglinde, Mme. Charles Cahier in the rôles of Fricka and Waltraute, Mr. Burrian as Siegmund, Mr. Griswold as Wotan, Mr. Ruysdael as Hunding. The cast will also include Mme. Alten as Gerhilde, Mme. Sparkes as Helmwige, Mme. Curtis as Ortlinde, Mme. Fornia as Rossweisse, Mme. Mulford as Grimgerde, Mme. Mattfeld as Siegrune, and Mme. Duchene as Schwertleite. Alfred Hertz will conduct.

Eugene Ysaye, the Belgian violinist, will play at next Sunday night's opera concert. Miss Vera Curtis and Pasquale Amato will sing. The orchestra will be directed by Giorgio Polacco.

"Il Trovatore" will be sung on Saturday evening of next week at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, by Mmes. Rappold and Homer and Messrs. Martin, Amato, Rossi, and Audisio. Mr. Sturani will conduct.

PHOEBE DAVIES DIES.

Actress, Wife of Joseph R. Grismer, Succumbs at Home in Larchmont.

Mrs. Joseph R. Grismer, better known on the stage as Phoebe Davies, died yesterday morning at her home in Larchmont after an illness of a year. She retired from the stage two years ago, after playing for twelve seasons in "Way Down East," under her husband's management.

Mrs. Grismer was born in Cardigan, Wales, in 1864. She came to America with her father, Capt. Daniel Davies of the Lighthouse Service, and went to San Francisco. In 1881 she made her first appearance on the stage as a member of the stock company at the old Baldwin Theatre in that city. Before the end of the first season she became leading woman of the company in Clay M. Greene's drama, "Chispa," and soon married Mr. Grismer, then the leading man. Together they made many tours of the West, starring jointly. In 1893 she appeared at the Broadway Theatre, New York, in "The New South," another play by Mr. Greene, and after a season took the leading rôle in "A Humanitarian." Following this her next engagement of importance was in "Way Down East," in the rôle of Anna, which she continued to play almost continuously up to the time of her retirement.

She and Mr. Grismer and their son made their home in Larchmont for a number of years. The funeral will be held to-morrow at St. John's Church, Larchmont, the double quartet from the Lambs Club, of which Mr. Grismer is the Shepherd, will supply the music.

The Rev. Joshua Kimber.

The Rev. Joshua Kimber, who resigned last May as senior secretary of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church after serving forty-three years as a member of the board, died on Tuesday at his home, 26 Gramercy Park, at the age of 77 years. He was born in Flushing, L. I., and was of Quaker parentage. Mr. Kimber was curate of St. George's Church, Flushing, and later founded and became rector of the Church of the Redeemer at Richmond Hill. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Mary Gere Peck of Flushing, and a son, the Rev. Robert B. Kimber, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, S. I.

Lieut. Col. John A. Darling.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 4.—Lieut. Col. John Augustus Darling, U. S. A., retired, was stricken with apoplexy in a hotel here to-night and died before the arrival of a physician. Lieut. Col. Darling was born in Bucksport, Me., June 7, 1835, the son of Amos and Caroline (Hooper) Darling. He was graduated from the Pennsylvania Military Academy in 1849. Beginning as Second Lieutenant United States artillery in 1861 he became successively First Lieutenant, Captain, and Major of the Fifth Artillery. He was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 1904. In 1865 he was brevetted Captain and Major for meritorious services during the civil war. Col. Darling had published many vocal and instrumental compositions in the United States and Europe under the pen name of August Mignon.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES TODD HAVILAND, son of the late James Russell Haviland, died yesterday at his home, 126 Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn, after an illness of less than a week. He was born in Athens, N. Y., and was 45 years old. His wife and a son, John R. Haviland, survive him.

GEORGE ALBERT KIMBALL, who planned and supervised the construction of the Cambridge Subway, the elevated railway extension from Boston to Cambridge, and who was the consulting engineer on many other important engineering projects, including the new Boston subway system, died on Tuesday at his home near Boston at the age of 62 years. He was born in Littleton, Mass., and was once city engineer of Somerville, Mass.

Mrs. LOUISE FINCH, widow of George Finch, died on Tuesday at her home, 147 West Ninety-sixth Street. She was active in charity work throughout the city. Four daughters survive her.

JOSEPH P. McKEON, father of the late Rev. John A. McKeon, a curate at St. James's Pro-Cathedral in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 506 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, of heart disease. Mr. McKeon was for many years in the employ of the James McCreery Company. His wife and two sons survive him.

Dr. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG BUCHHOUT, Professor of Botany and Horticulture at the Pennsylvania State College, and one of the oldest members of the Faculty, died in Philadelphia on Tuesday at the age of 68 years. He was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of many other scientific societies. Dr. Buchhout had held a professorship since 1871.

CHARLES P. THURSTON, a lawyer connected with the real estate and tax department of the Standard Oil Company, died on Sunday of typhoid fever at his home, 12 Fiske Place, Brooklyn, at the age of 62 years. He was the son of Judge Ariel S. Thurston. His wife, three sons, and a daughter survive him.

CHARLES L. STIX, formerly a cloak manufacturer, and of late years interested in real estate, died on Tuesday at his home, 216 West One Hundredth Street. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

DAVID CONRAD, founder of the firm of Conrad & Co., died on Tuesday in Brookline, Mass., at the age of 83 years.

EDWIN FORREST PAGE, an appraiser for the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Brooklyn, died last Sunday at his home, 236 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, of arterio-sclerosis. He was 62 years old, and is survived by a daughter.

Mrs. A. C. MOODY, wife of Ernest Russell Moody, a banker, died on Monday at her home, 245 Heberton Avenue, Port Richmond, S. I. Besides her husband she is survived by a son.

Mrs. ELIZABETH J. P. JOHNSTON, wife of Robert A. Johnston, died on Monday at her home, 828 Argyle Road, Flatbush, of a complication of diseases, at the age of 58 years.

JOHN QUINN, who had been employed in the Clark Thread Mills, East Newark, for forty-seven years, died while under an operation in St. Barnabas's Hospital, Newark, Tuesday night. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, sixty-eight years ago. Mr. Quinn was a former member of the Hudson County Democratic Committee. He had been a Trustee of St. Cecilia's Catholic Church, in Kearny, since the church was organized.

JOHN G. BEDFORD, until seven years ago a manufacturer of furniture in Brooklyn, died last night in Montclair, N. J., at the home of his grandson, Town Councilman Russel Booth Bedford. He was 86 years old. Mr. Bedford was born in London, England, and came to this country sixty-four years ago. He was a member of the Brooklyn Volunteer Fire Department and the Exempt Firemen's Association. A widow and two sons survive him.

HENRY A. HOPPER, 94 years old, one of Bergen County's oldest residents, and descended from early Dutch settlers, died Tuesay night at his home in Fairlawn, near Hackensack, N. J., from pneumonia. Mr. Hopper had lived in Bergen County all his life. He served one term as Sheriff of the county and represented it in the State Legislature during 1870 and 1871. He was married four times and had seven children, all sons. Last Thanksgiving Mr. Hopper and his fourth wife celebrated their golden wedding.

JAMES H. HINSDALE, a retired manufacturer, died of pneumonia at his home in Pittsfield, Mass., yesterday. He was 79 years old. He was a grandson of the Rev. Theodore Hinsdale, for whom the town of Hinsdale was named, and where James H. was born in 1833. In 1864 he began the manufacture of woolens, and continued in business until 1904. Mr. Hinsdale left a son, F. Gilbert Hinsdale of this city, and two daughters.

RICHARD J. BARRY, 41 years old, Superintendent of the Johnson Building in Broad Street, died yesterday at his home, 1,235 Taylor Avenue, from a complication of diseases. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum. A widow, four sons, and two daughters, survive.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

BACON—GRIFFIN.—At the American Church, Rue de Berri, Paris, France, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, Wentworth Cruger Bacon to Katherine Joy, daughter of the late Thomas E. Griffin of Detroit, Mich.

BARDENHEUER—BRONSON.—At Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., New York, Wednesday, Dec. 4, at 4 o'clock, by the Rev. Charles L. Slattery, Anna Clarice, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. William A. Bronson, and Iwan A. Bardenheuer.

McGEE—BROWN.—At the Hotel Marie Antoinette, New York City, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, Dorothy Brown to Lieut. Hugh Henry McGee, United States Cavalry.

MOORE—McNULTY.—Nov. 27, 1912, Sally C. McNulty, daughter of Joseph Gaskell McNulty, to Dr. Albertus Adair Moore of New York.

REDFIELD—HENRY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, 47 East 49th St., by the Rev. de Lancey Townsend, John Mansfield Redfield and Elisabeth Prentiss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Henry.

Brooklyn.

BRUSH—MILLER.—Dec. 3, Mildred Miller to Gilbert P. Brush.

DORIS—KRINSKI.—Dec. 3, Etta Krinski to Abraham L. Doris.

GRIFFITHS—LESLIE.—Dec. 3, Florence M. Leslie to B. Albert Griffiths.

MEYER—OWEN.—Dec. 1, Elisabeth T. Meyer to Frank J. Owen.

Died.

BARRY.—Richard J., beloved husband of Mary, (nee Kavanagh,) formerly of Fourth Ward, Manhattan, at the late residence, 1,235 Taylor Av., Bronx. Funeral notice hereafter.

BEDFORD.—At Montclair, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1912, John George Bedford of London, England, in the 87th year of his age. London papers please copy.

CAMPBELL.—Margaret S., wife of the late Joel Campbell, in her eighty-fifth year, on Tuesday, December 3d. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Benito Rovira, 109 West 57th St., Thursday, December 5, at half-past ten A. M. Interment private. Easton, Penn., papers please copy.

CHRYSTIE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, at her late residence, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., Emily H., wife of the late William Feco Chrystie, in the 81st year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CUMBERS.—Dec. 4, Mrs. Clara J. Cumbers. Funeral service Friday, 10:30 A. M.,

GARDEN FIGHT CROWD JEERS DISMAL BOUT

McGoorty and Gibbons "Wallow" Through Ten Rounds of Mediocre Boxing.

Eddie McGoorty of Oshkosh, Wis., and Mike Gibbons of St. Paul, Minn., wallowed through the ten full rounds of what was advertised as the "middleweight championship" bout at Madison Square Garden last night with the honors, if anything that the contest produced might be called such, in favor of McGoorty. The bout did nothing more than lower, in the estimation of a crowd which filled the big amphitheatre to the rafters, the standard of fighting ability of Ketchel's would-be successors.

As expected the contest proved the biggest boxing drawing card that has been staged in New York since the Frawley law went into effect. With prices ranging from $1 to $10 and the greater portion of the reservations on the high-priced side, the Garden was packed from floor to dome. And it was a truly representative crowd, too. Bankers, business men, playrights, actors, society leaders turned out in force, and there was more evening dress in evidence than has been seen at any New York boxing club in many years. Besides the usual arena seats and balconies the main part of the auditorium was filled to the capacity of the specially arranged seats, and in many instances two shared the same chair for the purposing of getting close glimpses of the so-called topnotchers in action. Along the outer rails which marked the floor reservations standing room was sold, and the enthusiasts were lined up in those sections four and five deep.

And it was a badly disappointed crowd which filed out of the Garden at the close of the show. They had paid big money in the expectation of seeing such action as only stars are supposed to furnish and they saw more action in the contests preceding the big event than in the main bout. For four rounds the crowd sat in silence, evidently expecting that the boxers would soon strike their expected "gait." Then patience ceased to be a virtue and they began to show their displeasure. The whistling of popular airs—the most effective method of a boxing crowd—for showing displeasure was resorted to and at the finish of each round the crowd jeered and hooted. This was the rule practically all the way from the fourth round to the finish.

The receipts totalled about $30,000, which is the record figure for a bout here in recent years. Of this sum the Garden A. C., promoters of the affair, receive one-half, and the remainder will be equally divided between the two boxers. McGoorty had previously guaranteed Gibbons the sum of $5,000 if the receipts failed to reach $20,000, but he came out clear in this respect and both will draw about $7,500. In the opinion of most of the crowd it was the easiest money that either had ever earned.

An attachment was placed on McGoorty's share by Sheriff Julius Harburger, just before the main bout went on, in a suit entered against the Oshkosh boxer by a former manager, named Callahan, for $1,900. Callahan contends that McGoorty owes him this sum for financing a trip which both took to Europe in search of bouts two years ago.

The weight announcements furnished a big surprise to the crowd, and there were gasps of astonishment from all sections of the house when the figures were made known. Many doubts were likewise expressed as to the correctness of the scales. Both got on the scales without their boxing regalia, and Gibbons was checked off at 148¾ pounds. McGoorty tipped the beam at 155 pounds. Gibbons was about five pounds below the figure he was expected to make, and McGoorty, who had caused much doubt as to his ability to get under the middleweight figure, was three full pounds below the mark. He had posted $1,000 as a guarantee that he would make the 158 pounds ringside, and he evidently went too far in making his forfeit secure. Gibbons had no reason to go three pounds under the weight that he has usually touched in his previous bouts here, as he could not have lost his forfeit money without the aid of a heavy overcoat. Too much weight reducing may have been the cause of the poor showing by both men, as they were plainly tired out before the seventh round was finished. They managed to hide their condition somewhat in that usual "tenth-round rally," but they were in poor shape physically when they climbed through the ropes.

As championship contenders, their work in the closing rounds was decidedly poor. If called upon to go beyond the ten-round limit as they would have been for such an important battle, if it had been staged outside of New York, it would be hard to guess what would have happened. Neither acted in the closing rounds last night as if he might be able to answer many more bells.

Gibbons's much vaunted cleverness was shown at intervals, and McGoorty's terrific left hook which laid low the champions of Australia and England, was also on a vacation during the greater part of the encounter. Now and then he managed to slip one over with enough force to rock Gibbons's head, or to drive to the stomach hard enough to make Mike's spine bend somewhat, but never hard enough to cause Gibbons any serious trouble. The Oshkosh boxer did most of his work with a straight left, and he had considerable difficulty getting that over on the elusive Gibbons.

McGoorty crowded Gibbons during the latter rounds of the bout—something that no other boxer has attempted here—and the crowding proved enough to bury Mike's cleverness. He tried in vain to get over a decisive wallop, but McGoorty was too close.

McGoorty was the first to enter the ring. He was accompanied by Marty Forkins, his manager, and his seconds, Jimmy Johnson, Joe Levins, and Bob Armstrong. He was greeted cordially, but his reception was not as cordial as that which followed a minute after, when Gibbons climbed through the ropes. He was seconded by Eddie Reddy, Billy Moore, and his brother, Tom Gibbons. Little time was wasted in instructing the boxers, and the bout was on its way about 10:15 o'clock.

McGoorty gave a liner on his style of battle as soon as the opening bell sounded by assuming the aggressive and trying to crowd Gibbons. The latter took no chances with McGoorty's left hooks and danced out of harm's way every time Eddie employed his favorite punch. Gibbons was extremely cautious on the defense and made no effort to do any forcing. As a result he made McGoorty appear weak in his efforts to land, the blows missing time and again by yards. Not a hard blow was delivered during the round, and there were no honors to distribute when the bell sounded.

The second round belonged to McGoorty, who continued to force matters, but it was more on his aggressiveness than on his clean hitting that he took the lead. Most of his punches were partly blocked by Gibbons, and did no damage. Mike contented himself with shooting out an occasional left to McGoorty's face.

From the second round to the finish there was little change in the work of the two men. Their right hands might as well have been tied to their sides. Each used his left for whatever blows he tried to land, and most of the lefts were wasted in thin air. Gibbons showed a flash of his boxing ability in the third round, and outpointed McGoorty with straight left jabs, but in the next round, which was quiet, neither had any advantage. McGoorty was missing by inches in the fifth round, and Gibbons again looked like an easy winner.

In the sixth round McGoorty began to crowd Gibbons again, and it was too much for Mike, whose legs seemed to be losing their speed and his punches losing what little snap they showed in the previous rounds. McGoorty suffered from a similar attack in the seventh round, but Mike was bad, too, and the honors belonged to McGoorty by a shade. Blood was flowing from the noses of both men at this stage. The crowd was going strong on "Marching Thro' Georgia" with their whistles, and one enthusiast, who brought along his harmonica, helped in the general discord of disapproval.

In the eighth and ninth rounds McGoorty's jabbing offset Gibbons's occasional flash, and they went out for the tenth session each with the same idea—one of those closing rallies. As a result the closing chapter brought out more real fighting than any of the other rounds, but at that it did not come up to the expectations of the crowd, and the boxers were roundly jeered as they shook hands at the close of the contest.

Previous to the main bout several of the six-day cycling stars were brought into the ring to be introduced, and the introductions were finally halted when the crowd yelled so loud for the boxers that the announcer could not be heard. When the Gibbons-McGoorty bout was in the midst of one of its slowest stages one of the gallery wags yelled, "Bring back the bike riders!"

The bout drew boxing enthusiasts from all sections of the East and a few from the Far West. Among the latter was Harry Smith, sporting editor of The San Francisco Chronicle. Tom Andrews of Milwaukee, the leading sporting authority in the Middle West, was also at the ringside. Among the notables who occupied ringside boxes were Reginald C. Vanderbilt, David Belasco, and Foxhall P. Keene.

Only one challenge was announced from a boxer of recognized standing in the middleweight division, despite the fact that the contest was advertised as being for the middleweight championship. That challenge came from Frank Mulkern in behalf of Jimmy Clabby, the Milwaukee middleweight. Billy Papke, Frank Klaus, and the other claimants of the disputed title sent in no challenges.

Previous to the main event three six-round preliminaries furnished enough action to satisfy the crowd. All went the full distance and resulted in victories for Frankie Notter of New York over Stewart Donnelly of Indianapolis, Jimmy Taylor over Young Rosner, and Special Delivery Hirsch of Chicago over Harry Condon of Brooklyn.

BOXER'S CASE FAILS.

Jim Stewart's Claim Against Leo Flynn Dismissed by Commission.

After having turned in the license of the defunct Knickerbocker A. C. of Albany yesterday at the weekly session of the Boxing Commission, Dan McMahon, the former manager of the K. A. C., made application and received a license for a new organization, the American A. C., located in Albany.

Jim Stewart and Leo Flynn, his erstwhile manager, whom the former accused of "holding out" $350 after a fight in Buffalo, were on hand to argue the case before the commission. Stewart brought in J. Romain of Shohola, Penn., to corroborate his statement in regard to the transaction, which involved Flynn's betting of Stewart's share of the bout that the latter would stay ten rounds. The money was lost when Stewart was knocked out in seven rounds, after which the fighter preferred charges. Romain failed to substantiate any of the accusations made by Stewart, and the commission dismissed the case.

It was declared that no action would be taken against Johnny Kilbane, recently charged with faking, until the Cleveland fighter appears, or signs to appear in a bout in this district. The new rules which the members of the commission have been working on for several weeks have not been completed, but are promised before the next session.

PAPKE STOPS BERNARD.

"France's Last Hope" Counted Out in Seventh Round in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Billy Papke, the American fighter, to-night defeated George Bernard, a Frenchman, for the middleweight championship, a big purse and an ivory belt especially designed for the occasion.

Papke was awarded the decision in the seventh round when the Frenchman was unable to respond to the call of time.

Bernard, who was announced as "France's last hope," never had a chance. In the first five rounds Papke allowed Bernard to do all the work, but the Frenchman was unable to do any appreciable harm. In the sixth round Papke began to fight in earnest. The Frenchman went to the floor twice, just managing to struggle to his feet within the ten seconds. But he was in such a state of collapse that when the seventh round was called he could not leave his chair and the referee counted him out.

FORTY IN SQUASH TOURNEY.

National Handicap Matches Begin Saturday at Heights Casino.

Squash players will begin the matches in the second National handicap tournament on the courts of the Heights Casino of Brooklyn next Saturday afternoon. Forty competitors have entered for this annual fixture held under the direction of the National Squash Association. They represent five States—New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania. The tournament is regarded as the tuning-up series preliminary to the National championships, which will be decided in this city in February.

In the top quarter of the draw are Frank B. Hague of the Montclair Athletic Club, with the mark of plus 5 aces. He will play R. E. Wigham, Columbia University Club, at plus 5 aces and half a hand. W. H. Y. Hackett, Harvard Club, scratch, will oppose G. Graham, Montclair Athletic Club, at plus 5 aces and 2 hands. Armin W. Riley, the Princeton Club champion, fills out the quarter bracketed against H. D. Bulkley, former Columbia champion, both at scratch.

Charles M. Bull, Jr., of the Crescent Athletic Club and Heights Casino, is the most formidable player in the second quarter. He will play his clubmate, R. Catlin, at plus 5 aces and 2 hands, in his opening match.

The lower half is the stronger section of the draw. It includes Rudolph Goepel of the Heights Casino, and L. Du Pont Irving, Harvard Club, who will play at scratch. George Whitney, Harvard Club, who won last year, will play at minus 8 aces, 2 aces, or no count. Whitney, who is playing strongly, will face G. L. Catlin, Bridgeport University Club, at plus 5 aces in his first match. J. O. Low, Heights Casino, and S. Hinman Bird, Princeton, both at scratch, complete the list.

Rudolph Goepel, Chairman of the Tournament Committee, plans to complete the first and second rounds on Saturday and Sunday. The finals will be decided at the end of next week. F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club; Frank Kidde, Montclair Athletic Club, and S. Hinman Bird, Princeton Club, fixed the handicaps. George Whitney and Rudolph Goepel made the draw yesterday at the Harvard Club.

Hutchins Wins 1,000-Yard Run.

Members of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association held their first set of semi-monthly indoor games at the clubhouse last night, and some keen competition resulted. The feature was the 1,000-yard run, which was won by Edward Hutchins in the fast time of 2:40 2-5. Although he led practically from the start, Hutchins was being closely pushed by H. J. Stegemeyer as the race drew near its end. At the finish line the latter was only one-fifth of a second behind the winner. The summaries:

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Raymond Engle; A. W. Williams, second; H. Gissel, third. Time—0:27 2-5.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by G. R. Denton; H. J. Stegemeyer, second; H. Gissel, third. Time—1:00.

1,000-Yard Run.—Won by E. Hutchins; H. J. Stegemeyer, second; P. Bradner, third. Time—2:40 2-5.

Standing Broad Jump.—Won by H. Clayberger, with a jump of 9 feet 8 inches; W. McIntyre, second, with a jump of 9 feet 6¾ inches; G. Foster, third, with a jump of 9 feet 5 inches.

Hop, Step, and Jump.—Won by J. Allen, with a jump of 25 feet 9¾ inches; H. Berglind, second, with a jump of 24 feet 9¼ inches; W. McIntyre, third, with a jump of 24 feet 7½ inches.

Twelve-Pound Shot Put.—Won by G. Foster, distance 37 feet 5 inches; J. Welsing, distance 36 feet 5 inches, second; W. McIntyre, distance 35 feet 9½ inches, third.

Relay Race, (Distance About 704 Yards.)—Won by the team composed of W. Ellen, G. Schneider, H. Berglind, and A. Williams; the team composed of G. Denton, J. Welsing, H. J. Stegemeyer, and J. J. Arnheim, second. Winning team's time, 1:27 1-5; second team's time, 1:27 5-5.

NOTES OF THE BOXERS.

Tom Gibbons, a brother of Mike Gibbons, will make his first appearance in New York as a boxer on Saturday night at the Fairmont Athletic Club, when he will engage in a ten-round bout with Tommy Nelson. Gibbons weighs 180 pounds, and his brother says he is a comer. In the semi-final of ten rounds, Mickey Devine will box Artie Kaufman. There will be several other bouts.

The New Polo Athletic Association will stage a ten-round bout Friday night that promises to be a hummer. Jimmy Coffey, a clever lightweight, who has performed creditably against Young Shugrue, Joe Thomas, and Packey Hornmey, is to box "Cyclone" Jimmy Jarvis, the former A. A. U. champion, who, since he entered the professional class of boxers, has established an excellent record.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN REMEDY.
Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with a legal contract to cure or refund money.

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Dalton's Swimming School and Gymnasium
Private Instructions. Boxing, Wrestling, Swimming. 2 Heated Pools. 19 W. 44TH ST. (Open Evenings.)

GOV. TENER MAY BUY THE PHILLIES

Former Pitcher Said to be at Head of Syndicate That Will Purchase Club.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 4.—Gov. John K. Tener of Pennsylvania, it is said, will clear up the confusing situation in the Philadelphia National League Club. The Governor, according to a report discussed to-day at the Pittsburgh Ball Club headquarters, is at the head of a syndicate that on Saturday next will take over the "Phillies."

The information comes from an authoritative source, and is generally believed. Barney Dreyfuss disclaims any personal knowledge of the Governor's reported activity in the deal.

Gov. Tener was a pitcher for the famous Chicago team that made a trip around the world with "Cap" Anson. He also pitched for the Pittsburgh team in the early '90s.

Gov. Tener amassed a fortune within ten years after he quit baseball, and is considered one of the best business men in this end of the State. His interest in baseball has never abated.

It is denied that Will Locke, Secretary of the Pirates, is in the deal with Gov. Tener.

DAUBERT SIGNS CONTRACT.

Brooklyn Captain Re-engaged for Three Years—Others in Line.

Jake Daubert, Captain and first baseman of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, has signed a three-year contract, and several of the other Brooklyn players have fallen into line for next season. Daubert, in signing for three seasons, has followed the precedent of the Giant players, who last season inaugurated the custom of signing for a number of seasons.

The other Brooklyn players who have signed for next season are F. A. Allen, George W. Cutshaw, Cliff Curtiss, John E. Hummel, Herb Moran, Hub Northen, Pat Ragon, Nap Rucker, and Zack Wheat.

The work at Ebbets Field, the new Brooklyn park where the Dodgers will play next season, has been rushed, and President Ebbets believes that it will be ready for the opening game of the season.

Mr. Ebbets stated yesterday that the Brooklyn Club would be heard from next season even if it's only a feeble whisper. He has great confidence in Manager Bill Dahlen, who, he says, has built an entirely new team, and after last season's experimenting should produce results next season. Manager Ebbets has retained Willie Keeler for another season to coach the players in the fine art of batting.

TORONTO BEST FIELDERS.

Newark and Jersey City Close to International League Leaders.

Toronto, winner of the 1912 pennant, was the best fielding team in the International League this year, according to official averages issued by President Barrow yesterday. The club's percentage was .960. Newark, Jersey City, and Baltimore follow closely in the order named. The Newark catchers are charged with only three passed balls for the entire season.

Of the individual players, the position leaders are: Swacina, Newark, first base, with .990; Atz, Providence, second base, .965; Bradley, Toronto, third base, .948; Purtell, Montreal, shortstop, .982; Conroy, Rochester, left field, .982; Osborn, Rochester, centre field, .982; Kelly, Newark-Jersey City, right field, .986; Smith, Newark, catcher, .987; Manser, Rochester-Jersey City, catcher, 1.000. Five other pitchers fielded faultlessly.

Four right fielders, eight centre fielders, two left fielders, one second baseman, and two first basemen, playing in ten or more games, had perfect records.

Detroit Signs Pitcher Nichols.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 4.—President Navin of the Detroit American League Baseball Club to-day announced the purchase of Pitcher Herman Nichols from the Wyandotte (Mich.) Club of the Border League. Nichols, who formerly pitched in the South Michigan League, achieved considerable prominence by defeating Mullin and Dubuc, two of Detroit's best pitchers, and Blanding of the Cleveland Americans, in exhibition games played after the American League season closed last October. Nichols is a big right-handed twirler.

Olson Violated No Baseball Rule.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 4.—The National Baseball Commission to-day handed down a finding in which it reinstated Player Emery E. Olson to good standing in organized baseball. Owing to the fact that Olson had violated no baseball rule during the period in which he refused to report to the St. Louis American League Club on account of illness, no fine was inflicted upon the player.

Magnus Beaten Again in St. Louis.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 4.—Tom Denton of Kansas City defeated Leo Magnus of New York at three-cushion billiards to-night by a score of 50 to 34, in the third game of the National Billiard League series here. High runs: Denton, 5; Magnus, 3. Eighty-nine innings were played.

Hoppe Beats Yamada Easily.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—Willie Hoppe, the 18.2 balk-line billiard champion, won his second game in the tournament here to-night when he defeated Kodji Yamada, the Japanese champion, 400 to 259. Hoppe had a high run of 175, and his average was 44 4-9. Yamada's highest run was 111, and his average 28 4-9.

BILLIARDS AND POOL.

Calvin Demarest, who is playing amateurs of Brooklyn at Keeney's Billiard Academy in 18.2 balk-line billiards, concluded that his victories in recent games were decidedly one-sided, and, in order to encourage his opponents to their utmost efforts, he increased the handicap in yesterday's two matches. Instead of playing at 200 points, as in preceding matches, his opponents yesterday played at 150 and 125 points, but, with all this handicap, neither of them was able to give the ex-champion a hard game, and he won both matches easily. Demarest in the afternoon defeated Frank Boyd by the score of 200 to 31 in ten innings, which nets him an average of 30 points. Boyd's highest run was 14 points and his average 3 4-9. In the evening Demarest allowed W. H. Hawkins to play for 125 points, and easily defeated him by the score of 300 to 46 in fifteen innings for an average of 20 points.

In last night's game of the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at the Broadway Academy, Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway, T. Rossi defeated F. Isherwood by the score of 16 to 11 in thirty innings. The winner was playing at 16 points, while his opponent had to make 14 to win. Both contestants made the high run of 8.

In the second game of this semi-final round of the Class C 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, William Mason defeated I. Rosenbaum by the score of 100 to 87, in sixty-six innings. The winner made a high run of 11 points, and Rosenbaum's high run was 12.

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$500 CATS ON SHOW.

Blue Male Felines Aristocrats in Grand Central Palace Exhibition.

With the beginning of competition among the well bred cats and the addition of many novel displays of song birds and gorgeously plumbed water fowl the annual exhibition of the Empire Poultry Association, which began its second day yesterday, served to attract large crowds of fanciers to the exhibit.

The feline exhibition, which is being held in conjunction with the Poultry Show, is under the auspices of the Cat Fanciers' Club, and this year has established a high-water mark from a competitive standpoint with 215 entries in the various classes. The judging is being done by women, and their decisions for the first day met with approval by all concerned.

Mrs. J. R. Kroeh is the judge in all the longhaired and championship classes, and Mrs. Elizabeth L. Brace is passing on the entries for the short-haired and non-championship candidates.

The most important class of the show is that for blue male cats. Six entries have been received for the event, including new importations from England, each said to be valued at $500. It is the first appearance of these highly priced felines in America, and the outcome of their performances is being eagerly watched. They are Billy Button of Emberton, owned by Miss Ava Pollard; Turks Cap of Hyver, owned by Mrs. C. W. Chapin of Manhattan, and Squire Blue Cap, owned by Mrs. G. C. Gillespie of Moorestown, N. J. Also to be found in the class is the Boston show winner of this year, Bungalow Tiptop, bred in Canada, but owned by Mrs. Chapin.

In the poultry section the French Houdans are on exhibition for the first time in any country, and have created quite a sensation among the amateur and professional fanciers. In the classes for this type of chicken there was a notable sweep in all four of the well filled classes by the Misses Alger and Grace of Great Neck, L. I.

DURLAND MUSIC RIDE.

Splendid Horsemanship Shown in Exhibition in Riding Academy.

More than seventy-five riders took part in the opening music ride of the season at Durland's Riding Academy last night, the cotillion number attracting the large number of participants. The cotillion was led by Mr. and Mrs. John Gerken and the riders performed many interesting and novel figures on horseback. It was a picturesque sight to see the cavalcade of women and men riders going through the intricate evolution of the cotillion in the tan-bark ring.

Among those who participated in the opening number were Mr. and Mrs. John Gerken, Mrs. M. E. Frank, Miss C. Jefferson, Mrs. George Crouch, Miss Rutter, Mrs. H. K. Smith, Miss Keyes, Mrs. Pelting, Miss Duval, Miss Plummer, Miss Winona Marlin, Mrs. K. A. Cobb, Miss B. Mall, Mr. Deidel, Mr. Alexander, F. Gilman, Mr. Goodman, Mr. Henning, Mr. Rundel, and Mr. Dreier.

One of the novel features was the Jeu de Barre, with Mrs. Gerken, Miss Keyes, and Mrs. Crouch as the contestants. The competition was very close, and after two periods the result was a draw, and will be played off at a future date. In this event the women riders tried to pluck the colored ribbons from each other's shoulders, which brought into play much skillful riding.

There was an exciting game of polo, in which the Durland team defeated the Central Park trio by a score of 7 to 3. The first period was an even tilt and resulted in a 2 to 2 tie. In the second period the Durland riders broke loose, and by pretty team work and superior mallet wielding left their opponents far behind.

In the second period Meyers, who succeeded Stern on the Durland team, got busy and scored three goals by accurate driving. There were many lively scrimmages, which kept the spectators interested throughout the competition. Phelps did the best playing for the Central Park team, scoring two of their three goals. The line-up:

DURLANDS.	CENTRAL PARKS.
1—J. E. Stern, Meyers,	1—Carter Phelps,
2—M. Goodman,	2—O. D. Schmidt,
Back—M. S. Erlanger.	Back—Eddie Maher.

Goals—First period: Goodman, Erlanger, Phelps, Schmidt. Second period: Goodman, Meyers, (3,) Erlanger.

Symms Easy for Franklin.

The Franklin School Basket Ball team defeated Symms School yesterday afternoon on the Franklin court by a score of 26 to 3. Demuth and Goldman did the best goal shooting for the victors. The line-up:

FRANKLIN.	SYMMS.
Demuth, rf.	Brun, Morgan, rf.
Ladinski, lf.	Vanderhoff, lf.
Goldman, c.	Camp, c.
Aimone, rg.	Hesse, Cassbier, rg.
Strook, Jonas, lg.	Lansing, lg.

Goals from field—Demuth, (3,) Goldman, (4,) Ladinski, (2) Aimone, Strook, Hesse. Goals from fouls—Vanderhoff, 1. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

Fordham Easy for Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 4.—Princeton opened the local intercollegiate basket ball season here this evening with an easy victory over Fordham by the score of 35 to 14. Most of the Tiger regulars were absent, and the many substitutes who were used gave a poor exhibition of floor work. The game was replete with fouls and Princeton had a decided advantage on goals from the fifteen-foot mark. The Tigers' team work was considerably broken up by the frequent substitutions, but they were at all times superior to the New Yorkers.

Basket Ball at St. Patrick's Court.

A basket ball game which will attract much interest will be played at St. Patrick's Club court in Brooklyn to-morrow night between the Assumption five and the St. Patrick's team. The teams are well matched, and both have fine records. The teams are classed in the front row of the 130-pound players. Dancing will follow the game.

Women to Name Golf Officers.

For the first time since the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association has been organized, a Nominating Committee will select the ticket of officers for next year. The Executive Committee of the association, which met yesterday, announced the appointment of the following well-known players on that committee: Mrs. Frank Enos, Englewood; Miss Page Schwarzwalder, Baltusrol; Mrs. J. S. Irving, Scarsdale; Mrs. W. J. Faith, Wykagyl, and Mrs. T. H. Thomas, Hackensack. Heretofore the officers were chosen from the floor at the time of the annual meeting. The committee will name a successor to Miss Louise F. Krug, who recently resigned as Secretary.

Motor Boat Club Election.

At the annual meeting of the Motor Boat Club of America, held last night at the Automobile Club of America, these officers were elected for 1913: Commodore—H. H. Melville; Vice Commodore—F. K. Burnham; Rear Commodore—James Elverson, Jr.; Secretary—F. N. Morley; Treasurer—Charles Francis; Trustees: T. F. Chesebrough, Pliny Fisk, James A. Blair, Jr., Morris M. Whitaker, John M. Shaw, F. C. Havens, Henry R. Sutpen, Joseph H. Hoadley, and J. Stuart Blackton.

SUSPENSION LIFTED ON HOCKEY PLAYERS

Old Wanderers Team to Represent Irish-American A. C. in Amateur League.

The Irish-American Athletic Club was assured of representation in the Amateur Hockey League this season when yesterday afternoon the league voted to reinstate Ernest Garon, George Harmon, Charles Kinsella, Charles Mitchell, and Jimmy Bulger to good standing in the league. These players were former members of the Wanderers, and last season were suspended. The players named, together with Frank Ellison, John McGrath, and Billy Lacken, comprised the Wanderers team, which finished the season tied with the Crescent A. C. in the lead for championship honors.

At this critical juncture, when a play-off game was ordered, it was alleged that the players named, with the exception of Lacken, tried to "hold up" the St. Nicholas Rink management for a share of the receipts. President Fellowes refused to aid the scheme, and asserted that rather than have any taint of professionalism attached to the game, he would abandon it. The Amateur League learned how matters stood and threatened the expulsion of all the players if they refused to play the deciding game.

After the championship game, in which the disgruntled players put up a brilliant hockey battle, the whole matter was officially investigated by the league and Garon and McGrath, who were credited with being the ringleaders in the trouble, were expelled and Bulger, Ellison, Mitchell, Kinsella, and Harmon suspended.

The fight to have the men reinstated was made on behalf of the Irish-American A. C., which wanted four of the men to fill places on the team which the club has entered for the hockey championship. It was argued by James Grien, the manager of the Irish team, that expert hockey players are scarce in this vicinity, and to continue the suspension in view of the fact that the offending players have apologized and promised not to offend again, would be an injustice to the patrons of the game. M. W. Houck of the Wanderers Hockey Club agreed to give a waiver of jurisdiction on the players if they were reinstated, for the reason that his club will not be represented this year in the league tournament.

W. C. Russell, President of the league, was in favor of holding the suspension over until the second round of the championship, and he was supported by R. Von Bermuth of the St. Nicholas Skating Club, but Sterling Martin of the Crescent A. C. made an urgent plea for the players, and his support decided the matter, and in the vote which followed the players were reinstated by 3 votes to 2.

ATHLETIC HOUSE CLEANING.

Local Amateur Clubs Going After the Athletes Who Demand Money.

A movement is on foot among the athletic organizations of the metropolitan district for the holding of a meeting, at which the principal topic of discussion will be the formation of an alliance among the clubs to "blacklist" men under suspicion of being "hold-ups" in the matter of appearance money for their competitive services.

It is common report that a number of local performers must be "seen" before they will show in competition. The outlay necessary for these "attractions" is said to be of such moment as to make the financial success of games, in most instances, doubtful, or otherwise, and prove beyond cavil that this coterie of "appearance" money getters are the only ones who profit by the running of the sports.

The action desired by those who will make the call for the meeting is that a concerted movement be made toward the refusal to countenance the giving of money to athletes upon any pretext whatever. It is anticipated that such action by the combined organizations will do away with the "appearance-money" athlete for all time, and aid in the provision for prizes of such value as to make the men show their true form.

An exposé is also being talked about of a few of the more notorious of these paid amateurs. The names of these chaps are loudly spoken while the discussions are on, but when any one in authority is asked to make specific charges, giving names and details, the silence can be cut with a knife.

Amateur athletic authorities have long been cognizant of misdoings among certain unprincipled athletes, but it has always been found impossible to get the proofs. Without proofs, the officials could not, or would not, take any action.

This latest movement looks as though the real amateurs have at last been aroused to the proper pitch of indignation, and a housecleaning is confidently expected by the loyal governors of amateur sport, who have been striving for years to eradicate the money evil.

Boschi Wins Xavier Road Race.

The athletes of the Xavier A. A. held their series of monthly athletic games last night in the clubhouse at 205 West Fourteenth Street. The programme consisted of three events, and concluded with a road race. In the latter event a large field faced the starter, and it was a close race from start to finish. The distance was approximately one and one-half miles, the runners starting from the clubhouse, thence to Washington Square Arch at Eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, and return. The winner was J. Boschi, who started with a handicap of 1 minute and 5 seconds, and led practically from the beginning of the race, finishing in the fast time of 8:32. The summaries:

High Jump, Handicap.—Won by J. Coffey, (2 inches,) with a jump of 4 feet 11 inches; J. Walsh, (2 inches,) second, with a jump of 4 feet 10 inches; H. Hopper, (scratch,) third, with a jump of 4 feet 10 inches.

Potato Race, (distance about 50 yards.)—Won by J. Marquart; J. Brown, second. Time—0:33.

Road Race, (distance about one and one-half miles,) handicap.—Won by J. Boschi, (1:05:) J. Brown, (1:10,) second; J. McCormack, (1:20,) third. Time—8:32.

Brooklyn Boy Honored by Tigers.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 4.—Howard Froelick of Brooklyn was to-day elected assistant manager of the 1913 Princeton football eleven by the three upper classes of the university. He is a member of the sophomore class. He will manage the football team in his senior year. Joseph C. McKibben, '15, of St. Paul, Minn., was chosen manager of next year's freshman eleven. McKibben was Captain of last year's freshman crew.

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RACING CASE FALLS FLAT.

Dispute Over Age of Annie-Ax-Me Ends in Dismissal of Complaint.

After summing up a few cases of minor importance the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, which convened for the second day of its annual meeting yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel, took up the case of W. A. Bacon, L. C. Kinney, Walter Dunn, and James Lyndell v. O. H. Sholes, owner of the pacing filly Annie-Ax-Me, which required nearly all the afternoon for a hearing.

The dispute, which was the outcome of protests lodged by all the four complainants, involved the age of the Sholes filly, which won a number of Futurities on the Grand Circuit this season, and after hearing all the testimony the board dismissed the case.

Earlier in the day the board disposed of a double "ringer" case. In this instance both the owner's and horse's names were changed. Hal Oatman of Lynchburg, Va., assumed the name of Frank Foster, raced a horse, known as Joe Baily, 2:11¼, as Franklin E. out of its class at Salisbury, Md., and Baltimore, and was expelled.

H. Nichols and E. A. Mancy of Lowville, N. Y., drew suspensions for starting Jerry, Jr., 2:16½, out of its class as Gerald, Jr., at Potsdam, N. Y.

W. H. Collins of Bishopville, Md., was expelled for starting Daniel Boone, 2:12¼, out of its class as Charlie W. at Pocona City, Md.

Another "ringer" case which resulted in expulsion was that of C. C. Sipe of Johnstown, Penn. He started Patchen Last, 2:18¼, out of its class as Catherine S., for which he received $460 in nineteen meetings.

FOUR HORSEMEN EXPELLED.

Two Others Suspended for Violating American Trotting Rules.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Four horsemen were expelled and two were suspended pending settlement of their cases by the Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association to-day. About seventy-five cases were disposed of, but most of them were of little importance.

J. R. Kirby of Wheaton, Ill.; Rex or A. C. Ireland of Swift Current, Sask.; W. L. Bedwell of Xenia, Ohio, and Will Leroy of Princeton, Ill., were expelled. In addition to the expulsion of Bedwell and Leroy a mare, Belle Mac, which they raced under the name of Fatima, was ordered suspended until her winnings at Wausau and Stevens Point, Wis., were returned and a fee of $50 paid for changing her name.

Dr. W. B. Prater of Dayton, Tenn., and John Courtney of Knoxville were suspended until they returned all the winnings of Uncle Ned during the last racing season for proper distribution. Prater also was cited to appear at the May, 1913, meeting to show cause why he should not be expelled.

PETER PAN SOLD FOR $100,000

Reported That Frank Gould Has Purchased Keene Stallion.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 4.—Peter Pan, James R. Keene's great stallion, was sold yesterday for $100,000. It is reported that agents of Frank Gould purchased the horse, but it is positively known that he will be shipped to France some time next week.

Peter Pan is the 8-year-old son of Commando and Cinderella. Mr. Keene only raced this sterling thoroughbred two seasons—as a 2-year-old and as a 3-year-old. He was entered in eighteen stakes and won ten of these, his winnings amounting to $116,450.

The stallion has been at Mr. Keene's Castleton farm. Last Summer Mr. Gould offered $80,000 for Peter Pan. Mr. Keene announced at the time that he would not take less than $100,000.

LIFT BAN ON ATHLETES.

Registration Committee Sifts Tipperary Association Prize Case.

Secret proceedings marked the session of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association, Amateur Athletic Union, held in the rooms of the Dominican Lyceum, East Sixtieth Street, last night, and which required over four hours of deliberation.

The committee lifted suspension of several men who had failed to appear at a former session in re the Tipperary Association prize inquiry, while they held over their own charge that Louis Scott, the South Paterson A. C. runner, who was accused of having accepted excessive expense money, until some future session.

Frank Riley, the Captain of the Irish American A. C., and John J. Fleeson, the manager of the Post Office games in the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory a week ago were haled before the committee, and despite a multitude of charges, no action was taken. Each of the men named was keen on the point that he should be cleared of any wrong doing, but were dismissed with the announcement that the case was closed.

W. L. Jones, who had been charged by Paul Pilgrim of the New York A. C. with having sent him a check with which he was to buy cigars because of his promised competition in the games of the Paulist A. C., an organization with which Jones was in no way affiliated, demanded that the charge be investigated, but was told that further evidence was needed to prove that he had infringed the amateur rules.

Chess Tourney Under Way.

Thirty-eight players have started in the handicap tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club, in which the prizes are the Mendoza Cup and the Martinez Trophy, in addition to cash emoluments. Five classes are represented among the entries, and these are divided into three sections, two of twelve players each and one of fourteen. In Section A, the leading scores are: Rosenthal and Roething, each 2 to 0; Franklin, 3½ to 1½; Field, 3 to 2; Gans, 2 to 1. In Section B Liebling leads with 8 to 2, followed by Northrup, with 8½ to ½, and Belhoff, with 8 to 1. In Section C Magnus Smith, club champion, is ahead, with 5 to 0, followed by Beynon, 5 to 2; Froelich, 2½ to ½; Hanham, 2 to 1, and I. Keene, 1 to 0.

In the first round of the handicap tournament of the Rice

NEAR A COMPROMISE ON B.R.T.'S $40,000,000

Col. Williams Argues That the Commission Practically Agreed to Shoulder the Burden.

HEARING ON WILLIAM STREET

Owners of $20,000,000 Property Ask Who'll Pay the Damage for Building a Subway There.

Chairman Willcox of the Public Service Commission, Borough President McAneny, and Col. Timothy S. Williams, President of the B. R. T., discussed yesterday the carrying charges on the $40,000,000 which the B. R. T. borrowed on notes last October in preparation for the construction of the new subway system. The company has contended that the city should bear the cost of keeping this money idle. Though no solution was reached it is understood that progress was made toward a compromise.

Col. Williams issued yesterday a statement in which he set forth the B. R. T.'s side of the question. Discussing the meaning of the words "all carrying charges during construction," which in the McAneny report are included in the cost of construction, he said that the company believed that this meant that as soon as bonds were issued for construction and equipment purposes interest thereon should be charged to the cost of equipment, respectively, until the property representing the cost should be put in operation.

In order to have no misunderstanding, however, the B. R. T. handed to the commission last June a memorandum of its financial plans, especially its plan to take $40,000,000 at the beginning, and this was informally approved by the commission. It was arranged that the money should be taken on Oct. 1, by which date the B. R. T. assumed that the operating contract would be signed, and, to make things absolutely plain when the terms of the contract were submitted to it, it sent over to the commission an amendment making it clear that interest should be allowed from the time that the money was taken.

"In the months of discussion which followed over all parts of the contract," says the statement, "no objection whatever was raised by the commission to our proposed amendment, except that offered by counsel for the commission that interest on deposits of construction money should be credited to the cost of construction, and we accepted this suggestion. In the meanwhile we sold our securities, took the money from the bankers and it is now awaiting expenditure."

The plan the Public Service Commission suggests, Col. William points out, is contrary to all principles of financing. If the company has to bear the interest charges on the capital it has raised, till it is used in the actual construction, it is at the mercy of the commission, which can direct how fast the construction is to proeed, and, moreover, if the interest is not counted in the cost of construction, the city, by exercising its right to take over the property at actual cost at any time after ten years, might actually leave the company several millions the worse off for having undertaken so great a project for the public good.

The first meeting of the commission appointed by the Appellate Division to consider the necessity of the William Street subway route was held yesterday afternoon in the offices of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan, 111 Broadway. The Commissioners are ex-Justice Leventritt, Austen G. Fox, and Robert C. Morris, and they expressed their intention of pressing the proceedings to a speedy conclusion.

George S. Coleman, for the Public Service Commission, told the Commissioners that William Street was not only a convenient route, but the only possible route for the completion of the dual subway system. Ex-Public Service Commissioner Edward M. Bassett, appearing for the Down Town Interborough Association and the Owners' Protective Association, spoke of the need for rapid transit of William Street.

The opposition to the scheme was voiced by Carl A. Mead, who, with Daniel Moran, engineer, represented property to the value of about $20,000,000 along William Street. The owners of the property are the Corn Exchange Bank, the Commercial Union Assurance Company, the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, Lord's Court Building, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the Bank of New York, the Estate of George T. Adee, the National City Bank, Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Company, the Germania Fire Insurance Company, the Bank of America, Florence V. Parsons, Courtlandt F. Bishop as executor under the will of David W. Bishop, the Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Company, William Manice, Josephine C. Delmonico, and the Royal Insurance Company, Ltd. Wallace, Butler & Brown also represented the three fire insurance concerns.

Mr. Mead argued that the construction of the subway under William Street was either impracticable, or if possible, only at such an expense as would be prohibitive, and he asked to whom the property owners could look for damages. Was it to be to the city or to a number of contractors of more or less responsibility?

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THE BUSINESS WORLD

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Laurel Water and Waterproof Cloth Held Up—Celluloid Toys Lower.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by the National Aniline and Chemical Company regarding cherry laurel water, assessed as a medicinal preparation at 25 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 65 of the Tariff act of 1909. Duty was asked at 20 per cent. ad valorem on an unenumerated manufactured article. Judge Chamberlain decided.

The board also upheld the Collector on fawn canton cloth imported by the Morris European and American Express Company for making waterproof coats. It was returned as similar to dress goods at 8 cents a square yard and 55 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 380 of the present tariff. The cloth, the importers contended, should come in under Paragraph 378 at 44 cents a pound and 55 per cent. ad valorem.

Assessments on trimmings, hats, braids, and other articles wholly or in chief value of cotton, silk, or artificial silk were sustained. The Theodore Ascher Company, Charlton Silk Company, and A. B. Fiedler & Sons were the importers.

A reduction was granted to the estate of Anton Winters on celluloid toys assessed at 65 cents a pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of pyroxylin. The importer obtained 35 per cent. on toys.

LINEN MARKET ACTIVE.

Prices Firm Under Bullish Reports from Abroad—Jute Goods Moving.

Business in the local linen market continues active. Prices are very firm on the other side, with a decided upward tendency. Recent advices from Belfast indicate that the bulk of the business on tow yarns has already been placed at full list prices and overtures from buyers for concessions are promptly dismissed. Jute goods are selling well and the demand for immediate shipments cannot be met.

According to a well-posted importer, all representative manufacturers on the other side who turn out desirable merchandise have all they can do for the next three or four months. Merchandise of all sorts has sold well this season, and there is a general scarcity of dress linens. Importers are finding it hard to get satisfactory deliveries, and the old story of some manufacturers attempting to turn out more goods than they can in a specified time, is apparently to be repeated this season.

COTTON DUCK EXPORTS DOWN

Customs Figures Show Drop of Over 1,000 Packages Last Week.

Despite a decline of more than 1,000 packages from shipments of the preceding week, exports of domestics and cotton duck from the Port of New York since the beginning of 1912 still show a substantial increase over those of the corresponding period last year. Customs figures covering exports of this merchandise in the week ended Nov. 30 show them to have aggregated 4,658 packages, valued at $367,356. Shipments to China, valued at $92,806, headed the week's list by a comfortable margin.

There is not a great deal of activity in the local export market at the moment, and little active buying is expected until the goods now on order are entered into consumption. This condition is said to be particularly true of trade with China, as buyers in that country are covered by deliveries well into March and April. In the opinion of one prominent trader in this market, present values will stand practically without change for the first half of 1913.

DRESS GINGHAMS MOVE WELL

Staples Also Active, with Many Mills Sold Well Into Spring.

The local cotton goods market continues active and with a firm undertone. Moderate advances were made during the week on certain lines of cloths. Heavy constructions were in good demand generally, and most of the mills making these goods are sold up until March. Buying has been heavy on all lines and the general situation is satisfactory; apparently, to the majority of merchants. Dress and staple ginghams have sold well, and in many instances mills making these goods are sold ahead into the Spring months. Staple standard ginghams are at value at the moment, as there is general scarcity of these goods. Many of the mills are finding it difficult to secure additional labor to increase their output.

Although December is usually a quiet month from the jobbers standpoint, business is reported good. Indications point to a continuance of present conditions for some time to come. Wash goods orders are said to be larger than last year generally.

SPRING DRESSES SELLING.

Jobber and Mail Order Houses Taking New Lines Well.

Jobbers and mail-order houses throughout the country are showing considerable interest in the new lines of waists and dresses for Spring. The retail stores, however, are holding back and not ordering heavily. Stocks carried over into next season by this trade are expected to be fairly large, so that advance business is not expected to be heavy at this time. Manufacturers seem to be well satisfied with orders already booked, however, and the outlook is considered promising.

Orders for staples are coming in nicely from all sections. A greater variety of material is being used this year than ever before. Manufacturers are inclined to say little about the styles of materials that are selling, and apparently are waiting until later on in the season to see what the imported styles will bring forth. Washable cotton and linen dresses have been taken well. Ratine, voile, crêpe de chine and crêpe meteor are also in demand.

Printcloth Market Unsettled.

There was a difference of opinion regarding the activity in the print cloth market yesterday. In some quarters, it was reported quiet, while in others, business was said to be more active than on Tuesday. On certain counts some sellers seemed to show an inclination to consider bids slightly below recent high levels. The day's quotations follow:

Twenty-seven-inch, 56-52s, 3 5-16c; 27-inch, 56-56s, 3 7-16c; 27-inch, 64-60s, 3 13-16c; 28-inch, 64-60s, 3 15-16@4c; 28-inch, 64-64s, 4¼c; 38½-inch, 60-52s, 4¾c; 38½-inch, 64-60s, 5¼c; 38½-inch, 64-64s, 5¾c; 39-inch, 68-72s, 6c; 39-inch, 72-76s, 6¾c; 39-inch, 80-80s, 7⅞c bid; brown sheetings, Southern standard, 8@8½c; brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s, 6¼c; brown sheetings, 3-yard, 7½c; brown drills, standard, 8@8½c; denims, 9-ounce, 14@16½c; tickings, 8-ounce, 13@13½c; standard prints, 5½c, and standard staple ginghams, at value.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

A large Fall business in cotton blankets and heavy napped goods has been done this year. Buying has continued unusually late, owing to the good business done by jobbers throughout the country and the scarcity of goods in retail circles.

An association of dyers, similar to the Bleachers' Association, now in formation, is causing additional distraction for the members of the linen trade. This association is working for a standardized rate for dyeing goods, which, it is said, will naturally tend to raise the price of the finished materials.

Well-informed buyers throughout the country report the market for ginghams, both fancy and staple, in a better condition than it has been for nearly two years. Prices have been raised a quarter to a half cent a yard on dress ginghams during the last few days.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

India's area in indigo, exclusive of the United Provinces, which furnish about 12 per cent. of the crop, was 153,700 acres on Oct. 1, against 192,400 acres at the same date last year, a decrease of about 20 per cent.

The Tokio press reports that the authorities of the City of Tokio contemplate opening an exhibition in that city in 1914, when the coronation of Emperor Yoshihito will take place in Kioto.

The foreign trade of Costa Rica during 1911, according to official statistics, reached the total of $17,796,352, consisting of imports valued at $8,872,161 and exports valued at $8,924,191.

Farm wages, with board, in the United States averaged, for men, $10.09 per month in 1866, $18.53 in 1875, and $20.80 in 1909.

DEFENDS RESIDENT BUYER.

Quick Service Rather Than Price Often Essential, Says One of Them.

According to one of the best-known resident buyers in the city, the manufacturers and wholesalers who have been condemning buyers' syndicates and chain stores of late deserve places in the front rank of "calamity howlers."

"If it were not for resident buyers, buyers' syndicates or whatever else sellers choose to call them, a good part of the latter would be wondering where their next sales were coming from," he said yesterday. "Instead of being a menace to the manufacturer or wholesaler, as charged, we are the means of keeping some of them out of bankruptcy. What if we do get jobbers' rates for buying large bills? That is one of the fundamental business laws. So far as injuring the business of the seller is concerned, let me answer by asking a question. Isn't it better for a manufacturer to sell a thousand yards of a certain fabric at once at a three cent profit, than to sell five hundred pieces during the course of a season at a five cent gain? The cost of producing and selling the goods is lowered by such transactions, and, by making them on order, the chance of having them left over at the end of the season is minimized.

"Price is the secondary reason why many retailers have local representatives. Service is the primary reason. When a store wants goods in a rush and stands to lose if it can't get them service is worth dollars where price is worth cents. The resident buyer, because of his great purchasing power, has considerable prestige with the majority of sellers, and this prestige is what gets goods when they are needed.

"Through the resident buyer a great deal of business is brought to New York that otherwise might go to other cities. He is usually in a position to 'tip off' his clients as to what is or will be in vogue, and often puts things in their way that would be lost under other circumstances. So far as injuring the producer is concerned, I can cite several instances in which resident buyers have practically been their making. This is especially true of manufacturers of ready-to-wear lines."

FRENCH SARDINES SCARCE.

Year's Catch One of the Worst on Record—Olive Oil High.

Herring fishing in Holland is practically at an end, according to the Strohmeyer & Arpe Company, and the season's catch is poorer than generally expected. The catch of sloe herrings has begun in Norway, but prices continue very high. Little business has been done in them as yet in this market, as buyers appear reluctant to meet sellers' figures. Scotch herrings are in good demand, with sizable supplies of the better grades difficult to get.

The year's catch of sardines in France is one of the poorest on record, but there has been a fair catch of small fish in Portugal of late. In Norway the sardine packers have entered into a selling combination, which, they say, is made necessary by conditions. They have already agreed on a minimum selling price that is higher than prices for several years. Olive oil is turning out even poorer than expected, and orders for 1913 delivery are taken at greatly advanced prices.

FUR SITUATION UNCHANGED.

Manufacturers Still Busy, with Stocks Limited—Leopard Skin Popular.

So far as the manufacturers are concerned there has not been much change in the fur situation of late. The cooler weather of the last week has stimulated buying in retail circles in no small degree, and this activity has been more or less reflected in wholesale circles.

According to one of the best known furriers in the local market business is now about equal to that of a year ago in volume, and it is strongly possible that the season will end with the orders booked much heavier than anticipated in view of the unfavorable weather that has prevailed until recently. Stocks are low in most hands, and the manufacturers now have the advantage of making up the best part of their goods on order. The call for mole is still strong in certain quarters of the market, with leopard skin popular among the more fancy lines.

WON'T FIX BUTTER PRICES.

Chicago Board Also Stops Giving Quotations on Eggs.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—"No more quotations on butter and eggs," was the information given to market editors to-day when, pursuing an old custom, they applied to Assistant Secretary Hale of the Chicago Butter and Egg Board for the day's prices. Mr. Hale declined to discuss the subject, but the action of the board was said to be connected with the Government suit in which that body was charged with conspiring to fix prices. The Government charged that the board was operated in restraint of trade, as defined by the Sherman anti-trust law.

The evidence of the Government was completed before Mr. Morris, Master in Chancery, several months ago, and United States Attorney Wilkerson has been waiting for presentation of the evidence of the defense. Mr. Wilkerson said he was not surprised by the abandonment of the quotations.

Butter and egg dealers said the market was an open one and prices quoted in market reports, necessarily, would be those at which actual sales were made. In the forenoon, sales of extra creamery butter were made at from 36 to 37 cents. John Mitchell, Vice President of the board, said the action was directed by vote of its members, and that it had nothing to do with the Government suit.

"We simply dissolved all Quotations Committees until March 1, 1913," explained Mr. Mitchell. "Prices will be established by the old method of receiving offers to buy and sell in the open board, as was done years ago."

Stock Sale from Government Farm.

Prices at the first annual sale of pedigree stock from the Colony Farm at Coquitlam, British Columbia, held in November, ranged higher than expected. Holstein cows brought from $510 to $670, with the exception of one championship cow, which brought $1,275; Holstein heifers $300, yearling Holstein bulls $150 to $475, and Clydesdale mares $250 to $650. The terms of the sale provided that stock was to be sold only to bona fide farmers and stock raisers.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

COMMONWEALTH CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Commonwealth Construction Company, general contracting and roadmaking, with offices formerly at Forty-second Street and Broadway, by Nathan Burkan, as trustee in bankruptcy of the Bankers' Realty and Security Company, a creditor for $33,918, for money lent. Liabilities are $40,000 and assets $1,000.

ALONZO B. PANDOZ COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Alonzo B. Pandoz Company, manufacturer of cigars at 173 and 175 East Eighty-seventh Street, by Mendelsohn Bornemann & Co., $350; Frank Pulver, $367, and Hinsdale, Smith & Co., $328. Liabilities are said to be $12,000 and assets $8,000.

SCHATZER, WEISBART & THAU.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Schatzer, Weisbart & Thau, manufacturers of men's neckwear, 1 West Fourth Street, by R. Goldkland, $600; J. Abrahams, $700, and Harry Baum, $300. Judge Holt appointed Charles W. Bacon receiver. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $3,000.

ALBERT L. GAREIS.—Albert L. Gareis of 165 Audubon Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,483 and no assets. Among the creditors are F. Wallusching of Vienna, Austria, $5,000, money loaned, and R. & S. Spitz of Vienna, $800, balance due on contract.

FRANCIS M. VALK of 920 Tiffany Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $2,225 and assets of $1,108, a claim against the Underwriters Realty and Title Company for salary and money advanced.

MME. EPSTEIN COMPANY.—Judge Holt has appointed Marshall S. Hagar receiver for the Mme. Epstein Company, dressmaker, at 465 Fifth Avenue.

IGNATZ BURGER.—Judge Holt has appointed William Blau receiver for Ignatz Burger, doing business as I. Burger & Co., manufacturer of neckwear at 532 and 534 Broadway, with authority to continue business ten days.

WILSON GLOVE COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Wilson Glove Company of 1,269 Broadway and at Johnstown, N. Y., show liabilities of $33,379 and assets of $3,416, consisting of stock, $1,000; machines, $1,500; accounts, $106; office furniture, &c., $800, and cash, $10. Among the creditors are William H. Ludington, $21,650, money loaned and liability on indorsements; Chelsea Exchange Bank, $7,000, partly secured, and Charles R. Sickels, $4,000.

TIRE CORE COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Tire Core Company of America, at 240 West Fifty-ninth Street, show liabilities of $8,240 and assets of $3,804.

LEAVITT & GRANT, stock brokers, of 55 Broadway, against whom petitions in bankruptcy were filed on Oct. 20, have been adjudicated bankrupts by Judge Holt, who designated N. A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, at 2 Rector Street, to take charge of further proceedings in the case.

K. MARKS & CO.—Samuel Strasbourger, receiver for K. Marks & Co., rice merchants, at 105 Hudson Street, has obtained an order from Judge Holt restraining the Bull Steamship Company from delivering to Pinckney Marks or any other person excepting the receiver any merchandise shipped to Pinckney Marks belonging to the firm. It was stated that the receiver was informed that enormous amounts of merchandise had not been accounted for, and that a great deal was shipped to Pinckney Marks at San Juan, Porto Rico, and is now in transit. The receiver says that he found the affairs of the firm in a chaotic condition. Liabilities are said to be several hundred thousand dollars. Deputy Sheriff Winters received a writ of replevin yesterday against the firm in favor of Dowler, Forbes & Co. to recover 567 bags of Chinese walnuts valued at $4,285, sold to the firm about a month ago on representations that the firm was solvent.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Albanos, John and Theodore, Drucker & Holmstock Co., and Bernard Drucker (not summoned)—W. I. & J. Cohn, $273.
Brower, Wm. L.—Northern Bank of New York, $2,631.
Bauduy, Leonys V.—Press Pub. Co., costs, $158.
Bernard, A. Clifford—America Glue Co., $146.
Berkman, Hyman—Same, $264.
Bendelari, Hamilton V.—Otis Lithograph Co., $404.
Beguil, Abraham—Howe Rubber Co., $500.
Brubacher, Daniel—City of N. Y., $264.
Bernstein, Herman, and Al. Scherr (not summoned)—Augustus Berth, Inc., $190.
Borrelli, Ciro—W. H. Wright, $285.
Brandt, William, and Irving Markowitz (not summoned)—City of N. Y., $264.
Brunner, Harry P.—Ether et al., $128.
Cohen, Elias A.—City of N. Y., $264.
Cusack, Jane M.—F. E. Fellows, $198.
Campion, Jeremiah J., (not summoned,) Joseph Epstein, (not summoned,) and Albert Levin—City of N. Y., $264.
Di Palma, Florinda—City of N. Y., $264.
Braunstein, Julius—J. Most, $132.
Calonarinos, James, (not summoned,) and Andrew Cononos—E. J. Curry, $162.
Colombo, Michael—Hannis Distilling Co., $158.
Ehret, George, and Helen Lacks—E. Deltrick, $500.
Eakins, Wm. C.—E. D'Armour, $256.
Darrah, James H.—H. S. Goodspeed, $146.
Frank, Nathan; Bernard Drucker, and Drucker & Holmstock Co.—W. I. & J. Cohn, $324.
Ferrigan, Andrew W., and Mary L.—J. R. Clark, $173.
Found, Adolph, and Thomas Cantwell—American Radiator Co., $422.
Demarest, John D.—Reading Hardware Co., $365.
Engils, Chas. M.; Chas. L. Hayden, John M. Gibbons, Alfred G. Miles, and Lee M. Rumsey—C. D. Mower, $583.
Fackelman, George—T. Rush, $244.
Goldsmith, Abraham, and Michael Briganti, (not summoned)—City of New York, $264.
Gossler, Henry C. F.—City of New York, $264.
Forgosh, Louis—J. Cohen et al., $153.
Hinman, Jacob, and Solomon Gross—I. Goldowitz, $115.
Goldman, Morris—I Renner, $106.
Hartwell, Horace E.—N. J. Packard et al., $219.
Hull, Sarah—C. F. Rogers, $462.
Highle, Albert H.—E. P. Specht, $358.
Gutstein, Harry, and Isaac Klein—E. Elsohn, $138.
Goldmark, Charles—H. Mayer et al., $178.
Hynds, Theresa—Fourteenth Street Store, costs, $141.
Haviland, E. M.—P. M. Comstock & Co., $408.
Hurwitz, Calmon—Rider Ericsson Engine Co., $134.
Hickok, W. P. and Lillisa R.—W. Schweizer et al., $2,945.
Henserson, William—Adolph Grant & Co., $264.
Jackson, G. W.—N. S. Wooley, $233.
Kraus, Jacob, and Jacob Kreshower, or Kresower—M. Millimet, $148.
Keen, Joseph—H. W. Rose, $500.
Lederer, Hugo—E. Jacobs & Co., $283.
Liebow, Elias, and Harry Levine—I. M. Schiller, $132.
Lederer, G. W.—A. E. Wanser et al., $363.
Lederer, George W.—A. S. Pettit, $206.
Leschziner, Siegfried—Tirrill Gas Machine Lighting Company, $1,236.
Mayer, Samuel—I. Alden, $420.
Mack, H. Arthur—E. M. Gattle & Co., $344.
Moroz, Ida—H. W. Baume, $253.
Marshall, Chester—Joseph G. H. Meyers Bros., $925.
Mandel, Samuel—D. W. McKeaman, $3,100.
Neel, David C.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., $169.
Nasser, Shakir & Michael—Patchogue Mfg. Co., $174.
Negley, Edith—H. W. Gillett, $129.
Pollack, Ignatz—G. F. Lawrence, $117.
Perry, John H.—I. Levy, $1,042.
Robinson, William R.—Knute Brown Company, $117.
Reiner, John M.—J. Siegelman, $343.
Rendall, John—F. A. Dodge, $6,479.
Same—Same, $6,843.
Rendall, John and Georgina—M. E. Bird, $4,926.
Richman, Frederick, Simon, Bern & Solomon Gross, (not summoned)—I. Goldwitz, $223.
Rose, Irving, & Joe Sullivan—J. H. McManus, $318.
Riggs, Leon C.—A. J. Blumberg, $250.
Roux, Walter—H. Hesse, $312.
Spaeth, George—Kalt Lumber Company, $694.
Snyder, Voda E.—Frank L. Fisher Company, $157.
Scorelli, Mike—P. Steiger Trunk and Bag Company, $170.
Saffant, Lillian L.—Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. Company, $149.
Terwilliger, Frank G.—E. E. Kleiner et al., $219.
Tolman, Daniel H.—C. Taylor, $109.
Van Gelderen, Louis Ph.—S. Silberfeld, $292.
Von Hollen, Henry—Lackawanna Manufacturing Co., $150.
Vance, Harvey S.—J. Jordan et al., $175.
Van Campen, Otto W.—H. W. Bahrenburg et al., $228.
Weinstock, William—Daxe Varnish Co., $104.
Wit, Ignatz and Adolph—City of N. Y., $264.
Weisbecker, Arthur—K. Daly, costs, $105.
Warshawsky, Samuel—H. J. Lipman, $114.
Wray, Albert A.—West Pub. Co., $298.
Wisinger, Samuel Beckie—J. Halem, $198.
Weiss, Isaac, and Hyman Saperstein, (not summoned)—American Brass & Copper Co., $424.
Bontempi Rust Proofing Co.—W. S. Rockwell Co., $668.
Brown & Weiss Realty Co. and Martin Weber —City of N. Y., $264.
J. Glasgow & Co.—Same, $2,950.
Alliegro & Spallone Construction Co.—Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., $437.
Standard Raincoat Co.—City Bank of Bayonne, N. J., $2,117.
Henry J. McCoy Co.—Dobbie Foundry & Machine Co., $600.
Corse Payton Amusement Co.—Van Beuren-New York Bilposting Co., $1,109.
Minimax Co.—J. Hopkins, $269.
W. W. Allen, Inc.—Klim, Linder & Bauer Lithographing Co., $140.
Maurice O'Meara Co.—E. J. Hassett et al., $773.
American Art Mfg. Co.—American Brass and Copper Co., $424.
Enterprises of Max Rabinoff—D. E. Aidman, $627.
Greenwich Iron Works—M. Goldstein, $150.
Atkinson Construction Co.—J. A. Mahlstedt Lumber and Coal Co., $843.
Mason's Helpers' International Union of America—E. Colosunno, $1,044.
Pioneer Woodwork Co. and Nathan Passman—H. Hermann Lumber Co., $152.
Alfred F. O'Connor Co.—Compagnie Riviera, $118.
Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., $110.
Elliott Furnace Appliance Co.—Frank P. Bennett & Co., Inc., $149.
I. S. Van Loan Co. and Irving S. Van Loan —Battery Park National Bank, $1,151.
Singer Sewing Machine Co.—S. Kowensky, $1,087.
Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation—F. Samuel et al., $2,903.
Vari Lace Mfg. Co.—W. D. Taylor, $2,642.
Frances Smith Burnett, Inc.—P. Cheruit, $166.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Goodman, David—H. Wolfensohn, March 30, 1911, (canceled,) $123.
Same—Societe Anonyme Des Plaegnes et al., Mar. 27, 1911, (canceled,) $148.
Riess, Charles E.—C. J. Lynch, Mar. 13, 1912, $1,104.
Coohran, Eva S., Alexander S., and William F., Jr.—E. Reich, July 28, 1906, $9,540.
Same—Same, Feb. 20, 1903, $30,793.
Same—Same, Nov. 30, 1906, $175.
Same—Same, Jan. 20, 1908, $159.
Same—Same, Aug. 15, 1907, $11,627.
Botta, Giuseppe—S. Carlo, Oct. 1, 1912, $468.
National Embroidery Co.—S. Rau, May 21, 1912, $863.
Friedman, Bernard—J. Cohen, June 19, 1911, $328.
Amato, Pasqualina, adm.; Concetta Fierro, and Michele Fierro—C. P. Castaldo, Oct. 28, 1912, $114.
Bonwit, Carl and Max—M. Berifein, Nov. 26, 1912, $483.
Berger, Samuel E., and Illinois Surety Co.—People, &c., Nov. 26, 1912, $2,000.
Farrell, John J.—T. M. McCarthy et al., Feb. 8, 1911, $232.
Gordon, Albert—M. Blumenstock, Apr. 27, 1909, $110.
Miller, E. F.—A. Dreyer, Apr. 27, 1909, $464.
Same—M. E. Dreyer, Apr. 27, 1909, $8,137.
Oeters, Sophia—L. Kamshefsky, Nov. 27, 1912, $198.
Seilinger, Max, Morris Levine, and Henry Goldberg—J. Kerner, Sept. 30, 1912, $255.
De Mari, Giuseppe, and Frank A. Luisi—People, &c., Nov. 11, 1911, (vacated,) $300.
F. T. Nesbit Co., Inc.—W. A. Lincoln, Nov. 18, 1912, (vacated,) $1,873.
Marcus, Morris, and Morris M. Tischler—People, &c., June 17, 1912, (vacated,) $1,000.

MOTOR ACTIVITIES PROSPER IN EUROPE

French Grand Prix Race Not Off —American Cars at Paris Show—Olympia Scored.

It has now been decided to hold the French Grand Prix race next year, in spite of the paucity of entries. The original announcement was to the effect that unless forty entries were received before Oct. 1 the race would not be held. That date came and passed with but seventeen cars entered, and the automobile racing fraternity decided that there would be no Grand Prix in June. However, although no further entries have been received to date, The London Field has just announced that the classic road contest will be held.

***

The Royal Automobile Club of England has under consideration plans for an automobile race on the Isle of Man, and the Competitions Committee of that organization has given its sanction to the project. As the annual motorcycle race on the island is held in June and the authorities do not favor closing the roads too frequently, the new event will probably be held in September.

***

When the Paris Automobile Salon opens on Saturday, Dec. 7, in the Grand Palais, a number of well-known American cars will be found among the exhibitors. Practically all of these will belong in the moderate price class and they are expected to make a good showing, even with the aristocrats of European manufacture.

***

There has been no little protest in London at the conditions of crowding and confusion which prevailed at the Olympia automobile show. It is said that if some drastic action is not taken to find a new site for the exhibition, which was attended this year by more than 253,000 persons, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders will be split and a large section of the more powerful dealers will hold a show of their own in more suitable quarters. Against the Olympia as a place to hold the exhibit, it is urged that the building is not only cramped, thus working hardship on the dealers who can not secure space although they have covenanted to show nowhere else, but that it is also out of the centre of things from its location in the West End, and dangerous in its crowded condition in case of fire or accident.

***

An innovation at the London motorcycle show which just closed at the Olympia was the cycle-car, a sort of hybrid of the motorcycle and automobile. It is predicted that the type is destined to play a considerable part in motoring in Great Britain at any rate.

***

Members of the new Executive Committee of the American Automobile Association met on Tuesday at the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago and completed the business of the annual meeting of the organization. Laurens E. Enos of Buffalo, who succeeded Robert P. Hooper as President, was in the chair and reappointed the Chairmen of the four leading committees. William Schmipf of Brooklyn will hold over as Chairman of the Contest Board; Howard Longstreth of Philadelphia will continue to guide the destinies of the Touring Board; G. C. Diehl of Buffalo will continue to look after the Good Roads interests; while Charles Thaddeus Terry of New York will again be the Chairman of the Legislative Committee. The new First Vice President is John A. Wilson of Pennsylvania a cousin of President-elect Woodrow Wilson. The Second Vice President is Dr. H. M. Rowe of Baltimore; the third is R. W. Smith of Colorado, F. L. Baker of California is fourth, and Asa Partelo of Minnesota fifth. N. Brook of Connecticut is Secretary, and H. A. Bonnell of New Jersey was re-elected Treasurer.

Grain Imports Into Switzerland.

In 1911 Switzerland took from the United States foodstuffs to the value of approximately $1,750,000. Owing to the fact that the confederation is entirely dependent upon other countries for its supply of cereals, and to the disorganization of traffic caused by the Balkan war, importers will have to look to other sources of supply than Russia and Roumania, and this should offer a good opportunity for American dealers to increase their exports to this portion of Europe. One Zurich dealer, Consular advices say, has already ordered two full cargoes of wheat from the United States to meet the emergency, and it is expected that many other firms will order from America before the settlement of the Balkan trouble and the reopening of transport facilities with the Near East.

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AUCTION SALES.

At Peremptory Auction Sale, the Entire Stock, formerly of JAMES PEDLOW & CO. of 59 Leonard St., Bankrupts, valued at $30,000 and comprising LADIES' AND GENTS' IMPORTED
Handkerchiefs
Consisting of Real Lace, Lace Trimmed, Swiss Embroidered, Aetz Lace, Appenzel Embroidered, Real Armenian, Point de Venise, Sheer Linen, Shamrock Lawn, Mourning, Automobile, Fancy Prints, Linen Prints, and an extra large line of initial Handkerchiefs, and ranging in Prices as High as $30 Per Dozen, will be sold by
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, DEC. 5,
At 10:30 A. M., in Salesroom,
8 GREENE ST., Near Canal St.
This offering is one that is very rarely met with at public auction sale, as it comprises the most recent importations and the very choicest of merchandise, and will make a valuable acquisition for department stores and retail dealers for the coming holiday trade. The reputation of Messrs. James Pedlow & Co. is universally known as second to none in the handkerchief line, and dealers will gain the advantage of this well-known firm's merchandise. Auctioneer's telephone 4299 Spring.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Nugent, B., & Bro. D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo., W. J. Jennings, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; 31 Union Square.
Jordan-Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.; T. O'Donnell, tailored suits; J. T. Hagan, white goods, embroideries; E. H. Bell, upholstery goods; 31 Union Square.
Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Frawley, dress goods, flannels; J. B. Ertle, silks, velvets; 15 E. 22d.
White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; P. D. Slocum, furs; 1,270 Broadway.
Bartel, Adam H., Co., Richmond, Ind.; J. M. Coate, hosiery, gloves, furnishing goods; mfg. dept; 43 Leonard; Park Avenue.
Barney, H. S., Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; V. S. Siegler, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring; Park Av.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. G. Cameron, cloaks, suits; 214 Church.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. S. Root, silks; 45 E. 17th.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; H. Grunnebaum, dress goods, silks; 15 E. 26th.
MacInnes, J. C., Co., Worcester, Mass.; T. J. Fitzpatrick, domestics; 55 White.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. McKinnon, lace curtains; 104 Worth.
Gilmore Bros., Kalamazoo, Mich.; Miss E. A. Porter, cloaks, suits, waists; 114 5th Av.
Youngstown D. G. Co., Youngstown, Ohio; J. Goldberg, hosiery, underwear; 72 Leonard.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield,

GT. NORTHERN PLANS $21,000,000 ISSUE

Directors Order It, a Share at Par for Each 10 Shares Held—Worth $137.

NO OUTSIDE FINANCING

The Road Depends on Its Owners and Earnings for What It Wants—Approval Left to Stockholders.

Directors of the Great Northern Railway decided yesterday to put out a new stock issue of $21,000,000, to be offered to shareholders at par. Great Northern stock is selling at $137 a share, so that the offer of one share of new stock at par for every ten shares of old stock held amounts to an extra dividend of about $3.35 a share on the 2,100,000 shares of outstanding stock. There has been no previous financing by the company since 1906, when the capitalization was increased to $210,000,000 by the issuance of $60,000,000 of new stock at par.

News of the board's action did not leak out until after the close of the stock market, and the Great Northern shares, after selling up to 138 in the early part of the session, closed at 136¾, with a net loss of ¼ for the day. The company is well supplied with funds for all ordinary uses, and the financial district had no inkling of any extension plans calling for new financing.

The board's action must be ratified by a vote of at least 75 per cent. of the holders of the outstanding stock, but this is expected to prove a mere formality. The new stock will be offered to holders of record on Dec. 21, and the transfer books will close for the purpose on Dec. 14. Certificates of subscription rights will be mailed on Dec. 21, and books for the transfer of rights will remain open until Jan. 21, 1913.

The subscriptions for the new issue will be payable in four installments, 40 per cent. Feb. 10, and 20 per cent. on June 10, Oct. 10, and Feb. 2, 1914. Interest will be allowed upon the first three payments, from the date upon which they fall due to Feb. 2, 1914, at the rate of 6 per cent.

The Great Northern enjoys the distinction of having been financed, for the most part, through the sales of stock, which its charter specifies must not be sold for less than par. The system has been built with money furnished by its stock and bondholders, and its own earnings. The construction of a transcontinental line in the early days of the Great Northern without the aid of large subsidies in cash or land grants, both, marked a new departure in American railway history. When James J. Hill and his associates acquired the defaulted bonds of the old St. Paul & Pacific Company after the panic of 1873, obligations aggregating $44,000,000 were capitalized at $31,000,000. The first stock issue was $15,000,000. Since then millions of earnings have been used in betterments and new construction that are usually obtained through the sale of stock and bonds.

When the Great Northern was organized, in 1889, it took over the charter of the Minneapolis & St. Cloud and the capital stock was made $20,000,000, which was afterward increased to $40,000,000, half common and half preferred. This was again increased to $45,000,000 in 1893, and to $75,000,000 in 1898, none of which was issued as common stock. In 1899 the stock was increased to $99,000,000; in 1901, to $125,000,000; in 1905, to $150,000,000, and in 1906-7, to $210,000,000, where it has remained for the past six years. The stock has paid a dividend ever since 1882, and since 1900 the rate has remained at 7 per cent.

In his letter announcing his retirement last June, James J. Hill gave the following opinion of the Great Northern's financial position:

"The financial outlook of this company is as well assured as that of most governments. It has a provision made now, deliberately and not under any pressure of necessity, for the work of years to come. That provision may be utilized in lean years and held in suspense in fat years, so as always to realize the best prices for securities and to keep the credit of the company unimpaired. No emergency can surprise it. It is financed for a period beyond which it would be fanciful to attempt to provide."

Mr. Hill was referring principally to the Great Northern's $600,000,000 mortgage, executed in May, 1911, and under which $35,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds have been sold.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 4.—According to the formal statement the $21,000,000 issue by the Great Northern is made primarily to acquire "the stocks, bonds, and other securities o fany other road, the acquisition of which may be authorized by the Board of Directors." It also is said that the increase in capital may be used for th eimprovement of the equipment, including plants, shops, and rolling stock, and the construction of new divisions throughout.

The acquisition of the Montana Eastern Railway will involve, if the transaction is completed, an approximate expenditure of $10,000,000. The route of the Montana Eastern covers approximately 500 miles. Its construction constituted the most important building project under consideration in the West, and it will supply one of the richest and commercially prolific districts in Montana, long considered tributary to the Great Northern.

According to the articles of incorporation of the new road the personnel of the corporation is closely allied with the executive board of the Great Northern. The five Directors are Louis W. Hill, C. R. Gray, E. A. Jackson, J. Parker Veasey, Jr., and L. E. Kathenbach, all of St Paul, and all connected in an executive capacity with the Great Northern.

DUKE CLOSED MANY PLANTS.

Admits in Tobacco Suit They Were Bought for That Purpose.

Depositions by James B. Duke were read yesterday at the hearing before Judge Mayer in the Federal District Court of the suit brought by John A. Locker, an independent tobacco dealer of Brooklyn, against the American Tobacco Company. Locker is claiming under the Sherman act triple damages, amounting to $300,000, for the alleged destruction of his business. Mr. Duke, who was present during part of the hearing, made his deposition in the offices of the American Tobacco Company.

Much of the deposition was ruled out by the Court, but enough was admitted to show that Mr. Duke admitted buying many tobacco plants and closing a majority of them. It was also shown that the American and the Metropolitan Tobacco Companies were on very close terms.

A good deal of the evidence dealt with a 5 per cent. rebate, which was granted to all firms using the American Tobacco Company's products exclusively, by means of which, the plaintiff charges, independent dealers were undersold and all jobbers except the Metropolitan Company were driven out of business in this city.

Mr. Duke in his deposition denied that he knew of any scheme for the regulation of tobacco prices in Philadelphia. He admitted that his firm had loaned large sums to dealers throughout the country, though he could not say if the sums amounted to $1,600,000 a year. Pressed on this point Mr. Duke had replied that it was none of his "inquisitor's" business.

At this Judge Mayer frowned and remarked that there was evidently an error in the deposition.

"Isn't Mr. Duke here?" he asked. He was informed that he had gone.

Asked if he knew of any way by which the Locker Tobacco Company was prevented from selling certain products to the American, Mr. Duke had replied:

"I didn't know there was such a company."

Danish Ship Line Interested in Canal.

European steamship companies are alive to the possibilities following the opening of the Panama Canal, as is evidenced by the arrival in New York yesterday of Olaf Jarner, representing the East Asiatic Company of Copenhagen, which operates many steamships. Mr. Jarner would not discuss his mission except to say that he was going to make a tour of the Western States to study conditions on the coast.

EXPRESS COMPANY PROFITS.

System of Reinvestment Accounts for Much of Their Earnings, Counsel Says.

Walker D. Hines, general counsel for the Atchison system and joint counsel for the Adams, American, Southern, United States, and Wells Fargo & Co. Express Companies, discussed the attitude of the important express carriers of the country to the public at the Finance Forum of the West Side Y. M. C. A. last night. He talked of the pending proceedings before the Inter-State Commerce Commission for the regulation of the express companies, and emphasized the point that less than half their earnings came from the business of transporting packages.

"The express companies," said Mr. Hines, "instead of distributing all their profits year by year to the shareholders, as many corporations or partnerships do, adopted generally the policy of keeping a large part of their profits and investing them in real estate, office buildings, securities, and so forth, or lending them out, and of reinvesting the rents, dividends, or interest received from these investments, with the result that they began to make very considerable profits, just as a bank or insurance company might do from the investment and lending of moneys and reinvestment of the proceeds.

"When we consider that for some sixty years the express companies have been pursuing this policy, it is natural that they should have very large assets today, just as any large bank would have, if it had been in business for sixty years and had been putting a large part of its profits back into the business."

Thus more than half the income of the express companies, he said, could not properly influence the regulation of their transportation business. One of the most important companies, he said, had earned 13 per cent. per annum between 1870 and 1888; from 1889 to 1912 about 6 per cent., and in 1912 less than 4 per cent., despite an increase of 165 per cent. in its transportation business in that time.

Gardiner S. Dresser discussed "baby bonds," or bonds of the denomination of $100. The demand for these, he said, was much greater than the supply, and they commanded a premium over the usual $500 and $1,000 bonds. He believed corporations would find it to their advantage to issue them more generally, despite the increased expense for engraving, as there was a field for them and shippers, passengers, and voters who invested in them would feel more kindly toward the railroads. He cited statistics to show that their sale had not affected the growth of savings bank deposits, and said the money that went into them formerly went into "get rich quick" stocks.

DENOUNCE BUDGET CUTS.

Social Workers Appoint Committee to Appeal to the Mayor.

At a meeting of prominent charitable and social workers, representing a score of organizations in this city, the Aldermanic cuts in the city budget for 1913 were discussed schedule by schedule yesterday afternoon. Dr. James Alexander Miller presided at the meeting, which was held in the United Charities Building.

Dr. Linsley Williams of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the Hospital Committee of the Academy of Medicine, spoke in opposition to the cuts in the Health Department budget, affecting the division of sanitary inspection. He declared that the action of the Aldermen would cripple the health service, as it affected twenty-three sanitary Inspectors which the Aldermen mistook for new positions, but which were in reality transfers.

Dr. Ira S. Wile of the Board of Education was emphatic in condemning the cuts in the budget of the Bureau of Child Hygiene. He declared that so many doctors and nurses would have to be discarded that the medical supervision of children attending parochial schools could not be carried on. Frank H. Mann, Secretary of the Tuberculosis Committee, spoke in opposition to the proposed cut in the budget of the Division of Communicable Diseases in the Health Department. He declared that no other department in the city has done so much to reduce tuberculosis.

Dr. Philip Van Ingen, representing the New York Milk Committee, was angry at the proposed abolition of the position of Supervisor of the Milk Stations. Mrs. William K. Draper of the State Charities Aid Association denounced the cuts of public charities, while Lee B. Hammer of the Recreational Alliance discussed the cuts in the budget of the Recreation Commission. He declared that several sections of the city where the lack of recreational facilities was keenly felt would be compelled to go unprovided with such facilities should the reduction stand.

It was finally voted to appeal to Mayor Gaynor to veto such budget reductions as had been pointed out, and a committee was appointed to present the case at the Mayor's hearing this afternoon.

Dr. Charles L. Dana, Chairman, and Dr. James Alexnader Miller, secretary of the New York Academy of Medicine, wrote to Mayor Gaynor yesterday asking to be allowed to be heard in protest against the action of the Aldermen in cutting out certain items in the Health Department budget.

"We consider as unfortunate," they wrote, "the recent action of the Board of Aldermen in cutting the increases in the appropriation for the tuberculosis work, Child Hygiene Division, and Sanitary Inspection of the Department of Health and the Social Service workers of the Department of Charities. We feel certain that this ill-considered saving of money will act as a deterrent to norman progress of the most vital health activities of the city."

CANAL WILL HELP PERU.

Senor Forero Says His Country Is Preparing to Share In Its Benefits.

Carlos Forero, member of the Peruvian House of Deputies, and former Minister of War, is making his first visit to New York in thirty-six years. Señor Forero spent three years in New York the first time, for when he was eight years old he was brought up here to attend what used to be Charlier's Institute, in West Fifty-ninth Street, to learn English and French, and he remained there until he was eleven.

Señor Forero is a lawyer by profession. He was Minister of Finance in 1910. Besides, he has been Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies, and has served as Mayor of Lima. He represents the district of Tacna.

"In Peru there are not the same divisions into parties that exist in most countries," said Señor Forero. "Almost everybody is a Liberal. The subject of greatest interest in Peru at the present moment is the long-delayed settlement with Chile over the provinces of Tacna and Arica. This has been a matter of dispute ever since 1880. The feeling is current in my country, as I have just been informed by cable, that a settlement is really about to be made. These two provinces are not so remarkable for size as for richness. They are great agricultural regions. Chile took them as hostages and was to have given them up ten years later. At any time a popular vote of the people of the two provinces would have shown an overwhelming majority in favor of Peruvian sovereignty, but Chile has kept holding on to them.

"Peruvians are talking a great deal about the great benefits that are expected to accrue to our country from the opening of the Panama Canal. We are planning railroads and all sorts of development. We have already a steamship line to Panama, and this may be enlarged and extended.

"The question of the boundary with Ecuador is still open. There is no talk of hostilities, however, and I think this will be straightened out in an amicable manner, and that at an early date."

Señor Forero will sail for home on Saturday, via Colon.

Trade with British East Africa.

United States exports to British East Africa in 1911 amounted to $309,615, made up almost entirely of cotton goods known locally as "Americani." It would appear, however, that American manufacturers of agricultural machinery have there a market which they are neglecting. The imports last year totaled $47,000, of which only $214 worth was supplied from the United States. The exportation of coffee from this region is steadily increasing. The industrial outlook in British East Africa is promising, and there is a good market for practically all sorts of manufactured goods, especially cotton goods, apparel, bags and sacks, beads, and general machinery. Imports from the United States into the port of Mombasa in 1910 were $203,124, and in 1911, $680,962, showing an increase of nearly $500,000 on the year's trading.

UNION BAG SKIPS DIVIDEND.

Nothing for the Last Quarter on the 7 Per Cent. Cumulative Stock.

The dividend on the Union Bag and Paper Company's $7,000,000 cumulative 7 per cent. stock was passed entirely at yesterday's meeting of Directors which considered the disbursement for the last quarter of the year. President Edgar G. Barrett explained:

"For the past five months the selling price of bags has been lower than ever known in the bag business, and on account of the fact that no tendency toward improvement in prices is apparent as yet, the Directors were convinced that a conservative policy as to dividends was advisable, and accordingly decided to pass the usual quarterly dividend at this time."

The company paid the full dividends of 7 per cent. on its preferred issue from 1900 to 1905, reduced to 6¼ per cent. in 1906, and since then has paid only 4 per cent. annually.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

Wheat Steady—Corn Improves—Cotton Reacts on Crop Estimates.

Wheat moved narrowly all day, closing with unimportant changes. Corn was firm on unsettled weather and covering of December shorts. Oats were steady with light trade. Provisions were steady. Cottonseed oil advanced on light Southern offerings. Cotton rose early on the cables and firm spot markets, but turned weak. Larger crop estimates induced liquidation. Coffee was weak, without much support.

WHEAT.

The wheat marked ruled the greater portion of the session at a small net decline. The close was slightly lower, on the active deliveries in most markets, although the December delivery was 1c higher locally, and 1⅜c higher in Kansas City, due to technical conditions. The market was influenced by the foreign markets, which were indifferent. Liverpool closed at ¼d to ½d net advance, Paris was 1¼c up on the immediate delivery, Berlin was slightly better, and Antwerp and Budapest both showed improvement. The Buenos Aires market opened unchanged from the close of Tuesday. Reports regarding the weather conditions in the Argentine were favorable, and cables were received claiming that the damage from the recent storms was unimportant. Some export business was put through, sales amounting to about 100,000 bushels. In the Northwest the receipts were not so heavy, and there were some reports claiming that the greater portion of the surplus in the Northwest had been marketed. The flour output for the week at three points in the Northwest was 493,000 barrels, against 340,000 barrels last year. Larger sales of flour were made the last week than the preceding week, and there was quite a large export business done in flour. Reports from the Southwest claimed that recent weather conditions had been quite helpful to the growing crop. Cash wheat quoted: No. 2 red, $1.06; No. 1 Northern, 95⅛c; No. 2 hard Winter, 95½c; No. 1 Manitoba, 94½c.

WHEAT—FUTURE QUOTATIONS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
New York—					
December ..	..	..	91	90	95
May	96⅝	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜	$1.01⅞
Chicago—					
December ..	84⅞	84⅛	84¼	84⅛	93⅜
May	90⅜	90⅛	90½	90⅜	98
July	87⅞	87½	87⅝	87⅜	93¼
Minneapolis—					
December ..	80¾	80	80⅝	80⅜	99⅞
May	85⅝	85¼	85⅜	85⅛	1.04½
Winnipeg—					
December ..	79¼	78¾	78⅞	78¾	94⅝
May	84¼	83¾	84	83¾	97⅛

CORN.

Prices were firm all day, advancing on December ⅝c, largely due to the unsettled weather through the West and prospects of another storm. The receipts were light, and the offerings from the country were reported moderate. The demand for cash corn at the interior was better, and export sales of 60,000 bushels were effected at Baltimore. Cash corn was higher, with the export grade quoted at 55¼c, January to March, free on board, and cost, insurance, and freight corn was quoted at 60c down to 55c, nearby and forward loading, as to grade.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	49⅝	48⅛	49⅜	48⅝	61½
May	48⅞	48⅛	48⅝	48⅜	62⅞
July	49⅜	49⅜	49½	49⅜	63⅞

OATS.

The market was steady, closing at a small advance on December, and practically unchanged on later deliveries. Cash oats were firm, and the interior shipments exceed the receipts. Fresh demand is reported slow, but the distribution on old orders is very active. Cash oats were steady, with standards 37@37½c; No. 2 white, 38½c; No. 3 white, 37½@38c; white clipped, 37@40c.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	31⅞	31⅛	31⅜	31⅜	46⅜
May	33	32½	32½	32	48¼
July	33¼	32⅞	33⅛	33⅛	45½

PROVISIONS.

Hog products were very steady, with light trade. Hog receipts were again heavy, amounting to 186,000, but hog prices were well maintained at the West, and this, with the small stocks, led to some buying of contracts.

CHICAGO FUTURE PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Dec.	10.02½	10.85	10.87½	10.87½	8.80
Jan.	10.02½	10.52½	10.57½	10.57½	8.92
May	10.22½	10.15	10.17½	10.17½	9.15
July	....	....	....	....	9.27
Ribs—					
Jan.	10.25	10.17½	10.22½	10.22½	8.15
May	9.95	9.87½	9.90	9.90	8.42
July	....	....	....	....	8.40
Pork—					
Jan.	19.85	19.22½	19.27½	19.27½	15.50
May	18.67½	18.57½	18.65	18.60	15.95
July	....	....	....	....	16.05

COTTON.

Although the volume of dealings during yesterday's session was on a reduced scale, there was more or less irregularity to the price movement, which was in keeping with the belief that the market would present a nervous undertone, pending the ginning figures on Dec. 9, and the official crop estimate three days later. A tendency to consider the larger crop estimates more seriously was mainly accountable for the converting of a firm market during the earlier part of yesterday's session to one of weakness.

At the start there were advances of from ten to fifteen points, but it was obvious that cotton was for sale on the small bulges. Subsequently the liquidation had material influence and the gains were eliminated, with final quotations at fair net losses. The opinion was freely expressed that large holders were reducing their commitments, and it was asserted that prominent spot concerns had realized on an important amount of cotton, both in Liverpool and in this market.

The strength abroad, in conjunction with an avalanche of spot news from the American South to the effect that holders were virtually ignoring the reaction in futures, was sufficient to stimulate a liberal scattered inquiry and the advances at the outset. Dispatches were received stating that the only effect of the decline in futures was in widening the disparity between the options and the spot markets, although there are still occasional reports of a restricted demand from spinners, due to the higher levels and to a better intrenched position as a result of previous purchases.

Now that the trade has received a vast amount of correspondence calling attention to the rapidity of picking and ginning, there was some inclination to consider the possibilities of the effect of a large ginning showing in face of the stories of crop exhaustion, &c. It was not surprising, therefore, that the statement by President Taylor of the National Ginners' Association that incomplete returns suggested a ginning report of around 12,000,000 bales, against 12,813,000 last year, had marked influence, while his claim that the crop promised from 14,600,000 to 14,800,000 bales brought in many selling orders. Memphis was on this side of the market, and the gossip again was that a bear pool was active in opposing the advance.

Trade advices from domestic centres are, in the main, optimistic, but a slackening in demand for various cloths has been noted. A well sold-up condition of the mills is preventing depreciation in prices. Manchester is fairly active, and is benefiting by the rise in silver. Unquestionably, the clearer view of the political situation in Europe is a factor which concerns the entire cotton industry.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	12.47	12.28	12.30@12.33	12.36
January	12.51	12.38	12.40@12.44	12.49
February	12.65	12.65	12.42@12.46	12.53
March	12.74	12.45	12.48@12.49	12.59
April	..	....	12.44@....	12.53
May	12.68	12.40	12.44@12.45	12.53
June	12.43	12.43	12.41@12.43	12.51
July	12.62	12.35	12.40@12.41	12.46
August	12.51	12.31	12.30@12.34	12.38
September	12.05	12.05	11.85@11.90	11.87
October	11.85	11.70	11.70@11.72	11.72

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market moved up to about the best prices of the movement. Advances were checked by selling credited to refiners. Little disposition was shown, however, to press the short side, as there is no indication of crude offering in larger volume at the enhanced quotations. There has been some evidence of speculative buying of the near months, based on reports of an extended short interest, and on the theory that it is unprofitable to deliver refined oil in the contract market on the basis of present differences. Somewhat larger cotton crop estimates were not without influence on sentiment. Perhaps official confirmation of these forecasts will induce farmers to part with their seed more readily. Consuming advices have not changed essentially, and, apart from a fair aggregate inquiry for the better grades of oil, demand is exceedingly quiet.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.30	6.25
December	6.40	6.33	6.36	6.27
January	6.41	6.35	6.38	6.30
February	..	..	6.41	6.34
March	6.51	6.45	6.48	6.41
April	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.47
May	6.60	6.56	6.58	6.52
June	..	..	6.61	6.53
July	6.72	6.67	6.67	6.60

COFFEE.

Coffee, after a quiet opening, developed an easier tone, and the close was barely steady at a net loss of 8 to 16 points, after heavy selling throughout the day. Havre closed ¼f lower, Rio lost 25 reis, and Santos was unchanged. Spot coffee, Rio 7, 14¼c. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	13.20	13.05	13.07@13.10	13.18
January	13.20	13.20	13.16@13.21	13.28
February	..	..	13.25@13.30	13.35
March	13.56	13.47	13.47@13.48	13.62
April	..	..	13.54@13.56	13.70
May	13.83	13.68	13.67@13.68	13.82
June	..	..	13.72@13.73	13.87
July	13.90	13.78	13.77@13.78	13.91
August	..	..	13.79@13.80	13.92
September	13.95	13.82	13.82@13.83	13.96
October	13.95	13.90	13.82@13.83	13.96
November	13.87	13.87	13.82@13.83	..

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, lb., 33c; firsts, 34@37c; seconds, 30@33c; thirds, 27@29c; held, extras, 33@34c; held, firsts, 31½@32½c; held, seconds, 29@31c; held, thirds, 26½@28c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 34@35c; good to prime, 30@33c; common to fair, 24@29c; process, extras, 27½@28c; firsts, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25@25½c; factory, June make, 24@25c; current make, firsts, 24½c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds, 21@22c; packing stock, June make, 23@24c; current make, No. 2, 22½c; No. 3, 20@21½c.

CHEESE.—State, wholemilk, held, colored specials, 17¼@18c; white, specials, 17c; average fancy, 17¼c; fresh, specials, 17¼c; average fancy, 16½@17c; fresh, green and pasty, 16@16¼c; State, wholemilk, poor, 14½@15½c; skims, held, specials, 14¼@14¾c; held, choice, 13½@14c; fresh, specials, 14c; skims, choice, 12½@13¼c; poor to fair, 8@12c; State, full skims, 4@9½c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 39@42c; extra, firsts, 35@38c; firsts, 30@34c; seconds and lower grades, 22@28c; held, fresh, average best, 25@28c; poor to fair, 20@24c; fresh gathered, dirties, 16@21c; checks, 15@19c; refrigerator special marks, fancy, season's storage charges paid, 22½@23c; firsts, local storage charge paid, 21@22c; firsts, on dock, 21@21½c; seconds, 20@20½c; thirds, 17@19½c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery whites, fancy large, new laid, 50@55c; selected whites, defective in size or quality, 35@48c; refrigerator whites, 23@26c; Western, gathered whites, 33@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 41@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@40c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

SUGAR.—The refined sugar market held to a firm basis yesterday, with fairly good withdrawals, but moderate new business. Fine granulated was still at $4.90.

The following quotations are net, less 2 per cent. discount for cash: Crystal dominoes, in cases of two-pound cartons, $7.90@$8; in cases of five-pound cartons, $7.40@$7.50; Eagle tablets, $6.20; cutloaf, $5.70; crushed, $5.60; Mold A, $5.25; cubes, Eagle, five-pound bags, powdered, and Eagle, confectioners' granulated, $5.15; XXXX powdered, $5.05; powdered, coarse powdered, and Eagle, coarse granulated, $5; fruit, powdered, and Eagle, extra fine granulated, $4.90; Eagle, two, three and one-half, and five pound cartons of fine granulated, $5.10; three-and-one-half-pound bags, $5.15; five-pound bags, $5.10; ten-pound bags, $5.05; twenty-five and fifty pound bags and standard granulated, $4.90; fine granulated and Diamond A, $4.90; confectioners' A, $4.75; No. 1, $4.65; Nos. 2 to 12, $4.60@$4.10, in five-cent ranges; Nos. 13, 14, and 15, $4.05.

The London beet sugar market ruled quiet and unchanged, with December at 9s 6d, January at 9s 7½d, and May 10s.

The spot market stood firm at $4.05 for centrifugal, $3.55 for Muscovado, and $3.80 for molasses sugar.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—The molasses and syrups market was firm under a good jobbing demand.

Quotations: New Orleans, centrifugal, common, 15@16c; fair, 17@20c; good, 21@26c; prime, 28@34c; New Orleans, open kettle, 37@52c; syrups, common, 11@12c; medium, 14@17c; fancy, 25@28c.

RICE.—The rice market was firm under a good demand. Owing to the light assortments of certain grades, offerings were moderate.

Quotations: Screenings, 4@4¼c; ordinary, 4¼@4¾c; fair, 4¾@5c; good ordinary, 5@5¼c; prime, 5¼@5¼c; choice, 5½@5¾c; head, Japan, 4½@5c; Patna, 6⅜@7c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market was inactive, with trading mostly of a jobbing character. There was evidence of orders at figures slightly under prevailing prices, but the mills refused to make concessions.

The following are prices quoted (in wood) on the New York Produce Exchange: Spring patents, $4.50@$4.80; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.75@$5.10; Spring clears, $4.30@$4.65; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.15@$4.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.05@$4.20; Kansas straights, $4.15@$4.25; fancy Spring patents, $5.40@$5.90. RYE FLOUR—Quoted: Fair to good, $3.65@$3.85; choice to fancy, $3.90@$4. CORNMEAL—Quoted: Kiln-dried, $3.75. BAGMEAL—Quoted: Fine white and yellow, $1.45@$1.50; coarse, $1.40@$1.45. FEED—Quoted: Western Spring, $21.60; standard middling, $21.35; flour, middling, $27; Red Dog, $29.50; city bran, $22 bulk, $23 sacks; middling, $23@$30; Red Dog, $30.50; hominy chop, $23@$24; bulk, $24.20@$25.20 sacks; oilmeal, $33@$34.50. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quoted: $2.25 for 100 lbs.

HAY.—Market firm. Quotations: Prime, nominal; No. 1, $1.15; No. 2, $1.05; No. 3, 90@95c.

OILS.—Linseed oil was unchanged. Refined petroleum was steady at recent prices.

Quotations: Standard white petroleum, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $8.50, bulk $4.80; standard white, cases, New York, $10.40; water white, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $9.50, bulk $6.80; water white, cases, New York and Philadelphia, $11.40; linseed, American seed, city raw, 50c@51c; out of town raw 49c@50c; Calcutta raw 70c.

NAVAL STORES.—There was a steady to firm market for spirits turpentine. Resin was steady and unchanged. Tar sold moderately well at former prices.

Quotations: Spirits turpentine, machine, barrels, 39½c. Tar, $6. Resin, common to good, strained, $6.15; B, $6.25; D, $6.30; E, $6.35; F and G, $6.40; H, $6.45; I, $6.50; K, $7.10; M, $7.60; N, $8.10; WG, $8.95, and WW, $9.25.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—Among the companies incorporated to-day were the following:

The Incas Realty Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $200,000. Charles H. L. Tiffin, Charles H. Jacob, Mortimer Green; 313 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn.

The United States Gum Tape Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $100,000. Lemuel F. Dickerson, Henry Huennekes, Henry C. Kennedy; 29 Broadway, New York.

The Balkan Trading Corporation of Manhattan; $35,000. Clarence H. Lowenthal, Harold L. Kimberly, Albert F. Thalheimer; 277 Broadway, New York.

The Frank C. Fox Company, Incorporated, of Buffalo; realty; $30,000. Frank C. Fox, William L. Waters, W. Bartlett Sumner, all of Buffalo.

The Continental Motion Picture Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $30,000. Jenifer G. Carter, Solomon Boneparth, Clyde H. Slease; 100 Broadway, New York.

The Star Raincoat Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $10,000. Abram Harris, Bernard Friedman, Jacob Friedman; 906 Simpson Street, the Bronx.

The Sphere Publishing Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $150,000. Tristram Tupper, Thomas J. Kavanaugh, F. I. Connolly; 508 East 166th Street, New York.

The Barnum Realty Company, Incorporated, of Buffalo; $50,000. Owen B. Augspurger, George A. Orr, Donald S. Carroll, all of Buffalo.

The Bay Shore Improvement Company, Incorporated, of Bay Shore; $50,000. George W. Burchell, J. Adolph Mollenhauer, Berthram H. Otto, all of Bay Shore.

The Joseph L. Porter Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; clothiers; $625,000. William W. Hoppin, Jr.; A. Spotswood Campbell, Albert T. Maurice; Rye.

The Adele Waist House, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $20,000. Hugo L. Wintner, Albert L. Palmer, William P. Hollinger; 46 Cedar Street, New York.

The Vacuum Wonder Washer Company, Incorporated, of Syracuse; $25,000. George E. Loomis, Harry E. Woolever, Jerome D. Levett; 606 Bellevue Avenue, Syracuse.

The New Process Gear Corporation of Syracuse; $1,000,000. Thomas E. Meachem, Artimas C. Vosburgh, T. Goldsbrough Meachem; 515 West Onondaga Street, Syracuse.

The Gulf Navigation Corporation of Manhattan; $34,000. James I. Atchison, W. Lowndes Walthour, Charles C. Branch; 149 Broadway, New York.

The Island End Development Corporation of Manhattan; $15,000. Ira M. Higbee, M. F. Clark, William E. Cole; 3 West 108th Street, New York.

Arthur H. Spero, Incorporated, of Manhattan; women's apparel; $35,000. Charles A. Brodek, Jacob Lichtenstein, Ralph R. Raphael; 520 West 122d Street, Manhattan.

The Schack Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; ladies' neckwear; $15,000. Lawrence Schack, Joseph Lichtenberg, Israel Brinkman; 1,084 Forest Avenue, the Bronx.

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EDWIN W. COGGESHALL, Chairman.
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OUT-OF-TOWN CHECKS FREE IN FIVE STATES

Fees Off in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Rhode Island.

BUT, ONLY ON ONE CONDITION

New York Clearing House Insists Favored Banks Must Agree to Remit Cash on Day Checks Are Received.

The Clearing House Association, at a special meeting yesterday, adopted the recommendation of its Committee on Inland Exchange that the charge for collecting checks be abolished in the case of all banks and trust companies in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island which agree to discontinue their own charges and to make their remittances the same day they receive the checks for collection. The Clearing House Committee was authorized to make the necessary changes in the Constitution and By-Laws of the association and to bring about the new arrangement with the out-of-town banks.

The vote in the meeting of the association was 53 to 3, the only opposition coming from some of the smaller uptown banks. No special objection to the free collection system was urged, but the protesting banks took the ground that the present practice worked satisfactorily and urged the association to "let well enough alone."

Bankers feel that the extension of the free clearing privilege to five States instead of the dozen or so cities to which it has been confined means the breaking down of the system of charges except in the remoter States, where it takes several days to make the collections. A movement is already on foot among the Pennsylvania banks to have the free clearing system applied to their State, and the prevailing sentiment among New York bankers is to extend it to any points that can be reached by mail over night. This would include Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, and might extend into Ohio as far as Cleveland. James G. Cannon, President of the Fourth National Bank, who was Chairman of the committee which recommended the change after six months' study of the whole subject of country collections, said after the meeting:

"The modification of the rules recognizes the right of the out-of-town check to circulate at its face value, provided the bank upon which it is drawn will remit for it on the day of receipt at par to the New York bank. I believe this plan is coming to be recognized as the scientific principle upon which to handle these items."

Under the Constitution of the Clearing House Association the Clearing House Committee had power to adopt the change without consulting the other members, but owing to its importance it was decided to take a vote of the full association upon it. That committee will now take up with the banks throughout the five States the question of coming into the free clearing system. As a condition precedent they must "engage themselves in writing to the Manager of the New York Clearing House, over the signature of the President, Cashier, or Treasurer, to remit to the members of the New York Clearing House Association at par, in New York funds, on the day of receipt." The charges will then become "discretionary" with the collecting bank.

The practice in respect to the present "discretionary" cities is to make no charge, and the same practice will prevail in respect to the new "discretionary" territory. The matter is put in that way because the rules of the Clearing House require the imposition of specified charges, and no change will be made in the general rule. The extension of the territory in which the charges shall be "discretionary," however, means free collections there.

The Clearing House Committee, of which Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, is Chairman, will meet to-day to lay out its plans for putting the new system into effect. Whether this will be done by communicating direct with each bank in the territory affected or through the Bankers' Associations of the several States has not yet been determined. In any event, the proposition will be promptly submitted to all of them. The change was originally suggested by some of the State bankers' associations, notably that of Connecticut, and they will at least co-operate in bringing it about.

The committee has little doubt that practically all the banks and trust companies in the States affected will come into the system. It assured itself of this before taking the action ratified yesterday. The Massachusetts Bankers' Association and the Massachusetts Association of Bank Cashiers have both expressed the opinion that every commercial banking institution in that State will give its adhesion, as they all have a similar arrangement now with the Boston Clearing House. The New Jersey Bankers' Association has promised that every commercial bank north of Trenton will join in and similar assurances have been received from the other States.

It is not expected that the new system can be put into effect in less than sixty days. Time will be allowed for every bank to be heard from one way or the other, and it would only lead to confusion to begin the new arrangement with a few banks at a time. It will therefore go into effect at the same time with all the banks entering into the arrangement.

SCARED BY SUGAR TRUST.

Witness So Explains Failure of Planters to Build Refinery.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4.—What is considered important testimony relating to activities of the American Sugar Refining Company in dealings in which small competitors and sugar planters were interested, was brought out at to-day's hearing of the Government's suit aiming to dissolve the so-called Sugar Trust.

Government counsel introduced a number of letters that passed between H. O. Havemeyer, former President of the American Company, and J. T. Witherspoon, Superintendent of the company's New Orleans refinery.

In the Witherspoon letters, reference was made to efforts which the Superintendent had put forth to prevent the organization of independent refining companies in Louisiana. In a letter written by Mr. Havemeyer in November, 1906, it was intimated that the Federal Government might be appealed to to "interfere" against the organization of an independent refinery by Louisiana planters. Mr. Havemeyer suggested that a combination of the planters for such a purpose would be in line with what President Roosevelt would consider "combination in restraint of trade."

The proposed organization of the planters was not effected, and, and Emile Legendre, a retired planter, in telling of a similar plan to organize a refinery here, testified that "abject fright" of the so-called trust was, in fact, the real cause of the failure of the planters to organize.

"If the planters had gone into such a deal," testified Mr. Legendre, "it would have meant practically the blacklisting of their sugar on the local exchange."

The witness declared that the "trust" had prevented three attempts of the Louisiana sugar planters to organize a large independent refinery.

Tobacco Dividends Increased.

Two of the former subsidiaries of the American Tobacco Company declared increased dividends yesterday. The P. Lorillard Company made its increased disbursement in the form of an extra dividend of 2½ per cent. on the common stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent. on the common and 1¾ per cent. on the preferred. The American Snuff Company declared an extra dividend of 3 per cent. in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 8 per cent. on the common stock.

CONDITION OF STEEL TRADE.

Activity in pig iron and to a somewhat less extent in steel has shown signs of what trade authorities look upon as a natural subsidence during the week. The Iron Age, discussing the general situation in the trade, speaks of this development as one to be explained by the fact that buyers are covered for a long period and producers are sold. "The search for signs of an early change to a less favorable condition does not reveal any," it says.

Pig iron production in November is estimated by the Iron Age at 2,630,854 gross tons or 87,695 tons a day against October's production of 2,689,933 tons, which was at the rate of 86,772 tons a day. The Iron Age expresses the opinion that but for the strike the November production would have exceeded the record made in October.

Of the effects of the strike it says:

The possibilities of a shortage of certain forms of steel as a result of the strike of trainmen at the Edgar Thomson and Homestead works of the Carnegie Steel Company has been recognized by the entire trade. There has been some curtailment, not large, of pig iron production, and the company's steel production has been cut down somewhat, but there has been a resumption of operations at nearly all the blast furnaces affected, and to-day steel output is nearly normal. Many of the strikers have returned to work, and full resumption is expected by the end of the week.

The effect of high pressure business in this country on foreign sales is noted by the Iron Age, which says:

Our English cable says that Welsh buyers of American sheet bars have notice that deliveries promised for December cannot be completed until May. The disappointed buyers have turned to Germany in vain, and it is also reported that American buyers have tried to get German semi-finished steel. These, like similar attempts from this country to get structural steel and plates abroad, have had no result. European works are overflowing with orders, and many of their prices are up to or beyond the American parity, saying nothing of freight and duty.

The Iron Trade Review says:

The movement of Lake Superior ore by the lake for the season was 47,426,801 tons, or nearly 5,000,000 tons more than the movement of the previous record year, 1910. The pig iron market lacks snap, following the extremely heavy buying of last week. This was probably to be expected, but those who believe that a halting market is a forerunner of weakness are watching the present situation very closely. In the South considerable tonnage has been sold recently at $13.60, Birmingham, for No. 2, although the usual quotation is considerably higher.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

	1912.	Increase.
4th week November	$308,639	$62,640
Month November	904,108	174,112
July 1-Nov. 30	5,147,674	752,685

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

4th week November	3,587,000	393,000
Month November	13,179,847	1,846,040
July 1-Nov. 30	60,988,847	9,344,040

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

4th week November	456,375	24,461
Month November	1,447,894	109,740
July 1-Nov. 30	6,544,331	81,242

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

4th week November	702,500	90,700
Month November	2,275,300	205,700
July 1-Nov 30	11,390,500	720,700

LONDON UNDERGROUND—

Metropolitan District:		
Week ended Nov. 30	£13,767	£1,441
July 1- Nov. 30	274,016	21,571
Tubes:		
Week ended Nov. 30	14,985	605
July 1-Nov 30	286,835	5,120
London United Tramways:		
Week ended Nov. 30	5,200	80
July 1-Nov. 30	138,560	*9,326
London General Bus:		
Week ended Nov. 30	54,147	16,937
July 1-Nov. 30	1,250,978	383,147

MISSOURI PACIFIC—

4th week November	$1,564,000	$134,000
Month November	5,329,883	469,377
July 1-Nov. 30	27,242,038	3,163,601

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

4th week November	204,797	47,749
Month November	856,096	207,743
July 1-Nov. 30	4,305,682	871,039

*Decrease.

EAST ST. LOUIS & SUBURBAN COMPANY

for October—	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Gross	227,088	200,629	26,459
Net	104,187	85,283	18,904
Surplus	56,011	39,566	16,445
10 mos. gross..	2,000,223	1,878,479	121,744
10 mos. net	876,345	804,002	72,343
10 mos. surplus.	394,491	348,150	46,341

HOCKING VALLEY for October—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Mileage	552	552	350
Gross	$734,800	$656,758	$759,758
Net	287,742	228,725	315,987
4 mos. gross	2,888,074	2,673,701	2,945,969
4 mos. net	1,157,328	1,044,708	1,261,820

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for October—

Av. mileage	4,722	4,705	4,591
Gross	$5,390,955	$5,182,825	$4,922,964
Net after taxes	1,470,503	1,789,635	1,535,520
4 mos. gross	19,717,899	18,813,314	18,392,001
Net after taxes	5,036,734	5,597,520	4,806,490

MICHIGAN CENTRAL reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission for October—

Mileage	1,817	1,805	1,746
Freight rev	$2,155,118	$1,949,827	$1,763,465
Passenger rev	704,546	636,707	664,761
Total oper. rev.	3,204,340	2,866,020	2,706,509
Maintenance of way & struct.	383,938	374,712	453,200
Maint. of equip.	387,422	357,599	417,630
Transp. exps.	1,134,705	1,014,362	1,084,577
Total oper. exps.	2,018,140	1,859,250	2,072,133
Taxes	116,000	100,000	95,000
Oper. income	1,075,339	902,034	534,149

July 1 to Oct. 31:

Freight rev	7,260,430	6,682,931	6,520,554
Passenger rev	3,293,004	3,119,237	3,106,497
Total oper. rev.	11,725,046	10,822,375	10,621,999
Maintenance of way & struct.	1,452,799	1,149,947	1,706,629
Maint. of equip.	1,316,921	1,312,661	1,523,021
Transp. exps.	4,281,964	3,781,167	4,050,892
Total oper. exps.	7,788,969	6,696,666	7,809,178
Taxes	464,000	424,750	434,450
Oper. income	3,187,738	3,719,102	2,364,815

PORTLAND (ORE.) RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO. for October—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Gross	565,833	540,764	25,075
Net	282,811	276,150	6,661
October surplus	133,520	148,971	*15,451
10 mos. gross	5,484,589	5,238,372	246,217
10 mos. net	2,723,294	2,673,342	47,952
10 mos. surplus.	1,263,470	1,428,619	*163,149

*Decrease.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO lines for October—

	Chicago & Eastern Illinois (including Evansville & Terre Haute):		
	1912.	1911.	1910.
Average miles	1,275	1,275	1,276
Gross	1,480,539	1,471,325	1,400,320
Net after taxes	368,795	434,337	403,632
4 mos. gross	5,612,912	5,429,806	5,260,537
Net after taxes	1,311,116	1,590,363	1,606,924
Total all lines:			
Average miles	6,530	6,502	6,464
Gross	5,850,549	5,594,196	5,475,117
Net after taxes	1,849,209	1,841,878	1,649,110
4 mos. gross	21,449,273	19,987,924	20,082,082
Net after taxes	5,999,214	5,915,741	5,859,763

WICHITA VALLEY for October—

Mileage	257	257	
Gross	83,833	61,767	94,553
Net after taxes	40,001	18,267	44,886
4 mos. gross	232,292	213,256	292,749
Net after taxes	82,400	50,364	103,757

Miscellaneous Earnings.

DALLAS ELECTRIC CORPORATION—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
October gross	$202,728	$182,459	$20,269
October net	98,938	71,680	27,278
Surp. over chgs.	74,296	52,064	22,232
12 mos. gross	1,782,511	1,599,084	182,227
12 mos. net	687,940	532,161	155,788
Surp. over chgs.	407,492	283,357	123,936

EL PASO ELECTRIC CO.—

October gross	71,029	62,011	9,018
October net	30,300	26,322	3,978
Surp. over chgs.	25,554	19,472	6,082
12 mos. gross	773,257	680,583	92,674
12 mos. net	349,139	273,901	75,238
Surp. over chgs.	274,223	193,324	80,899

GALVESTON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC CO.—

October gross	175,449	132,645	42,804
October net	71,035	49,233	21,802
Surp. over chgs.	37,310	30,370	6,940
12 mos. gross	1,922,298	1,487,435	444,863
12 mos. net	792,340	548,435	242,905
Surp. over chgs.	415,133	314,682	100,451

NORTHERN TEXAS ELECTRIC CO.—

October gross	201,567	168,512	33,055
October net	111,857	85,962	25,895
Surp. over chgs.	86,917	64,985	21,932
12 mos. gross	1,727,037	1,593,749	133,288
12 mos. net	810,392	718,492	91,900
Surp. over chgs.	551,636	473,933	77,703

TAMPA ELECTRIC CO.—

October gross	65,640	59,328	6,312
October net	31,858	26,082	5,776
Surp. over chgs.	27,383	21,600	5,783
12 mos. gross	751,600	655,117	96,483
12 mos. net	358,682	290,102	68,580
Surp. over chgs.	305,149	230,739	74,410

SAVANNAH ELECTRIC CO.—

October gross	63,885	59,843	4,042
October net	16,336	15,370	966
Surp. over chgs.	1	5	*4
12 mos. gross	740,581	681,634	58,947
12 mos. net	193,105	184,225	8,880
Surp. over chgs.	1,368	492	876

*Decrease.

SIERRA PACIFIC ELECTRIC CO.—

October gross	55,651	49,538	6,113
October net	35,587	28,594	6,823
Surp. over chgs.	29,792	26,261	3,531
12 mos. gross	619,538	570,175	49,363
12 mos. net	378,262	350,525	27,737
Surp. over chgs.	319,377	309,528	9,849

HARBISON-WALKER REFRACTORIES CO. for the year ended Sept. 30—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Earnings	*1,395,933	1,686,335	2,073,340
Sundry deduct.	74,243	243,134	205,594
Net profits	1,321,690	1,443,201	1,867,746
Interest	60,537	77,000	88,875
Surplus	1,261,127	1,366,201	1,778,871
Preferred div.	576,000	576,000	576,000
Surplus	685,127	790,201	1,202,871
Common div.	360,000	360,000	270,000
Surplus	325,127	430,201	932,871
Prev. surplus	5,215,061	4,784,859	3,851,988
Total surplus	5,540,188	5,215,060	4,784,859

*After deducting $281,672 expenditures for ordinary repairs and maintenance, which covers depreciation of plants.

CAN DIVIDENDS DISAPPOINTS.

Stock Slump on Declaration of One-Fourth of 1% Extra on Preferred.

The Directors of the American Can Company made their long-expected declaration yesterday of an extra dividend on account of the more than 33 per cent back dividends which have accumulated on the company's $41,233,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, but it was for only ¼ of 1 per cent. At the same time the regular quarterly dividend on the preferred was declared, at the annual rate of 7 per cent., instead of the 5 per cent. which has been paid annually in 1¼ per cent. quarterly installments.

The preferred stock had paid 5 per cent. annually since 1904, and in 1903, when the disbursements on this issue began, it paid 2½ per cent.

Predictions had been freely accepted early in the year, when the stock was one of the leaders in speculative activity on the upward scale, that a substantial payment would be made before the year closed, on account of the back dividends, and the announcement of the ¼ of 1 per cent. disbursement resulted in a slump in the stock, which sent the preferred down 3⅝ and the common down 4⅝ at the day's lowest.

MORE PAY FOR BRITISH NAVY.

Increases Totaling $1,932,365 Annually Are Announced.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The pay of the officers and men of the British Navy, which has remained practically unchanged for half a century, is to be raised. Increases in the wages of the naval men totaling $1,932,365 annually were announced in the House of Commons to-day by Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Of the sum named the officers will receive $176,000, while the non-commissioned officers and men will get $1,756,365.

The increase for seamen and stokers is about 15 per cent. of the present pay rates.

Gain in Bank Clearings.

Bank clearings during November as reported by Dun's Review from 128 leading cities totaled $15,380,205,474, a figure which exceeded that of any previous November, and amounted to a gain of 9.8 per cent. over November, 1911, and of 13.3 per cent. over the same month in 1910. Dun's says:

"New York City reports the very satisfactory gains of 9.2 per cent. and 12.9 per cent., respectively, over the corresponding month in the two preceding years, notwithstanding that operations in the stock and some other speculative markets this year were on a much reduced scale, while as compared with the same periods the total of the cities outside that centre shows gains of 10.5 per cent. and 13.9 per cent."

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Treasury statement, issued to-day, gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and for the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	Dec. 3.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$975,721	$1,415,108	$143,115,247
Int. revenue	1,182,692	1,823,848	135,261,775
Corp. tax	3,989	5,735	2,179,086
Miscellaneous	93,297	209,546	21,860,919
Total receipts	2,255,700	3,454,239	302,417,029
Expenditures	3,671,429	6,586,355	303,475,373
Surplus	*1,415,728	*3,132,026	*1,058,342

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

The condition of the United States Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was: Working balance, $92,576,688; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $32,705,211; total of general fund, $146,742,108.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Maturity.	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amal. Copper	5 Apr., 1913	99⅝	99⅞	5.37
Am. Loco	5 Oct., 1913	99¼	100	5.00
Am. Loco	5 Oct., 1914	99¼	100	5.00
Ann Arbor	5 May, 1913	97⅜	98⅞	7.25
Balt. & Ohio	4½ June, 1913	99⅜	99⅝	5.25
B. R. T.	5 July, 1918	96⅜	96⅝	5.70
Ches. & Ohio	4½ June 1914	98¼	98½	5.55
Chi. & Alton	5 Mar. 15, 1913	98¾	99¼	6.50
Chi. Ml. Rys.	5 July, 1913	97¼	97½	7.40
Cin., H. & D.	4½ July, 1913	98⅝	99¼	5.40
Erie R. R.	6 Apr. 8,'14	99⅝	100⅛	5.90
Erie R. R.	5 Oct, 1914	98¾	99⅛	5.40
Erie R. R.	5 Apr., 1915	97⅜	98¼	5.80
Gen. Motor	6 Oct., 1915	99	99¾	6.13
Gen. Rubber	6½ July, 1915	99½	99¾	6.50
Hocking Val.	4½ Nov., 1913	99⅛	99⅝	5.00
Hudson Cos.	6 Feb., 1913	99	99⅛	10.50
Ill. Cent. R. R.	4½ July, 1914	99½	99⅝	4.90
I. & Gt. N. Ry.	5 Aug., 1914	97¾	98	6.20
Int. Harv.	5 Feb. 15,'15	99½	99¾	5.16
K. C. Ry. & L.	5 May, 1913	99	99¼	18.00
K. C. Ry. & L.	6 Sep., 1912	88	91	
Lack. Steel	5 Mar., 1915	94¾	95¼	7.30
Maine Cent.	4 Mar. 15,'13	99¼	99⅝	5.00
Met. St. Ry. of Kan. City	5 May, 1913	94	96¼	11.00
Mex. M. Com.	4½ Sep., 1913	97	98¼	6.65
Mich. Cent.	4 Mar., 1913	99¼	99⅝	5.00
Minn. & S. L.	5 Feb., 1913	96½	97½	21.00
M., K. & T.	5 May, 1913	99⅜	99½	6.10
Mo. Pac. Ry.	5 June, 1914	96⅜	96⅞	7.35
Mont. T. & P.	6 Apr., 1913	99¾	100¼	5.90
N. Rys. of M.	4½ June, 1913	97⅛	98⅜	7.00
N. Y. Cent.	4½ Mar., 1914	99¼	99⅝	5.90
N. Y. Cent.	4½ May, 1915	98⅞	99⅛	4.90
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5 Dec., 1913	99½	99⅝	5.37
Pac. T. & T.	5 Jan. 5,'13	99⅝	100	5.00
St. L. & S. F.	5 June, 1913	98¾	99¼	6.25
St. L. & S. F.	6 Sep., 1914	98¼	99½	6.25
Southern Ry.	5 Feb., 1913	99⅝	99⅞	5.75
Sulzb. & Sons	6 June, 1916	98¾	99½	6.15
U. S. S. R. M.	5 Aug., 1914	98	99½	5.30
Utah Co	6 Apr., 1917	99¾	100¼	5.90
West. U.	5 M. 5 July, 1913	99	100	5.00
West. E. & M.	6 Aug., 1913	100¼	100½	5.25
Western Md.	5 July, 1915	98	98½	5.62

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Guaranty Trust Company has engaged an additional $500,000 gold for import, making $11,250,000 engaged since the present movement started, on Sept. 16.

Considerably more than a majority of the bond and stock holders of the Toledo Railways & Light Company have deposited their securities in accordance with the reorganization plan.

Newman Erb has resigned as Chairman of the Ann Arbor Railroad, and has been elected President to succeed Joseph Ramsey, Jr.

The American Public Utilities Company has put out a new issue of $2,200,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $770,000 common stock for the acquisition of $2,000,000 of the common stock of the Merchants' Public Utilities Company of Indiana, $290,000 par value of the common stock of the People's Light and Heat Company of Indianapolis, $200,000 of the preferred, and $450,000 of the common stock of the La Crosse Gas and Electric Company of La Crosse, Wis., and to provide additional capital. The syndicate offering of the new issue is announced by Roland T. Meacham in blocks of $1,000 par value of the preferred and $350 par value of the common for $1,000. Fractional parts are offered on the same basis.

Ackerman & Coles, 20 Broad Street, specialists in Standard Oil, have issued a circular on the Indiana Pipe Line Company which describes the company's plant, earnings, and financial position in detail, and estimates the company's prospects. This is the first of a series of circulars which the firm will issue to cover all of the former Standard Oil subsidiaries.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The following is the forecast for Thursday and Friday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—Rain Thursday and probably Friday; light to moderate east and southeast winds.

Florida—Local rains in north, cloudy in south and central portions Thursday and Friday; moderate east and southeast winds.

Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Rain Thursday. Friday, fair and colder; moderate south winds, shifting to north Friday.

Eastern Texas—Cloudy, probably rain in east portion, Thursday; colder in north portion. Friday, fair and much colder; moderate south, shifting to brisk and probably high north winds Thursday night.

Western Texas—Fair and much colder Thursday. Friday, fair; colder in south portion.

Utah—Fair Thursday and Friday.

Oklahoma—Cloudy and much colder Thursday. Friday, fair; colder in east portion.

Arkansas—Local rains Thursday; colder by night. Friday, fair and colder.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Rain Thursday. Friday, clearing and much colder.

Ohio and Indiana—Rain Thursday. Friday, clearing and much colder; increasing southeast and south winds, probably becoming high.

Illinois—Rain Thursday. Friday, fair and much colder; moderate southeast winds, shifting to high north Thursday night.

Lower Michigan—Rain Thursday. Friday, snow flurries and much colder; increasing east and southeast winds, probably becoming high.

Upper Michigan—Rain or snow and colder Thursday. Friday, snow and much colder; increasing east to north winds, becoming high.

Wisconsin—Rain or snow Thursday; colder in west portion. Friday, snow flurries and much colder; increasing east to north winds, probably becoming high.

Minnesota—Snow and colder Thursday. Friday, fair; colder in east portion; increasing east to north winds, probably becoming high.

Iowa—Rain or snow and much colder Thursday. Friday, fair; colder in east portion.

Missouri—Rain Thursday; much colder by night. Friday, fair and colder.

North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska—Snow flurries and much colder Thursday. Friday, fair.

Kansas—Cloudy and much colder Thursday. Friday, fair.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday, trading continued quiet with the tone easier. Copper was a shade lower in the bid for late deliveries. Tin was weak at a recession of about ⅝c. Spelter was down 5 points.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Standard copper—				
Spot	17.10	....	17.10	....
December	17.10	17.25	17.10	17.25
January	17.05	17.25	17.10	17.25
February	17.05	17.25	17.12½	17.37½
Lead	4.25	4.40	4.25	4.40
Spelter	7.20	7.40	7.25	7.45
Tin	49.22	49.42½	49.50	49.80

The following closing prices, obtaining yesterday on the London Metal Exchange for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin, make these comparisons with Tuesday's final figures:

	Wednesday. £ s. d.	Tuesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	76 7 6	76 13 9
Copper, futures	77 5 0	77 10 0
Pig tin, spot	225 10 0	227 5 0
Pig tin, futures	224 15 0	226 5 0

The market finished steady. Spanish pig lead, £18 3s. 9d. up 1s. 3d. Spelter, £26 10s. unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 67s. 3d. up 1½d.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 2,370.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business November 26th, 1912:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$59,545,929.96
Overdrafts, secured		2,040.23
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		44,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		179,985.66
Bonds, securities, etc		19,487,507.23
Bonds loaned		650,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$3,975,951.40	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	3,879,895.72	
Checks and other cash items	2,649,281.57	
Exchanges for Clearing House	9,755,215.70	
Notes of other National banks	99,050.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	987.56	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	18,118,606.65	
Legal-tender notes	5,472,076.00	
		43,951,064.60
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		50,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		123,000.00
Total		$125,084,527.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		4,672,341.25
National banknotes outstanding		1,000,000.00
Due to other National banks	$36,472,566.04	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	9,582,481.68	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	23,277,911.51	
Individual deposits subject to check	34,118,382.50	
Demand certificates of deposit	37.16	
Certified checks	3,080,408.71	
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,732,462.78	
		109,264,250.38
United States deposits		1,000.00
Reserved for taxes		96,936.05
Total		$125,084,527.68

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, HENRY M. CONKEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of, my knowledge and belief.

HENRY M. CONKEY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of December, 1912.

EDMUND HAIGHT, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

A. BARTON HEPBURN,
H. W. CANNON,
JOHN I. WATERBURY, } Directors.

[No. 7,203.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE COAL & IRON NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Nov. 26th, 1912:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,688,050.52
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,633.32
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		400,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings		30,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c		1,777,118.29
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		453,550.41
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks		109,654.08
Checks and other cash items		90,836.60
Exchanges for Clearing House		634,851.18
Notes of other National banks		50,940.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		3,728.83
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,442,418.00	
Legal-tender notes	158,390.00	
		1,600,808.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		20,450.00
Total		$9,873,621.23

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		334,092.59
National banknotes outstanding		409,000.00
Due to other National banks	$1,768,124.54	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	115,684.26	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	66,395.31	
Dividends unpaid	55.50	
Individual deposits subject to check	5,831,670.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	25,850.00	
Certified checks	61,329.95	
Cashier's checks outstanding	26,008.14	
United States deposits	1,000.00	
Postal savings deposits	21,456.80	
		7,917,574.50
Reserved for taxes		12,954.14
Total		$9,873,621.23

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ADDISON H. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. ADDISON H. DAY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of December, 1912.

JNO. W. WHITELEY, Notary Public, Westchester County. Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:

W. G. BESLER,
ALLISON DODD,
JOHN C. JUHRING, } Directors.

[NO. 62.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business November 26, 1912:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,680,227.55
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,802.05
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		700,000.00
U. S. bonds loaned		200,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc		1,740,106.40
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,070,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		313,781.34
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks		7,031.62
Checks and other cash items		122,228.25
Exchanges for Clearing House		657,293.38
Notes of other National banks		15,195.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		10,265.85
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,201,519.00	
Legal-tender notes	137,474.00	
		3,338,993.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer

December Investments

Our December List of carefully selected investment offerings will be sent on request

Plympton, Gardiner & Co
BANKERS
Members New York Stock Exchange
27 William St. New York — 228 South La Salle St. Chicago

Harris, Forbes & Co
Successors to
N. W. Harris & Co
New York
Pine Street, Cor. William
NEW YORK
Government Municipal Railroad and Public Utility | Bonds for Investment

WE OFFER SELECTED LIST OF
Railroad BONDS
to pay
4.50% to 5.40%
Particulars Upon Request.
A. B. Leach & Co.
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Ask
about your investments. How many people have put their savings in a stock or bond simply on some one's advice, without the slightest study of either fundamental conditions or the property they are investing in.
Don't invest money in any stock or bond until you know the past and present history, as well as the future possibilities of the property. Let us look up this information. It is the service we offer you.
Our Letter This Week Is On
Mexican Petroleum
Each week we issue a weekly letter dealing with one particular stock, which after careful study we believe a good investment, yielding a good return, and also one which should increase in value. This will be sent on request. Remember, we are brokers for the small as well as the large investor. We make a specialty of executing small lots of stock, either to be bought outright, on margin, or on our monthly payment plan.
ALEXANDER & Co
Members of {New York Stock / New York Cotton} Exchange
43 Exchange Pl., N. Y. Tel. 7791 Hanover.

First Mortgage Public Utility Bond To Yield 7%
The Company serves a territory having a population of over 2,000,000.
Net earnings last year 2½ times interest charges.
Circular 135 on request.
Miller & Company
BANKERS
Members New York Stock Exchange
29 Broadway New York

Mortgage Bonds and Preferred Stocks
issued by successful Public Service Corporations which have been financed by us, and which operate in substantial and growing cities.
Bertron, Griscom & Co.
40 Wall Street
New York
Philadelphia Paris, France

SAFE INVESTMENTS
MUNICIPAL BONDS
SUITABLE FOR
Trust Funds
Insurance Companies
Postal Savings Banks AND
Conservative Investors
O'CONNOR & KAHLER
49 Wall Street New York — The Rookery Chicago

Public Utility Bond To Yield 5.50%
Complete Circular on Request
N. W. Halsey & Co.
49 Wall Street, New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Selling of Stocks Due to Confusion Over Union Pacific Decision—Money Easier.

Confusion over the bearing of the Union Pacific decision on that road and its allied system and on other existing corporate arrangements which may have to be undone in logical pursuance of the decree rendered by the Supreme Court on Monday was again the dominating factor on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Uncertainty over the plans which will be worked out to meet the requirements soon to be laid down in the mandate to be issued in keeping with the Supreme Court's decision was as great yesterday as on either of the preceding days, but discussion of the matter had gone far enough to cause some revision of the Street's first conclusion regarding the manner of the Union Pacific's compliance with the decree. It had been assumed by many that distribution to stockholders of the Union Pacific of the Southern Pacific stock which it owns, and possibly of some other treasury stocks as well, would be an inevitable result. The probability is strong that there will be no distribution in this sense, nor is it even certain that in the case of the sale of the Union Pacific's holdings of Southern Pacific that the Union Pacific stockholders will be the buyers. It may be found preferable to effect the sale of this stock to other parties, thus more completely divorcing the two systems.

There are knotty questions to be solved in bringing about the required separation of the systems which the late E. H. Harriman so thoroughly put together, and so long as those most intimately associated with the work of formulating some workable plan are themselves in the dark regarding the methods to be pursued the Stock Exchange gives no cause for surprise in being itself much confused. Rightly or wrongly, it foresees other decisions in cases now pending, which will require dissolutions even more inconvenient than that forced by Monday's decision, and there was not sufficient disposition in any quarter yesterday to contest this view to prevent the day's selling having considerable influence on the prices of many stocks. The downward drift if not accelerated was at least emphasized by declines of a number of points in American Can, American Smelting, Union Bag and Paper preferred and other issues. No incident of the day served, however, as clearly to define the heaviness of the market as did the 2¼ point drop in United States Steel. Disappointment over the small extra dividend declared by the American Can Directors, which was widely at variance with what many in Wall Street had come to expect because of views expressed by some close to the management of that company, was responsible for the declines which occurred in both issues of this stock. The volume of dealings increased considerably, and there seemed no escape from the conclusion that the floating supply of stocks had been substantially increased as a result of the confusion of market sentiment caused by the Union Pacific decision.

Money was again easier in the call market, giving evidence of the progress of the banks' recuperation from a strain to which they were subjected last week and which resulted in a deficit of over $5,000,000 in their reserves. Interior banks, since the issuance of the Controller's call, have resumed the purchase of commercial paper in this market, and also the lending of money for Stock Exchange use. It was understood that some of the gold withdrawn for Canadian account last week was not actually shipped but was merely ear-marked over the end of November, and that it was again being returned to the use of the banks here to their advantage in the effort to re-establish their reserves. The financial district was much interested in what the Secretary of the Treasury had to say in his annual report regarding the inevitable results of adherence to the country's faulty banking and currency system. The Secretary said that so long as the system remains unreformed the Government will be exclusively responsible for the industrial, commercial and social disasters which flow from panics. There is no present question of conditions capable of causing panic, but the Secretary of the Treasury does well to emphasize the need of reform. He refers to the responsibility of the Government in the matter, but he might go one step further and add that the responsibility rests directly with the people at large who in the past have been too indifferent to the culpable neglect by their representatives in Congress of a question the correct solution of which is of prime importance to the Nation as a whole.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 4@8 per cent., with the last loan at 5 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 8 per cent.

Time money rates were 6@6¾ per cent. for sixty days and ninety days, 5¾@6¼ per cent. for four months, and 5½@6 per cent. for five months, and 5½@5¾ per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5½@6 per cent. for best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $19,365,251; balances, $369,027,991; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $735,327.

The local banks have lost $4,236,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4% per cent. for short bills and 4 7-16@4½ per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 3% per cent., and Berlin, 5% @6 per cent. Money was 3½@3¾ per cent. in London and 5 per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 22½ centimes, and the Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 46 pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.85; demand, $4.8440.
Paris—Cable, 5.20; check, 5.20⅝.
Berlin—Cable, 94¾ plus 1-32; check, 94⅝ plus 1-32.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.21⅞ less 1-16; check, 5.22½ less 1-32.
Holland—Cable, 40.14; check, 40.10.
Belgium—Cable, 5.22½; check, 5.23⅛ less 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8040; 90 days, $4.7870.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.80¼; 90 days, $4.78½.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.24⅜ less 1-32; 90 days, 5.25⅛ less 1-16.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93 9-16; 90 days, 93 3-16 less 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; St. Paul, 10c premium; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was ¼d lower in London, at 29 7-16d, and ¼c lower in New York, at 63⅝c per ounce.

Bank of France's Metal Holdings.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France when issued tomorrow will show decreases of 10,091,000 francs in gold holdings, and 8,032,000 francs in silver.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Some Dividends Raised.

Dividend announcements played a larger part than usual in the financial news yesterday. The American Snuff Company, which has been paying 12 per cent. regular and 4 per cent. extra common stock dividends, declared yesterday the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. and an extra payment of 3 per cent., or at the rate of 24 per cent. a year. P. Lorillard, another member of the American Tobacco family, declared the regular quarterly payment of 2½ per cent., and an extra dividend of like amount, putting the stock on a 20 per cent. basis. The Central Railroad of New Jersey declared its regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share, and an extra $2, the same amount paid last June and a year ago.

***

Disappointed Stockholders.

The declaration of only one-fourth of 1 per cent. on Can preferred does not necessarily mean that the company plans to pay off its back dividends at this rate. The next declaration might be what the shareholders had looked for at this time. A great many of the holders decided yesterday, however, that they lacked the patience to see what the company planned to do in future. They had been led to believe, or had encouraged themselves to believe, that at the very least the company would pay off its accumulated dividends at the rate of 4 or 5 per cent. per annum, and in their disappointment they dumped their shares on the market. The preferred, which had opened at 122⅞, sold down to 119½, while the common, after opening at 87⅞, sold down to 83. In a little more than three weeks the common has receded 14 points.

***

No Dividends for Union Bag.

The reason for the recent weakness in the Union Bag and Paper Company's issues came to light yesterday when the Directors omitted the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the preferred. President Barrett accompanied the announcement with a statement saying that for the past five months the selling price of bags has been lower than ever before, and that there was no prospect for early improvement. The common stock sold down to 6, a loss of 2 points, while the preferred fell 6½ to 89¾.

***

A Dent in American Can.

Wall Street experience often emphasizes the fact that two birds in the bush are much better than one in the hand. As long as a Board of Directors puts off action along expected lines the public is free to fix its own rate of dividends. Once the board has acted, the public faces cold facts. Most stocks have made higher records on the expectation of something good which is soon to happen, than upon actual developments. American Can preferred sold below 91 on the first day of last February, on which day the common stock sold at 11¼. The preferred is entitled to 7 per cent. cumulative dividends, and was paying 5 per cent. at that time. Soon word was passed around that the company's earnings were so good that not only would the stock soon be put upon the 7 per cent. basis specified, but that the accumulated dividends would be paid off in generous installments. There is an accumulation of $38 a share on the preferred. By the middle of September American Can preferred sold up to 126¼, and two weeks later the common stock touched 47⅜. Yesterday the momentous action upon which these prices had been based was taken. The Directors increased the preferred dividend to 7 per cent. and declared an extra payment, on account, of one-fourth of 1 per cent. At this rate the preferred shareholders, or their heirs, would get the last of their back dividends in 1945.

***

November Financing.

In view of the unsettled financial conditions which prevailed during the period, the amount of new financing arranged in November was large. According to The Journal of Commerce's record, the railroads and industrial corporations raised a total of $140,000,000 through the issuance of new securities, of which $109,317,000 was taken by the railroads. In the corresponding month of last year the total was nearly $27,000,000 less. Since Jan. 1 the offerings of new securities have totaled $2,091,000,000, an increase of $461,000,000 over the aggregate for the first eleven months of last year.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues and of these two groups of stocks combined compared as follows yesterday with the quotations of preceding days and corresponding days last year:

1912.
RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.	Change.
Nov. 27	93.61	93.29	93.45	93.46	+ .08
Nov. 28	Thanksgiving Day.				
Nov. 29	93.92	93.56	93.72	93.81	+ .35
Nov. 30	94.17	93.89	94.03	94.09	+ .29
Dec. 2	94.15	93.33	93.74	93.60	— .49
Dec. 3	93.80	92.98	93.39	93.32	— .28
Dec. 4	93.39	92.58	92.98	92.73	— .59

INDUSTRIALS.

Nov. 27	70.80	70.03	70.16	70.19	+ .10
Nov. 28	Thanksgiving Day.				
Nov. 29	70.66	70.19	70.42	70.45	+ .26
Nov. 30	70.72	70.55	70.63	70.65	+ .20
Dec. 2	70.94	70.38	70.66	70.44	— .21
Dec. 3	70.49	69.98	70.23	70.08	— .36
Dec. 4	70.03	68.65	69.34	68.82	—1.26

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Nov. 27	81.95	81.66	81.80	81.82	+ .09
Nov. 28	Thanksgiving Day.				
Nov. 29	82.29	82.08	81.87	82.13	+ .31
Nov. 30	82.44	82.22	82.33	82.37	+ .24
Dec. 2	82.54	81.85	82.20	82.02	— .35
Dec. 3	82.14	81.48	81.81	81.70	— .32
Dec. 4	81.71	80.61	81.16	80.77	— .93

YEAR'S RANGE TO DATE.

	Open.	High.	Low.
Railroads	Jan. 2.	Oct. 4.	Feb. 1.
	91.43	97.28	88.74
Industrials	Jan. 2.	Sept. 30.	Feb. 1.
	64.00	74.50	61.17
Combined average	Jan. 2.	Sept. 30.	Feb. 1.
	77.76	85.83	75.10

1911.
RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.	Change.
Nov. 29	92.68	91.71	92.18	91.95	— .84
Nov. 30	Thanksgiving Day.				
Dec. 1	91.97	91.16	91.43	91.47	— .48
Dec. 2	92.28	91.55	91.90	92.18	+ .71
Dec. 4	92.56	91.91	92.25	92.28	— .10
Dec. 5	92.15	91.50	91.82	91.82	— .46
Dec. 6	92.38	90.95	91.66	91.06	— .76

INDUSTRIALS.

Nov. 29	62.69	61.97	62.33	62.18	— .57
Nov. 30	Thanksgiving Day.				
Dec. 1	62.23	61.91	62.07	62.07	— .11
Dec. 2	62.47	62.11	62.29	62.42	+ .35
Dec. 4	62.42	62.21	62.31	62.37	— .05
Dec. 5	62.33	61.97	62.15	62.07	— .30
Dec. 6	62.18	61.63	61.90	61.79	— .28

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Nov. 29	77.68	76.84	77.25	77.07	— .70
Nov. 30	Thanksgiving Day.				
Dec. 1	76.97	76.53	76.75	76.77	— .30
Dec. 2	77.36	76.83	77.09	77.30	+ .53
Dec. 4	77.49	77.06	77.27	77.32	+ .02
Dec. 5	77.24	76.73	76.98	76.94	— .38
Dec. 6	77.27	76.29	76.78	76.42	— .52

LAST YEAR'S RANGE TO THIS DATE.

	Open.	High.	Low.
Railroads	Jan. 3.	June 26.	Sept. 25
	91.79	99.61	84.40
Industrials	Jan. 3.	June 5.	Sept. 25
	62.05	69.76	54.74
Combined average	Jan. 3.	June 26.	Sept. 25
	77.37	84.41	69.57

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, May, 1957, inter.	104	104½	104	104½
4½s, Nov., 1957, inter.	104	104½	104	104½
4½s, May, 1917, inter.	100½	102	100½	102
4½s, Nov., 1917, inter.	100½	102	100½	102
4½s, Mar., 1930-60, int.	100	100¼	100	100¼
4½s, Mar., 1962, inter.	99½	99¾	99¾	99¾
4½s, Sep., 1960, inter.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
4s, May, 1959, inter.	96	96½	96	96½
4s, Nov., 1958, inter.	96	96½	96	96½
4s, May, 1957, inter.	96	96½	96	96½
4s, Nov., 1953, reg.	94	95½	94	95½
4s, Nov., 1955, reg.	94	95½	94	95½
4s, Mar., 1962, inter.	96½	96¾	99¾	99¾
4s, 1918-1919, inter.	98	98¾	98	98¾
3½s, Nov., 1954-5, int.	84	84¾	84	85
3½s, May, 1954, coup.	84	84¾	84	85
3½s, 1950-1954, reg.	84	84¾	84	85

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in Moderate Volume and Price Movements Narrow on the Curb.

Trading was moderate in yesterday's session on the Curb, price movements being narrow. British-American Tobacco was active on the upward scale, reporting transactions of 6,000 shares from 25½ to 25⅝ and closing at the latter figure. United Cigar Stores sold off from 117 to 116⅝ on transactions of 5,000 shares. In the mining list Braden Copper dropped ⅛, closing at 10 on transactions of 6,000 shares. In the bond list Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s reported sales of 45,000 from 96 9-16 to 96½, which was the closing price.

***

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	*Allied Sec. Co.	89	90	89	90
6,000	B.-Am. Tobacco	25⅛	25⅝	25	25⅝
800	Cluett-Peabody	68⅛	69⅛	68⅛	68⅞
200	Emerson-B	74	74	74	74
500	Emerson-B. pf.	99⅜	99⅜	99	99½
800	Houston Oil	21	21½	21	21½
30	L. V. C. S. Co.	235	236	235	236
100	Man. Shirt Co. pf.	104	104	104	104
500	Man. Transit.	1 11-16	1 11-16	1⅝	1⅝
600	M. of Am., new.	6¼	6¼	5⅞	5⅞
5,000	*Mays Oil	21	21	15	18
1,125	Puebla S. & R.	2 1-16	2⅛	2	2 1-16
85	S. Oil of N. J.	389	889	888	888
1,400	Tob. Prod. pf.	101	101	100	100
5,000	United C. Stores Co. of Am.	117	117⅜	116⅝	116⅝
100	United C. Stores Co. of Am. pf.	118	118	118	118
1,600	Willys Overland	71½	71½	70½	71⅛
1,000	Willys O. pf.	101¼	101½	101	101¼

MINING STOCKS.

800	Alaska Gold M., w. i.	10	10	9⅝	9⅞
1,000	*Beaver Con.	46	46	46	46
2,000	*Big Four	52	52	52	52
6,000	Braden Copper.	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	10
250	B. Col. Copper.	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
1,120	Buffalo Mines.	2⅝	2 9-16	2⅝	2⅝
1,700	Chester'd Cop.	9	10	9	10
7,000	*C. O. D. Cons.	5½	6	5	6
200	Cons. Ariz. Sm.	½	½	½	½
400	Davis-Daly Cop.	1 13-16	1⅞	1 13-16	1⅞
1,000	Dia. Blk. Butte	4	4	3	3
900	El Paso Con.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
8,000	Giroux Mining.	8½	8½	8¼	8½
1,000	Goldf'd Midway	6	6	6	6
200	Greene-Cananea	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
100	Kerr Lake	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
110	La Rose Cons.	2½	2½	2½	2½
200	L. Cr'k-Gold D.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Mason Valley	12	12	12	12
200	McKin.-Darragh	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
4,800	*Mut. M. & M.	54	58	54	55
700	Nevada Hills.	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-15	1 5-16
100	Nipis'ng M. Co.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2,000	Ohio Copper.	1½	1 5-16	1½	1 5-16
2,000	Stewart	1 13-16	1⅞	1 15-16	1⅞
200	Tonopah Min.	6 7-16	6 7-16	6 7-16	6 7-16
12,700	Tono. Merger.	78	78	75	75
2,200	Tularosa	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1
145	Tuolumne Cop.	2 11-16	2 13-16	2 11-16	2⅝
750	West End Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1 5-16	1 5-16
1,500	*Wett. Sliv. M.	25	26	25	26
50	Yukon Gold M.	3	3	3	3

BONDS.

20,000	Brad. Cop. 6s.	203½	203½	201	201
10,000	Brad. Cop. 7s.	203½	203½	201	201
1,000	B'd. Cop. 7s n'w	203	203	203	203
45,000	L. R. T. 5% nts.	96 9-16	96 9-16	96¼	96½
5,000	N. Y. C. 4½s, 1962	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
5,000	N. Y. N. H. & H. 5% notes.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99½
25,000	West. Pac. 5s.	83¾	83¾	83½	83¾

*Sells cents per share.

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Issues not traded in were quoted thus:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 4. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 3. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Writing Paper.	2¼	3½	2½	3½
Bay State Gas.	½	9-16	½	9-16
Borden's Con. Milk.	116	117½	116	117½
Borden's Con. Milk pf.	107½	108	107½	108
Con. Rubber Tire.	11	14	11	14
Con. Rubber Tire. pf.	50	60	50	60
Deere pf.	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾
Havana Tobacco	5	6¼	5	6½
Havana Tobacco pf.	15	15	8	15
Houston Oil pf.	67	70	67	60
Inter. Rubber tr. ctfs.	11	12	11	12
McAndrew & Forbes.	190	195	190	195
N. Y. Transportation.	5	6	5	6
Oil Fields of Mexico.	1¾	2	2	2¼
Otis Elevator	75	78	75	78
Otis Elevator pf.	102	104	102	104
Penn. Textile	24	25	24	26
Pettibone Mulliken	32¾	33¼	32¾	33¼
Pettibone Mulliken pf.	99½	100	99½	100
Porto Rican-Am. Tob.	235	255	235	255
R. J. Reynolds.	250	260	250	260
Standard Oil old.	1,000	1,090	1,060	1,090
U. S. L. & H., new.	12½	13	12½	13
U. S. L. & H. pf., new.	76	80	76	80
U. S. Motors	1-16	¼	1-16	¼
U. S. Motors pf.	¼	1	¼	1

MINING STOCKS.

Butte-New York	2	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
Caledonia Mining	25	30	25	30
Diamond Field Daisy	3	4	3½	4
First National	2	2¼	2	2¼
Florence	62	65	63	65
Gold Hill	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
*Greenwater	4	5	4	5
Keystone	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
Mines of America	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
No. Butte Devel.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Pacific Smelters	¼	⅜	¼	8-16
South Live Oak	1½	2½	1½	2½
So. Utah M. & S.	½	½	½	½
Tonopah Extension	2½	2 9-16	2 9-16	2⅝
Tri-Bullion	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
United Copper	1½	2¼	1½	2½
United Copper pf.	8	20	8	20

BONDS.

Chicago Elevated 5s.	97½	97¾	97¾	97¾
Mason Valley 6s.	129	133	129	133
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil.	18	18½	18	19
Atlantic Refining	575	580	575	585
Borne-Scrymser	190	200	190	210
Buckeye Pipe Line.	175	178	175	178
Chesebrough Mfg.	675	700	660	690
Colonial Oil	140	150	140	150
Continental Oil	1,375	1,475	1,350	1,450
Crescent Pipe Line.	65	68	65	68
Cumberland Pipe Line.	68	75	68	74
Eureka Pipe Line.	387	392	385	395
Galena-Signal Oil.	285	290	283	295
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	142
Indiana Pipe Lines.	153	156	153	157
National Transit.	45	46	44	45
New York Transit.	350	358	350	357
Northern Pipe Line.	120	125	120	125
Ohio Oil.	123	126	124	126
Prairie Oil & Gas.	311	315	311	314
Solar Refining	580	600	575	600
Southern Pipe Line.	270	275	270	275
South Penn. Oil.	775	785	770	785
S. W. Penn. Pipe Lines.	173	175	173	177
Standard Oil (Cal.).	170	170	167	170
Standard Oil (Ind.).	325	330	328	332
Standard Oil (Kan.).	380	390	375	390
Standard Oil (Ky.).	365	385	365	385
Standard Oil (Neb.).	295	300	295	300
Standard Oil (N. J.).	388	392	388	392
Standard Oil (N. Y.).	570	575	570	578
Standard Oil (Ohio).	270	275	270	280
S. O. subs. "en bloc".	680	710	675	700
S. O. old, "all on".	1,067	1,100	1,063	1,092
Swan & Finch.	205	215	205	225
Union Tank Line.	73	75	73	76
Vacuum Oil.	178	183	178	183
Washington Oil.	20	25	20	25
Waters-Pierce Oil.	1,400	1,500	1,400	1,500

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Dec. 4. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 3. Bid.	Asked.
British-American	25¼	25⅝	24⅞	25
Conley Foil	290	300	290	300
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	180	200	180	200
J. S. Young	178	180	175	180
MacAndrews & Forbes.	195	202	195	205
Porto Rico-Am. Tob. ex div	240	255	240	255
Porto Rico-Am. Tob. 6 p. c. scrip	105	115	105	115
R. J. Reynolds	245	260	245	265
United Cigar Stores	116½	116¾	116⅞	117
United Cigar Stores pf.	117	119	120	122
Tobacco Products Co.	130	150	130	150
Tobacco Prod. Co. pf.	100	100½	100½	101

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Light & Traction com.	430	435
Amer. Light & Trac. pf.	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power com.	21	23
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	65	67
Amer. Gas & Electric com.	85	90
American Gas & Electric pf.	46	48
American Power & Light com.	66	70
Amer. Power & Light pf.	85	87
Amer. Public Utilities com.	69	71
American Public Utilities pf.	81	83
Cities Service com.	110	113
Cities Service pf.	87	89
Commonwealth P., R. & L. com.	66	70
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf.	90	92
Empire Gas & Electric Gen. 5s.	94	96
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	77	80
Empire District Electric 5s.	86	89
Empire District Electric pf.	83	86
Federal Light & Traction com.	33	36
Federal Light & Traction pf.	82	84
Federal Utilities, Inc., com.	..	48
Federal Utilities, Inc., pf.	..	78
Gas & Electric Securities com.	140	155
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	93	97
Lincoln Gas & Electric	36	40
Northern States Power com.	26	27¼
Northern States Power pf.	86	87
Ozark Power & Water Co., com.	46	49
Pacific Gas & Electric com.	65	66
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	91	93
Republic Ry. & Light Co. com.	25	27
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	82	85
Standard Gas & Electric com.	20	22
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	50	*51
United Light & Rys. com.	78	81
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	84	86
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	74½	76½
Utilities Improvement com.	62	65
Utilities Improvement pf.	77	79
Western Power com.	26½	28½
Western Power pf.	53	56

*Ex dividend.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
80	Atl. C. Line of Conn.	266½	266½	266½
4,000	A. C. L. rights.	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
100	Balt. Elec. pf.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
25	Calvert Bank	70	70	70
230	Con. Power pf.	113	112	112
10	Ger.-Amer. Bank	108	108	108
1,825	Hous. Oil tr. ctfs.	21¼	21¼	21¼
115	Merchants' Bank	228	227½	227½
45	Mechanics' Bank	30¼	30¼	30¼
15	Northern Central	124	124	124
60	Penn. Water & P.	68	68	68
10	W., B. & A. pf.	54	54	54

BONDS.

$5,000	Balt. City 4s, 1954.	96	96	96
1,000	Coal & Coke Ry. 5s.	95	95	95
5,000	Con. Gas 4½s.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
6,000	Danv. Tr. & P. 5s.	92½	92½	92½
2,000	Fairm. & Cl. Tr. 5s.	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5,000	Ga., Car. & North. 5s.	105½	105	105½
2,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1,000	Ga. & Pacific 1st 6s.	110¼	110¼	110¼
1,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s.	105¼	105¼	105¼
1,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s.	51	51	51
1,000	Maryland Elec. 5s.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1,000	United Rys. notes.	105	105	105
7,000	United Rys. 4s.	85	84⅞	85
11,000	United Rys. inc.	64	64	64
8,000	United Rys. fdg. 5s.	88	88	88

BOSTON.

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	6	6	6
70	Allouez	41	41	41
2,070	Amalgamated	82⅝	81⅞	82¼
470	Am. Zinc	30½	30¼	30⅜
100	Arizona Commercial	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
225	Butte & Balaklala	3½	3½	3½
1,939	Butte & Superior	46⅜	45	45
591	Calumet & Arizona	78¼	77	77⅝
56	Calumet & Hecla	555	545	545
170	Centennial	18⅜

American Power & Light 6s, 1921
Monon Coal 1st 5s, 1936
Utah Securities 6s, 1922
Pacific Gas and Electric Common
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Southern California Edison Co.
Electric Properties Co. Preferred
Flushing National Bank Stock
Cons. Water Co. of Utica Securities

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AMER. MACH. & FDY.
UNION TYPE'ER 2nd pfd.
Leonard Snider & Co.
RECTOR 496 60 BROADWAY

Milw., Lake Shore & Western 6s
New Orleans, Mobile & Chic. 5s
Michigan Central Debenture 4s
Central Railroad of N. J. 5s
New York & New Jersey municipals
Douglas Fenwick & Co.
34 Wall Street, New York

U. S. Gov't / N. Y. City } BONDS
SMITH, HECK & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
71 Broadway, New York.

SCHMIDT & GALLATIN
Bankers & Brokers
111 Broadway, New York

FOR SALE
Certificates of Deposit of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York, for American Telephone & Telegraph COMPANY STOCK
Gilman & Clucas
1st Nat'l Bk. Bldg., New Haven, Ct. 34 Pine St., New York.

Potter, Choate & Prentice
Members New York Stock Exchange
BANKERS
55 WALL ST. NEW YORK

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1912.

Total sales Dec. 4, 1912..... 635,951
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 120,025,830
Same period last year..... 118,735,680

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
82¼	82⅜	32,800	Amalgamated Copper	83¾	83¾	81⅞	82⅜	—1⅜
55	56	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	56⅝	56⅝	56	56	—1
54½	55	1,300	Am. Beet Sugar	55	55½	54¼	54⅜	—1¼
...	...	100	Am. B. S. & F. rights	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
33¼	33⅜	61,800	Am. Can	37	37⅝	33	33¼	—4
119½	120	5,760	Am. Can pf	122⅞	122⅞	119¼	120	—2½
58¼	58½	500	Am. Car & Foundry	59	59¼	58⅝	58⅜	— ⅝
...	56	1,000	Am. Cities	58½	58½	56	56	—2¼
83½	84	700	Am. Cities pf	84½	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝	+ ⅛
57	57¾	6,000	Am. Cotton Oil	58⅞	59	56⅞	57	—1⅝
28	29½	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	28	28	28	28	...
18⅝	19	500	Am. Ice Securities	18½	19	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
12	12¼	200	Am. Linseed	12½	12¼	12½	12¼	— ¼
33½	34⅜	100	Am. Linseed pf	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
44¼	44⅝	2,100	Am. Locomotive	45½	45½	44½	44⅜	— ⅛
13½	14½	200	Am. Malt	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
60⅝	61	731	Am. Malt pf	61⅛	61⅛	60½	60⅞	— ⅛
74⅞	74¾	12,350	Am. Smelt. & Ref	77½	78	74½	74⅜	—3⅛
...	...	400	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	85⅝	85⅝	85½	85½	+ ¼
200	201	5,300	Am. Snuff	199½	203¼	198¼	200	+ ⅛
36	37¼	300	Am. Steel Foundries	37½	37¼	36	36	—1¼
118	119	100	Am. Sugar Refining	118½	118¼	118¼	118¼	— ¾
67⅝	69⅛	140	Am. Teleg. & Cable	67½	67½	67½	67½	—1⅝
141⅜	142	475	Am. Teleph. & Teleg	142	142	142	142	...
104⅝	104½	100	Am. Tobacco pf. new	105	105	105	105	+ ⅛
97½	98½	100	Am. Water Works pf	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	— ⅜
81	81½	100	Am. Woolen pf	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ⅛
30	31	100	Am. Writing Paper pf	31	31	31	31	...
41⅜	41⅞	3,800	Anaconda Copper Co	42¼	42⅝	41½	41⅝	—1
106⅛	106⅜	2,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	106⅞	107	106¼	106¼	— ⅜
102	102½	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	102	102	102	102	...
139¼	140	300	Atlantic Coast Line	139¼	139¼	139¼	139¼	— ¾
105¼	105⅜	2,100	Baltimore & Ohio	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¼	— ¾
...	...	25	Bank of Commerce	200	200	200	200	...
38	38¼	2,800	Bethlehem Steel	38⅜	38⅜	37⅞	38	—1
68	68¼	900	Bethlehem Steel pf	68½	68¼	68	68	—1
90⅝	91	2,500	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	91⅝	91⅞	91	91	— ⅜
64⅝	64⅞	19,200	California Petroleum	62⅜	65	62⅜	64⅝	+2⅜
264⅞	265	1,725	Canadian Pacific	265¾	265¾	264¼	265	...
...	...	300	Can. Pacific rights	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
100½	101½	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	—1
28⅞	29½	830	Central Leather Co	29¼	29¼	28¾	28⅜	— ⅛
81	81⅝	2,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	81⅞	81⅞	80¾	81	—1
17	18	400	Chicago Gt. Western	17	17	17	17	— ¼
31⅜	32¼	600	Chi. Gt. Western pf	32¼	32¼	32	32	— ½
114¼	114⅞	3,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	115¾	115⅞	114¼	114¼	—1⅛
137¼	137½	300	Chi. & Northwestern	137⅜	137⅝	137¼	137¼	— ⅝
45⅛	45¼	14,600	Chino Copper	46⅜	46⅜	44¾	45¼	—1
40	55	200	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	52	52	51½	51½	—1½
33⅞	34½	1,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	35½	35½	33⅞	34	—1
140½	141⅛	1,100	Consolidated Gas	142	142	141	141	—1¼
15⅝	15½	2,600	Corn Products Ref	15¾	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅝
79	79½	100	Corn Products Ref. pf	79	79	79	79	...
165¼	166	20	Delaware & Hudson	165¼	165¼	165¼	165¼	...
548	559½	500	Del., Lack. & West	550	551	550	551	+1
25¼	25⅝	200	Distillers' Securities	25¼	25½	25¼	25½	...
15	18	100	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	16	16	16	16	—1
32⅞	33	7,400	Erie	33⅜	33⅜	33	33	— ⅞
49½	49¾	4,900	Erie 1st pf	50⅞	50⅞	49¾	49¾	—1¼
183	183¾	1,600	General Electric	185	185	183¼	183¼	—1¾
77¾	78¾	200	General Motors pf	78¾	78¾	78½	78½	+ ⅝
186	190	200	Geo. W. Helme Co	188	188	188	188	—4
1¾	1⅞	5,200	Goldfield Consol	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	...
69	69½	500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	69½	69⅝	69¼	69¼	— ¼
106¼	107	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	— ½
136¾	137	3,700	Great Northern pf	137½	138	136½	136¾	— ½
45	45½	300	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	45	45	45	45	— ½
53	54	400	Guggenheim Explor	54	54	53	53	—1¼
102	105	25	Homestake Mining	104	104	104	104	...
126½	127	500	Illinois Central	127	127	126¼	126½	— ¾
19⅛	19⅜	2,100	Inspiration Con. Cop	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
18½	18¾	6,500	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	19¼	19¼	18⅛	18⅝	— ¾
63⅜	63¾	4,700	Inter.-Met. pf	64¼	64¼	63	63⅜	— ⅝
116	118	1,600	Int. Harvester	119½	119½	116	116	—4
114¾	117	100	Int. Harvester pf	115	115	115	115	...
12	12⅛	1,450	Int. Paper	12⅞	13	12	12	— ⅜
49½	50	1,600	Int. Paper pf	50¾	50¾	48¾	49⅛	—1⅝
23	24	300	Int. Steam Pump	24	24	23½	23½	— ½
27⅝	28	100	Kansas City South	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
60	61	300	Kan. City South. pf	61	61	61	61	—1½
49	49½	300	Lackawanna Steel	49¾	49¾	49½	49½	— ½
103½	104½	300	Laclede Gas	103½	104	103½	104	+ ¼
173	173½	10,000	Lehigh Valley	174	174½	173½	173	—1
40¼	40⅝	125	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	40½	40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
144	145	200	Louis. & Nash.	145⅛	145⅛	145	145	—1½
80⅜	81	600	May Dept. Stores	80½	80⅝	80¾	80¾	— ⅛
19½	20	100	Mercantile Marine pf	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
85	85¼	9,100	Mexican Petroleum	84½	86⅜	84½	85	+ ⅝
27⅛	27¼	1,300	Miami Copper	27½	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
25½	26½	300	Minn. & St. Louis	26	26	26	26	— ½
142⅜	143½	820	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	142⅞	143	142½	143	+1
28	28¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—1⅛
42¼	43	2,300	Mo. Pacific	43½	43½	42½	42½	— ¾
129	130⅞	100	Nat. Biscuit	130	130	130	130	+ ⅛
19½	19¾	500	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
56¾	57½	2,900	Nat. Lead	60	60	57	57	—3½
27⅞	28½	100	Nat. Rys. Mex. 2d pf	28	28	28	28	— ¼
22½	22½	2,500	Nevada Cons. Cop	23⅝	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
79	80	200	N. Y. Air Brake	79½	79½	79	79	—1
113¼	114	850	N. Y. Central	113⅝	113⅝	113¼	113½	— ⅛
133⅛	134	300	N. Y., N. H. & H.	133½	133½	133½	133⅛	— ⅛
112⅞	113	500	Norfolk & Western	113⅜	113⅜	113	113	—1
82¼	83	200	North American	82½	82½	82¼	82¼	— ¾
75	79	100	No. Ohio Trac. & Lt.	78	78	78	78	—1
123	123¼	3,700	Northern Pacific	124	124	123	123	— ½
2¾	3	500	Ontario Mining	3	3	3	3	...
34	34¾	300	Pacific Mail	34	34	34	34	—1
48½	...	300	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	48½	48¾	48½	48½	...
122¼	123	3,800	Penn. Railroad	122⅝	123¼	122½	122⅝	— ⅝
114	115	700	Peo. Gas, Chicago	115½	115½	114½	114½	— ¾
206	208	800	P. Lorillard Co.	206½	208	206	207	+1
116⅛	117¼	100	P. Lorillard Co. pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	+ ⅛
21⅞	22½	500	Pittsburgh Coal	22⅛	22½	22	22	+ ⅞
89½	90	2,000	Pittsburgh Coal pf	91	91	89⅝	90	—1
35¾	36	400	Pressed Steel Car	36¾	36¾	36	36¼	— ⅝
101	101½	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	101	101	101	101	— ½
163	164½	150	Pullman Co.	164	164	164	164	—1
22	22¼	10,400	Ray Consol. Copper	22¼	22⅝	21⅞	22	— ⅝
171⅛	171¾	94,100	Reading	171½	172¼	170⅝	171¼	— ¼
26¼	27	750	Repub. Iron & Steel	27	27	26½	26½	—1
87	87½	1,900	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	89	89½	87	87	—2
24	24¼	3,900	Rock Island	24⅜	24⅜	24	24¼	— ⅝
45¼	46	1,300	Rock Island pf	46⅝	46½	46	46	— ¼
94½	95	400	Rumely (M.) Co	95½	95½	94½	94¼	—1¼
18⅝	19¼	200	St. L. & S. F	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
31¼	31⅝	250	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	31½	31½	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
37	39	200	St. Louis Southwest	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
48	48½	600	Seaboard Air Line pf	48⅜	48⅞	48¼	48¼	— ⅛
212¼	213¼	667	Sears-Roebuck	215	215¼	212½	213⅜	— ⅝
108	108⅛	45,300	Southern Pacific	108	109⅜	107⅜	108¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	29	1,700	So. Ry. extended	29⅛	29⅛	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
80½	81	500	So. Ry. pf. extended	81⅛	81⅜	81	81	— ⅛
64	65	100	Standard Milling	64	64	64	64	— ⅛
41	42	300	Studebaker Co.	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¾	— ⅛
93	96	150	Studebaker Co. pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	— ⅛
40¼	40¾	600	Tennessee Copper	40⅝	40⅝	40½	40½	— ⅛
118	118½	400	Texas Co.	119	119	118½	118½	— ⅛
23	23½	200	Texas & Pacific	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
36	36⅝	200	Third Avenue	37	37	36½	36½	— ⅛
3⅛	3¼	600	Toledo Ry. & Light	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
12	12½	100	Toledo, St. L. & W.	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
29½	32	100	Toledo, St. L. & W. pf	30	30	30	30	—1
105	105½	100	Twin City R. T.	105	105	105	105	+ ⅛
103	105	400	Underw. Typewriter	103⅛	103⅛	103	103	— ⅛
6	6½	4,500	Union Bag & Paper	7⅞	8	6	6	—2
40	41½	2,200	Un. Bag & Paper pf	43	46	39⅞	40	—6½
169½	169⅝	38,600	Union Pacific	170	170¾	169	169½	—1½
92½	93½	700	Union Pacific pf	93¼	93¼	93	93	— ½
100⅜	101⅛	100	United Dry Goods	101	101	101	101	...
39¼	39¾	1,200	United Rys. Invest	39	39⅞	39½	+1	
68½	69	2,400	United Rys. Inv. pf	68½	69⅛	68	68½	+1
59	61	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf	59½	59½	59½	59½	— ½
3	4½	100	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	4	4	4	4	...
64	64½	7,600	U. S. Rubber	66½	66¾	63⅜	64¼	—1⅜
70⅞	71⅛	113,110	U. S. Steel	73	73⅛	70⅞	70⅞	—2⅛
110	110⅜	1,550	U. S. Steel pf	110¾	110⅞	110	110	— ⅜
62¼	62¾	4,000	Utah Copper	63¼	63⅝	62¼	62¼	— ⅝
45⅞	46¼	600	Va. Caro. Chem.	45⅝	45¾	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅝
61	66	200	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	60	62	60	62	+2
4	4½	100	Wabash	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	15	300	Wabash pf	13½	14	13½	14	— ½
50⅜	51¼	600	Western Maryland	51½	51¼	50⅜	50⅜	—1¼
77¼	78½	500	Western Union Tel	78⅜	78⅜	77½	77½	— ½
80½	81¼	1,200	Westinghouse E. & M	81⅜	81⅜	80⅜	80⅜	— ½
116	117	133	Weyman Bruton Co. pf	116¼	116½	116¼	116¼	+ ½
28½	29	640	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	30	30	28½	28½	—1
52	55	100	Wisconsin Central	52	52	52	52	— ½
111⅝	111⅞	2,000	Woolworth (F. W.) Co	112¼	112¼	111¼	111⅝	— ½
115½	116	50	Woolworth Co. pf	116	116	116	116	...

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Dec. 4, 1912..... $1,879,500
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 637,280,000
Same period last year..... 820,844,100

U S 4s, coupon	3,000	114½	
Panama 3s, reg	5,000	101⅞	
Jap Gov 4½s, str ln	5,000	91	
2d Series	1,000	89½	
N Y State 4s, 1962	2,000	101¼	
4s, 1959	3,000	96⅜	
4s, 1959	1,000	96½	
	1,000	96⅛	
N Y City 4½s	3,000	100½	
	5,000	100	
	1,000	100½	
4½s, 1957, new	1,000	104¼	
	25,000	104⅜	
Alb & Susq 3½s	3,000	89	
Am Ag Ch conv 5s	3,000	101⅝	
	1,000	101½	
	1,000	101¼	
Am Sm Secur 6s	1,000	104¼	
Am T & T col 4s	8,000	89	
conv 4s	2,000	111¾	
Am Wr Paper 5s	1,000	88½	
	1,000	89	
Armour & Co 4½s	5,000	91⅛	
A, T & S F gen 4s	2,000	96⅝	
	5,000	96⅝	
	5,000	96⅝	
adjustment 4s	2,000	87½	
stamped	500	88	
conv 4s, 1955	2,000	106¼	
conv 4s, 1960	20,000	104	
	10,000	103⅞	
	17,000	103⅝	
	5,000	103½	
conv 5s	2,000	106⅞	
	8,000	106⅝	
	2,000	107	
Atl Coast Line 4s	1,000	95⅝	
	1,000	95½	
Lou & N col 4s	1,000	92¼	
	10,000	91⅞	
Balt & O gold 4s	1,000	97¼	
	1,000	97¼	
S W Div 3½s	11,000	89⅝	
Beth Steel 5s	5,000	96	
1st & ref mtg 5s	1,000	87	
B R T ref conv 4s	10,000	91¼	
	11,000	91	
	5,000	90¾	
	10,000	90⅝	
	2,000	90½	
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s	3,000	101¼	
Cal Gas & Elec 5s	1,000	95¼	
Canada So 1st 6s	6,000	100½	
Cent Leather 5s	1,000	95	
	1,000	94⅞	
Cent Pac gtd 4s	10,000	95	
gtd 3½s	1,000	90¾	
Ches & O conv 5s	2,000	109	
gen 4½s	2,000	99⅝	
	5,000	99⅞	
	5,000	99⅝	
conv 4½s	5,000	99⅞	
	25,000	92¾	
C, B & Q gen 4s	1,000	94⅜	
	24,000	94½	
joint 4s	17,000	95⅝	
	3,000	95½	
	1,000	95⅜	
registered	6,000	95½	
Chi Gt Westn 4s	2,000	77	
Chi, Mil & St P	4s, 1934	2,000	91
gen 4s, Ser A	1,000	97¾	
conv 4½s	1,000	106⅝	
	500	106½	
	18,000	106½	
	3,000	106⅜	
	1,000	106⅛	
	10,000	106¼	
Chi & N W gen 4s	2,000	97⅝	
	5,000	97¼	
	7,000	97⅜	
gen 3½s	4,000	84	
C, R I & P R R 4s	5,000	66¼	
	30,000	66	
	3,000	65⅞	
	10,000	65⅝	
	11,000	66	
	4,000	65⅞	
Chi, St P, M & O deb 5s	5,000	102¾	
C, R I & P gen 4s	3,000	93½	
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s	2,000	87	
deb 5s	5,000	90	
Chino Copper 6s	2,500	101	
Clev., C, C & St L gen 4s	2,000	91¼	
Col & So 1st 4s	1,000	96⅝	
	1,000	94	
Del & H conv 4s	8,000	97	
1st & ref 4s	8,000	97½	
Den & R G con 4s	1,000	86¾	
Det Un Ry con 4½s	1,000	75¾	
Distl Secur Corp 5s	3,000	71	
	2,000	70¾	
Du P de N Pow 4½s	1,000	89	
	4,000	89½	
Erie 1st con 4s	2,000	86	
1st gen 4s	30,000	75⅞	
	6,000	75⅝	
conv 4s, Ser A	6,000	84	
Gen Elec deb 5s, temp rcts, full paid	11,000	104	
Gen Motors 6s	5,000	99¼	
Gt Northn ref 4½s	3,000	99⅝	
	8,000	99⅞	
	6,000	100	
Green Bay & Wn deb Ctfs B	5,000	15	
Gulf & Ship I 5s	2,000	92	
Ill Cent ref 4s	10,000	95	
Indiana Steel 5s	1,000	100⅜	
Insp Con Cop 6s, sub rcts, 2d pd	5,000	109	
	5,000	109½	
Inter-Met 4½s	5,000	80⅝	
	20,000	80½	
	2,000	80⅝	
	6,000	80½	
	16,000	80⅝	
	15,000	80¼	
Kana & M 2d 5s	5,000	98½	
Lake Shore & Mich So 4s, 1928	1,000	98¾	
Kan City So 5s	1,000	98	
Keok & D M 1st 5s	1,000	90½	
Laclede Gas L ref & ext 5s	5,000	102	
	5,000	102½	
	1,000	101	
L El Wn 1st 5s	1,000	106½	
Ligg & Myers 7s, temp bonds	1,000	120½	
Ligg & Myers 5s	1,000	97	
	7,000	97½	
	17,000	96¾	
	4,000	96⅞	
Long Isl unifd 4s	4,000	91	
Lou & N unifd 4s	4,000	96⅞	
Mer Mar col tr 4½s	6,000	66	
Mex Petrol 1st ref conv 6s, Ser A	1,000	102¾	
	5,000	102⅞	
	40,000	102⅝	
	9,000	102½	
Mil & N 1st con 6s	1,000	100⅝	
Minn & St Louis 1st & ref 4s	1,000	83	
Mo, K & T of T 5s	1,000	100¼	
Mo Pac conv 5s	2,000	86⅝	
5s, 1917	1,000	100	
5s, 1920	1,000	97⅝	
Mo Pacific 4s	3,000	71⅛	
Nat Rwys of Mex prior lien 4½s	1,000	86	
Natl Tube 5s	10,000	99¾	
N Y Cent gen 3½s	1,000	86½	
deb 4s, 1934	16,000	92⅜	
	5,000	92⅝	
Lake S col 3½s	1,000	79	
	4,000	78¾	
	1,000	79	
N Y, Chi & St L deb 4s	3,000	88	
N Y G, El L, H & P col tr 5s	2,000	102⅜	
	6,000	102¼	
	2,000	102½	
Os & Cher Cent 6s	5,000	99	
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s	1,000	125⅜	
	1,000	125¾	
N Y Rwys ref 4s	1,000	76⅜	
	5,000	76½	
adj 5s	1,000	54	
	1,000	58⅞	
	5,000	53⅝	
	10,000	53½	
	1,000	53⅝	
	51,000	53⅝	
	12,000	53⅝	
	8,000	53⅝	
	20,000	53⅝	
	10,000	53⅝	
	6,000	53½	
N Y Teleph 4½s	1,000	97¾	
	5,000	97⅝	
	2,000	97⅜	
	1,000	97⅝	
	10,000	97½	
N Y, West & B 4½s	1,000	98¼	
	1,000	97⅞	
	14,000	97½	
Nor & Wn con 4s	1,000	97	
conv 4s	1,000	118¼	
new	10,000	112⅝	
Pocah C & C 4s	5,000	90	
Northn Pacific 4s	6,000	98⅛	
	20,000	98⅛	
	1,000	98⅛	
	2,000	98⅝	
	1,000	98¼	
gen 3s	2,000	68	
Ore Short Line gtd ref 4s	30,000	94	
	28,000	93½	
Ore-Wash R R & N 1st & ref 4s	20,000	91	
Pac Tel & Tel 5s	1,000	99¼	
	4,000	99	
Penn conv 3½s	1,000	96⅝	
	6,000	96⅛	
Peo Gas & Coal of Chicago ref 5s	1,000	100⅝	
con 6s	2,000	115⅞	
P Lorillard Co 5s	5,000	97¼	
	1,000	97¼	
	3,000	97	
	2,000	97¼	
Portland Ry, L & P 1st conv 5s	1,000	96	
Pocahont Con Collier sink fd 5s	2,000	88	
Providence Secur Co deb 4s	5,000	81	
Pub Serv Corp n f 5s	1,000	92½	
	1,000	92⅜	
Ray Con 1st 6s	2,000	122	
Reading gen 4s	5,000	96⅝	
St L, Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s	6,000	81¼	
Riv & Gulf 4s	1,000	83½	
St L & San Fran R R ref 4s	1,000	76¼	
	11,000	76	
	1,000	75⅞	
	2

COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

Frank Keiper of Rochester, N. Y., was admitted to practice.

107—Otto Monson, plaintiff in error, vs. S. J. Simonson.—Motion for an alias citation submitted for the plaintiff in error.

574—Mitchell Coal and Coke Co., plaintiff in error, vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.—Submitted pursuant to twentieth rule.

575—James A. Murray, doing business as the Pocatello Water Co., plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Pocatello.—Argument continued for the plaintiff in error and concluded for the defendant in error.

541—The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Mrs. Cordia McWhirter, administratrix, &c.—Argued.

551—The Citizens' National Bank of Roswell, N. M., et al., appellants, vs. George Davison et al.—Argued.

687—John McNamara, appellant, vs. William Henkel, U. S. Marshal, &c., et al.—Argued.

242—The Michigan Central Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Daniel B. Vreeland, administrator, &c.—Argued.

658—Warren B. Wheeler, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States;

659—Stillman Shaw, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States;

660—Warren B. Wheeler, appellant, vs. Guy Murchie, United States Marshal, &c., and

661—Stillman Shaw, appellant, vs. Guy Murchie, United States Marshal, &c.—Submitted.

58—The People of the State of New York ex rel. the Amoskeag Savings Bank of Manchester, N. H., plaintiff in error, vs. Lawson Purdy et al., as Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff in error and continued for the defendants in error.

Day call for Dec. 5.—Nos. 58, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, and 70.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. 125—Higgins v. Eaton. 6—Krauth v. Carter-Crume Co. 76—Lovell-McConnell Co. v. Int Auto Leaguer. 89—Am Optical Co v. Bay State Co. 90—Foster-Milburn Co v. Chinn. 97—In re Steiner. 98—In re Wagner. 101—Old Dom Copper Co v. Lewisohn. 103—Niles v. Ludlow Valve Mfg Co. 104—Westinghouse v. Carlton. 105—North Atlantic Dredging Co v. McAllister Steamboat Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Hand, J. Equity calendar. 36—Patents Selling Co v. Dunn. 26—Brookheim v. Harms. 27—Same v. Sievers. 28—Same v. Greenbaum.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Mayer, J. Jury calendar. Case on. 56—Locker v. Am Tobacco Co. No day calendar.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Thursday: 316—Beardsley v. New Berlin Light and Power Co. 317—Babcock v. Swartwout. 318—People v. Cardillo. 740—People v. Poulin. 311—Crouse v. McVickar and others. 318—Thompson v. Gimbel Bros.

New York County.

APPELLATE DIVISION—SUPREME COURT.—Ingraham, P. J.; Laughlin, Clarke, Scott, and Miller, JJ. Enumerated motions. 185—Holstrom v. Ward. 240—Buzzeo v. Cunavan Bros. 247—White v. Robinson. 250—Gorham v. Galinger. 251—Leerburger v. Hennessey Realty Co. 253—Zener v. Linch. 254—Morris v. Carnegie Trust Co. 255—Henkel v. same. 258—Healy v. Richmond Light R R Co. 257—Hoffman v. Froma Realty Co. 258—Bislinger v. Krpault. Taxi Service Co. 259—Miller v. Wheatfield. 260—Weiss v. Weiss. 261—Engineer Co v. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. 262—Pakas v. Hurley. 263—Creelman v. Star Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special term—Part I.—Page, J. Litigated motions. 1—Bankers' Tr Co v. Dietz Co. 2—Same v. Dietz. 3—Flynn v. Kienke. 4—Hyde v. Whitney. 5—Schuyler v. Hocking Valley Products Co. 6—Van Maasdyk v. Van Maasdyk. 7—Matter of Westchester Av R T Comm. 8—Powers v. Catholic News Pub Co. 9—Same v. Ridder. 10—Matter of Bergante. 11—Haydel v. Gould. 12—Van Horn v. Van Horn. 13—Lytol v. Lytol. 14—Mittelstaedt v. Wolf. 15—Ehlers v. Int R T. 16—Wyckoff v. Flint. 17—Matter of Riegler. (Bayer.) 18—Sinclair v. Lederer. 19—Joseph v. Herzig. 20—Strauss v. Hammerstein. 21—Lewis v. City Realty Co. 22—Desposito v. Desposito. 23—Nelson v. Woods Productions Co. 24—Borelli v. Altro Realty Co. 25—Grumbacher v. Grumbacher. 26—Thomas v. Thomas. 27—Vogel Co. v. Wolff. 28—Kaufman v. Knickerbocker Ice Co. 29—Matter of Brown. 30—Yellow Taxicab Co. v. Dailly. 31—Jorgensen v. Melchior. 32—Wilbraham v. Wilbraham. 33—Michaelson v. Silverblatt. 34—Marinaro v. Multi Speed Shutter Co. 35—Dixon v. Greenberger. 36—O'Gorman v. Pfeiffer. 37—Sailor v. Agid. 38—Harris v. Harris. 39—Bernstein v. Besner. 40—Van Damm v. Van Damm. 41—Thurber v. Tyrrell. 42—Same v. same. 43—Gutfreund v. Gutfreund. 44—Morse v. Morse. 45—Excelsior Sav Bank v. R. & Z. Realty Co. 46—Matter of Merino Woolen Co. 47—Harrison v. Harrison. 48—African Methodist Episcopal Church v. Gleed. 49—Broslawsky v. Broslawsky. 50—Csenger v. Csenger. 51—Black and White Stamp Co. v. Columbia Trading Stamp Co. 52—Berson v. Yerkes Mfg Co. 53—McCatter v. Becar. 54—People v. Greenberg. 55—Ritzert v. Gallatin. 56—Kislinger v. Kislinger. 57—Gross v. Gross.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McCall, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bijur, J. Motions. Preferred causes. 777—Furthmann v. Furthmann. General calendar. 836—Dean Holding Co v. Hayes. 421—Showalter v. Savage. 880—Davidson v. Brown. 594—Comrie v. Kleman. 639—Cohen v. Cohen. 134—Ranger v. Locke. 240—Crackenthorpe v. Sickles. 509—Freedman v. City of N Y. 561—Same v. same. 756—Overton v. Gobber. 563—German Sav Bank v. Wagner. 428—Weinzweig v. Weinzweig. 618—Laski v. Scott. 700—Bokser v. Bokser. 169—Keteltas v. Int R T Co. 572—McGuire v. McGuire. 1858—Erste Kurolufka Verein v. Weisinger. 272—Begen v. Pettus. 570—Jones v. Price. 605—Taylor v. Taylor. 544—Blustein v. Lowe. 329—Willia v. Riley. 568—Witthaus v. St Thomas's Church. 311—Smith v. Finkelstein. 1357—Leggett v. Smith. 547—Toffano v. McOwen. 553—Weinlinger v. Mulligan. 687—Roberts v. Roberts. 775—Maxwell v. Steeger, Manning & Noble. 758—Albert v. Bernard. 422—Stokes v. Staples. 148—Elterman v. Hyman. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV., clear; Part V., case on; Part VI., clear; Part VIII., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Goff, J. Extraordinary Term. 1—Bruno Rothenburg.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Dugro, J. 2380—Reichenbacher v. Schneider. 2053—Coon v. Miller, Jr. 2060—Trimmer v. Trimmer. 2139—Drovers Deposit Bank v. Newgass. 2834—Salagona v. Salagona. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Erlanger, J. 1353—Conterno v. Brady. 31—Post Pne v. Sharkey. 1430—Collins v. Wilkins. 1360—Cohen v. Aicourt Realty Co. 1412—Burrell v. City of N Y. 2004½—Lovegll v. Henry Kelly & Sons. 1197—Lamb v. Galland. 1403-5—Graeffe v. Greenberg. 1424—Spieler v. City of N Y. 1184—Clark v. same. 1109—Henkel v. same. 1304—Towsey v. Wing. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Gavegan, J. 568—Golden v. City of N Y. 870—Reid v. Plant. 1227—Daly v. Linch. 1369—Seidak v. Foundation Co. 1216—Colegangelo v. Allegro & Spallone Const Co. 1210—Medley v. 5th Av Coach Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Lehman, J. Case on. McGowan v. N Y C & H R R R et al. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Ford, J. 8669—Flaherty v. Meade Transfer Co. 1419—Phelps v. Whitridge. 1420—Same v. same. 1499—Blaszczyk v. Pietrowski & Nonop Co. 1505—Collins v. Hune. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Hendrick, J. 271—Bell v. Sun Print Pub Co. 268—Same v. N Y Herald. 2045—Same v. Press Pub Co. 659—Sacco v. Simpson. 285½—Lachner v. City of N Y. 508½—Levine v. H W Johns-Manville Co. 1500—Papi Handweiler v. City of N Y. 1501—Elias Handweiler v. same. 134—Donorue v. Callahan. 114—Schob v. City of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Brady, J. 1388—Monahan v. Conroy Bros. 1131—Mitchell v. Fitzsimons. 1387—Collins v. Rosenthal. 486—Lewison v. Hammer. 1401—Spry v. Blechner. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Hendrick, J. 271—Bell v. Sun Print Pub Co. 268—Same v. N Y Herald. 2045—Same v. Press Pub Co. 659—Sacco v. Simpson. 285½—Lachner v. City of N Y. 508½—Levine v. H W Johns-Manville Co. 1500—Papi Handweiler v. City of N Y. 1501—Elias Handweiler v. same. 134—Donorue v. Callahan. 114—Schob v. City of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Delaney, J. 1476—Hughes v. Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co. 984—Burnett v. Erie R R. 1167—Smith v. Charles T. Wills, Inc. 1529—Pearlman v. Mulhare. 1535, 1537—Peterson v. Ocean Elec R R. 1523—Kaplan v. Int R T. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Amend, J. 1294—Borsella v. Interborough R T Co. 1088—Winters v. same. 1093—Wolinsky v. Burns Bros. 1290—Duke v. Am Museum of Nat. History. 1103—Hoagland v. C I & Bklyn R R. 440—Lenna v. Towbin. 1488—Cook v. Hart. 1491—Levy v. Saloman. 1112—Lenhare v. Burns Bros. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Newburger, J. 1302—Hunter v. A Greenfield, Inc. 1487—Greenspan v. Inter R T Co. 1128—Same v. same. 1303—Hartz v. Ehrich. 312—Conboy v. Hotel Marion Co. 1483—Mahon v. Brooklyn Union Gas Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Emerson, J. 571—Transatlantic Import Co v. Gluck. 1295—Lehman v. Pike. 1288—Krausbaum Co v. Houseman. 988—Loewenthal v. Haines. 1256—Price v. Clarke. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Davis, J. 1056—Stoutenburgh v. Ericson Realty Co. 1838—Agramonte v. Narganes. 1044—Hastings v. Kalchik. 1065—Goldsborough v. Goldsborough. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Hotchkiss, J. 282—Northern Bank v. Mulligan. Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Platzek, J. 1088—Cauley v. Sherard. 1100—Ehrke v. Witteman Co. 744—Edison v. Blout. 1092—Merrill-Ruckgaber Co v. City of N Y. 1227—Hinds, Noble & Eldredge v. Niver. 1251—Reed v. Reed. 1219—Walbridge v. Martin. 1082—Newman v. Reilly. 1102—Steers v. Howlett Bay Co. 596—Northern Bank v. Kelsey. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Blanchard, J. 1200—Farrell v. Dierken. 1207—Fallon v. City of N Y. 1214—deHart v. Murphy. 162—Hammerstein v. Constantino. 1217—McAuliffe v. John Douglass Co. 1200—Fynes v. Rock. 1317—O'Brien v. Rodgers & Haggerty. 1143—Bendel v. Coty. 1319—Straus v. Hoch. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Wills for probate. Gustav H. Schwab, Levi W. Yaggy, Joseph Friedman, Charles Cahn, Abraham Simon, John W. Valentine, Sarah Potek, Stephen M. Yeaman, Heinrich Feldscher.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. Contested will: Joseph Pfeiffer. Estates: Joseph Pickel, Ellen Flood, Fannie Goodman.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part I., Greene, J. Motions.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II., Donnelly, J. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Schmuck, J. Court opens at 9:45 A. M. 1362—Buegeleisen v. Interborough R T Co. 1409—Walker v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 1410—Hannan v. Fishel. 1411—Wieseltier v. Katz. 1432—Leventhal v. Kessler. 1394—Lyon v. Waterman. 1429—Cummings v. Int R T Co. 1433—Owens v. Berger. 1435—Brandican v. Rothenberg & Co. 1436—Wessels v. Nat Distilling Co. 1443—Singisser v. Stetler. 1445—Kapelson v. Turin. 1452—Am Loco Co v. McCard. 1473—Capek v. Joline. 1474—Crace v. Schwartz. 1264—Strauss v. Blumenthal. 5464½—Bornstein v. Fuller's Ex Co. 1124—United Metal Bedstead Co v. La Cagrina. 5533½—Cahill v. Carnegie Trust Co. 1476—Tabar v. Fine. 1477—Steinmeyer v. Kieger. 1479—Frankel v. Joline. 1480—Kiernan v. Thornall. 1481—Ragovin v. Bloom. 1482—Gilroy v. O'Brien. 1483—Palnoroff v. Joline. 1484—Providential L & I Co v. N Y, S & W R R. 1485—Pollattschek v. Kratz. 1486—Manson v. Bernstein. 1487—Schoen v. Sternberg. 1488—Japecino v. N Y R'ways. 1491—Stechell v. Wyncoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Co. 1492—Dittenhoefer v. Bachrach. 1493—Garber v. Joline. 1494—Lustig v. Fried. 1495—Comstock v. Conn Cab Co. 1496—Asheroff v. Joline. 1497—Murphy v. Heywood Bros & Wakefield Co. 1498—Seidman v. Bohle. 1499-1500—Grunes v. Levy. 1501—Art Color Print Co v. Little. 1502—Wogelt v. Joline. 1503—Pease & Elliman v. Shaw. 1505—Gray v. N Y C & H R R R. 1506—Gordon v. Commann. 1507—Bjurstrom v. Joline. 1508—Luyties v. Appleton. 1509—Stevens v. Payton. 1510—Woodford v. Mayer & Mayer. 1511—Bierman v. Lessler. 1512—Goldstein v. Rosenberger. 1513—Dileo v. Joline. 1514—Levyn v. Aarons. 1515—Crawford v. Finnegan. 1516—Kruger v. Fruhauf. 1517—Schwartz v. Joline. 1518—Windhelm v. Mallison. 1519—Friedman v. Sullivan. 1520-1521—Goldstein v. Schulman. 1522-1524—Lascio v. Joline. 1525—Adler v. Jos Aulter Co. 1526—Zebell Damp Resisting Paint Co v. Astoria, &c., Co. 1527-1528—Burdage v. Cohn. 1529—Rhodes v. Theo Starrett Co. 1530—Lewis v. Joline. 1532—March v. Williamson. 1533—Nat India Rubber Co v. Weingarten. 1535—Schinak v. Joline. 1536—Gover v. Singer Sewing Mach Co. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Smith, J. —Case on; Part IV.—Donnelly, J.—Case on; Part V.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on; Part VI.—La Fetra, J.—Case on; Part VII.—Finelite, J.—Clear; Part VIII.—Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Lynch, J. 4989—Lehman v. Lazarus. 5031—E Gulick Co v. Scherpe Bldg Co. 4836—Bing v. Garland Automobile Co. 4927—Rosenberg v. Reich. 1898—Beadleston v. Hopkins. 4955—Tishman v. Franco-Am Food Co. 5012—Natanson v. Hughes. 5013—Ciavanni v. Poscucci. 5022—Selleck v. Weschler. 5024—Cohen v. Catts. 4756—Sharoff v. Peoples Surety Co. 5028—Wenser v. Wightman. 5029—Silberfeld v. Stanger. 5037—Keller v. Sider. 5055—Stern v. Lewis. 5057—Mendelson v. Clark. Clear.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J. Lane v. Lane—Martin Stover. Provost v. Smith—Melville S Palliser. Matter of Varley—Edward D Dowling.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J. Kernochan v. Hoey—Charles P Sanford. Kernochan v. Rom—Edward T Hiscox. East Bay Land and Imp Co v. Cone—T. De Lysle Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J. Fogarty v. Fogarty—Joseph C Levi.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Walker v. Dressler—George B Hayes.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Green, J. Harry Held v. Abram Bernheim—Bertram Scheuer.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Jenks, P. J.; Hirschberg, Burr, Thomas, Carr, JJ. Enumerated day calendar. 826—People v. Pollak. 722—Same v. Battleora. 737—Ullrich v. N Y, N H & H R R. 729—People v. Schmidt. 728—People v. Majorana. 367—Gugel v. Hiscox. 965 N E—Shaw v. Shaw. 380—Same v. same. 734—Colligan v. City of N Y. 685—Myers v. same. 705—Ford v. Glendenin. 726—People v. Warblinsky.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kapper, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Crane, J. 2646—Bennett v. Bennett. 2647—Same v. Greenpoint Sav Bank. 2447—Franz v. Buse. 2794—Beyer v. Grundy. 2877—Franz v. Rimlinger. 2879—Tierney v. Nugent. 2889—Pelino v. Perino. 2890—Johnson v. Bay Ridge Lumber Co. 2892—Deitch v. Deitch. 2893—Essa v. Essa. 2895—Tax Lien Co of N Y v. Marino. 2369—Columbus v. Miller. 2439—Kellyer v. Witham. 2842—Field v. Field. 2851—Villa v. Rice. 2838—Feuer v. Feuer. 2837—Zink v. Zink. 2832—Secor v. Secor. 2652—Goldberg v. Tuck. 2804—Wisotsky v. Kessler. 2410—Yonkers Garden City Realty Co v. Jackson Bros Realty Co. 2319—Murphy v. Prudential Ins Co. 2260—Franzese v. Rourke. 2770—Bechdal v. Bechdal. 1782—Moran v. Moran. 2605—Griffin v. Davis. 2576—Robbins v. Hill. 2767—Falk v. Adams. 1155—Sodaro v. Somerville Realty Co. 1791—Bossert v. Dhuy. 2371—Sealy v. Foote. 2044—Standard Plunger Elev Co v. Fuller & O'Connor Co. 2633—Gold v. Kaplan. 1965—Fauls v. Fauls. 1514—Isaacson v. Isaacson. High-number reached on the regular call, 2900.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Aspinall, J. Litigated motions. 1—J A Roebling's Sons Co v. Emmons. 2—Matter of Chester St. 8—Counihan v. N Y Dock Co. 4—Iserman v. Hyatt. 5—Wendell v. Wendel. 6—Hill v. Knott et al. 7—Matter of E 65th St (Butticks.) 8—Matter of 18th Av. 9—O'Connell v. Heydenreich et al. 10—Durham v. Gedney. 11—Litchfield v. Macauley et al. 12—Maxwell v. U S Paper Bottle Co. 13—Kappes v. Kappes. 14—Lewis v. Walter, Jr, et al. 15—Miller v. Breitenbecker & ano. 16—Levy et al v. Levy et al. 17—Friedman v. Lindstrand. 18—Crook v. Bklyn, Q Co & Sub R R Co. 19—Wallum v. So Bklyn Ry Co. 20—Hoedt v. Gt Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. 21—Phohlman v. Raynor et al. 22—Iraggi v. Iraggi. 23—Matter of Abraham. 24—Dragone v. Hicks et al. 25—Denison v. Jackson Bros Realty Co. 26—Hawkins v. Gesellschafft Telegraphie, &c. 27—Hawkins v. Gesellschafft Telegraphie. 28—Brenner v. Brenner. 29—Wright Mfg Co v. Tendler & ano. 30—Rosenbloom & ano v. Baldinger & ano. 31—Matter of Noerth. 32—Colonial Mantel & Refrigerator Co v. Rutland Constr Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Clark, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Marean, J.; Part V., Stapleton, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Van Siclen, J. 5781—Beatty v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins. 4767, 4768—Walters v. Coney I & B R R. 5190—Holmes v. Rigby. 5805—Goldstein v. Nassau R R. 5909—Petraino v. Coney I & B R R. 5151—Wilshusen v. Nassau R R. 7039—Lo Re v. Federman et al. 875, 901—Simonetti v. Nosera. 1476—Geisler v. Leary et al. 1848—Berman v. Nassau R R. 4823—Scholl v. Otto. 4449—Martin v. Wiener. 4625—Graf v. Brooklyn Daily Times. 4808—Murray v. Copeland. 4017—Wietrowski v. Nassau R R. 5079—Burling v. Orinoco S S Co. 5268—Mayo v. Rocco et al. 5382, 5907—Goetz v. Nassau R R. 5520—Abd-El-Nour v. Long Island R R. 5567—Marsh v. Ziegfeld, Jr. 5741—O'Connell v. Ward Bread Co. 5513—Chavkin v. Kaufman. 8823—McPartland v. Reeves. 4771—Vanderborg v. City of New York. 8821—Smith v. B H R R. 5263, 5264—Fogarty & Fey v. N Y Dock Co. 1612—English v. Steeplechase Park Co. 3262—Rompf v. Duffy. 3422—Schklaver v. Mandelbaum. 3906—Terranova v. City of New York. 4615—Jackson v. Nassau R R. 4701—Keyes v. Interborough R T. 5419—McGowan v. Interborough R T. 5560—Ralph v. Kelly. 5613—Batson v. Berry. 5916—Lonergan v. Emerson Engine Co. 7443—Wetsell v. Reilly. 8455—Dreyer v. Friedlander. 8690—Seaward v. Tasker. 8732—Devlin v. Booth & S Co et al. 8750—Nassau Brewery v. Becker. 8822—Tracy v. Hedden Const'n Co. 8853—Idaho Maryland Co v. Union Bank. 9132—Oliphant v. Oliphant. 9203—Schwenk v. Puchalski et al. 5659—Mueller v. B'klyn Union El R R.

The following causes if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 5955—Weiss v. B H R R. 5959—Breslin v. same. 5962—Fulton v. Roberts. 5963—Rosenberg v. B H R R. 5964—Maxwell v. U S Paper Bottle Co. 5968—Mahon v. B H R R. 5969—Prussian v. Weinreb. 5974—Garrity v. City of N Y. 5975—Boehm v. Hammond & Sloane et al. 5978, 5979—Schuck v. Roulston et al. 4350—Raymond Concrete Co v. Thatcher & Sons. 5784—Haits v. B H R R. 5984—Gellis v. Klinger et al. 5987—Findlay et al v. City of N Y. 5995—Jarashow v. Emery. 5996—Chafetz v. Peshkin. 5998—Holt v. Nassau R R. 6000—Straw v. Karp Bros. 6001—Seacomb v. Arbuckle Bros. 6002—Meyer v. C I & Gravesend Ry Co. 6003—Rendell v. Metzger. 6004—Fernandez v. City of N Y. 6005—Dowd v. Nassau R R. 6006—Evans v. B H R R. 6008—McMahon v. Robins Co. 6014—Murphy v. Wood. 6015—Veintraub v. B H R R. 6016—Schmitz v. Jamaica Consumers' Ice Co. 6018—Driscoll v. B H R R. 6019—Malone v. Tidewater Bldg Co. 6021—Higgins v. B H R R. 6022—O'Neill v. Tidewater Bldg Co. 6026—Paraz v. Morse Dry Dock and Repair Co. 6027—Crita v. Jolins et al. 6028—Sherman v. B H R R. 6030—Karst v. Am Mfg Co. 6032—Fryer v. Minzer. 6033—Bannon v. C I & B R R. 6034, 6035—Prelewicz v. Cegielcki. 6037—Meyer v. Mesloh. 6038—Cohen v. Bklyn Woven Wire Co. 6042—Dittrich v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 6043—Meriot v. Horbert. 6044—Maguire v. Minns. 6046—Mulcahy v. Purcell et al. 6047—Tryano v. Nassau R R. 6048—Carter v. Smith & Sons Co. 6049—Lo Duca v. B H R R. 6050—Azzinnaro v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins. 6053—Buckley v. Bklyn Un El R R. 6054—Joyce v. same. 6058—Hallett v. Nassau R R. 6061—Donnelly v. C I & B R R. 6062—Weiss v. Ward Bread Co. Highest number reached on regular call, 6062.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Stapleton, J. Criminal calendar. Spendora Ducora, Frank Schepile, John Cappello, Henry Monis, Harry Simpson, Robert Walker, Joseph King, Anthony Jerome, alias "Buddy" Jerome; Aaron Nelson, Ticigillo Stavagilla, alias Stanislaus Tuccilio; Antonia Viola, Giovanni Saporito.

SURROGATES' COURT—Ketcham, S. Will of Anna L. Steffens. Accountings in the estates of Ellen Johnson, Edward German, Anna Long, H Lauterbach, Ellen Ryan, Gastone Fringo, Jacobina Craig, Margaret Purdy, Catherine Doherty, Martha Pndershatt, Henry Campbell, Mary A McDermott, Elizabeth W Bryan, John H Myer, Joseph Notovits, E E Baldwin, William Morroney, Pauline Roth, and John W Moser. Contested calendar. Wills of Kathlyn Miller and Antonio Grillo.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Dike, J. Edward Ennis, Eva Richardson, Stephen Curran, James Woods, John McCarthy, Henry Rentwinkle, William Rollins.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Fawbett, J. Lena Vunitzka, Solomon Schmidt, Edward Gillespie, Samuel Fernada, Claude Mazzi, Pauline Fuchs.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part III.—Niemann, J. Richard H Stampfer, Charles Myer, Abraham Messel, William Walker, Josef Poskrop, Max A Golden.

COUNTY COURT—Part IV.—Ottaway, J. Civil calendar. 1943—Barker v. Templeton. 1913—Schott v. Hanan. 1946—Brand v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1790—Kinsch v. Nassau Electric R R Co. 1949—Bridgman-Smith Co v. Mace Mfg Co. 1950—Hees v. Eidlitz. 1951—Gahegan v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1953, 1954—Hulsen v. Duerr. 1903, 1907—Lazarowitz v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1959—Schwartz v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1916—Reicis v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 1960—Morris v. Coney Island & Bklyn R R Co. 1961—Smith v. Bklyn, Queens Co & Sub R R Co. 1963—McCready v. Edison. 1965—Clarke v. Coney Island & Bklyn R R Co. 1786—King v. Ruppert. 1966—Insler v. Beck. 1967—Wemple Co v. Kessler. 1968—John v. Lynch. 1969—Krisiloff v. Horowitz. 1971—Rebhun v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Kelby, J. 942—Hoffman, an infant, v. Weis. 1493—Malinauckas, as admx, v. Columbus Distilling Co. 452A—O'Donnell v. Long Island R R Co. 992—Mooney, as admx, v. Bartlett Hayward Co. 996—Jordan v. City of New York. 997—Bradt v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 999, 1001—Hussey v. Mellen. 1000—Conklin, an infant, v. Hastings Pavement Co. 875, 876—Rionaldi v. Meade Transfer Co. 1003—Long, as admr, v. Long Island R R Co. 1005—Black v. Tanner Motor Car Co. 1006—Padula v. Norman Contracting Co. The following causes, if marked "ready," will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call: 1007—Cernevski v. Nichols Copper Co. 1009—Somass v. General Vehicle Co. 1010, 1011—Noble v. Greenpoint Glass Co et al. 1012—Uhlinger v. Comer et al. 1013—Banks, an infant, v. Joline et al. 1014—Dalton v. Long Island R R Co. 1015—Huey v. Pinkus. 1016—Rosenberg v. Pinkus. 1017—Dondero v. Wisner. 1018—O'Haire, an infant, v. F G Brewster Co et al. 1019—Macinra, an infant, v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1021—Reinhardt et al v. City of New York and ano. 1022—Schlepegrell v. Long Island R R Co. 1023—Brown v. Jones. 1024—Farrell v. N Y & Queens County R R Co. 1025—Frietag v. N Y & Queens County R R Co. 1026—Doht v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1027—Denning v. Long Island R R Co. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1027.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey, J. 3640—People v. Arthur Johnson. 3841—People v. Leo Levy, alias Leo Lesser. 3282—People v. Pasquale Di Donato. 3613—People v. William Smith. 3669—People v. John Murphy. 3704—People v. John Murphy. 3705—People v. John Murphy.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J. 1231—McDonald v. Curran. 1262—Phelan v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 314—Harrison v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 897—Travis v. Gould. 626—Stocker v. Abbatamarco. 745—Domato v. The Carey Co. 315—Johnson v. West Street Ry Co. ...—Tierney v. Ruppet. 45—Epp v. Young as receiver. 228—Liberty Brewing Co v. Ott. 409—Fallon v. Hickey. 496—Devivo v. Ciarguillo. 573—Smith v. Nesbit. 574—White v. Nisbet. 639—Marrow v. same.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 144—Galatins v. Inter R T Co. 145—Same v. same. 495—Messin v. same. 735—Beetsin v. Scherer. 622—Beers v. Young as receiver. 651—Monaces v. Roberts. 723—Furl v. Desalvo. 62—Lindheimer v. Receiver of Yonkers R R Co. 54—Feur v. same. 108—Maher v. Gants. 119—O'Neill v. New. 150—Taranti v. Toomey O'Connell Co. 162—Lyon v. Frost. 211—Figtinolo v. Loeb. 227—Irwin v. Ellis. 229—Gore v. Cunnson. 281—Nongon v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 287—Liberty Brewing Co v. Kern. 292—Davison v. Schoenberg. 350—Mulli v. B H R R Co. 577—Lamb v. N Y Tel Co. 580—John Stanton Brewing Co v. Raphael. 585—Balislanka v. Reynolds. 586—Kolpin v. Corney. 614—Tillinghast v. Ryan Parker Cons Co. 615—Same v. Hebby. 635—Nelson v. Savin. 640—Ryan v. Bang. 642—Cart v. Van Nostrant. 646—Cole v. Sweeney Tierney Hotel Co. 647—Schweitzer v. Saur. 648—Danner v. Mack Paving & Cons Co. 650—Carr v. Lewis. 664—Tillon v. Gill-Wylie. 665—Stelmach v. N Y Sanitary Utilization Co. 666—Same v. same. Highest number reached, 745.

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CLOSING OUT ALL USED AND ODD STYLE UPRIGHT, GRAND, AND PLAYER PIANOS. GREAT BARGAIN FOR SHREWD BUYERS. WRITE OR CALL FOR BARGAIN LIST. EVERYTHING MUST BE SOLD.
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AN IDEAL CRUISE
Around the World
FROM SA

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New York Central Pays Nearly $1,000,000 for Greater Part of West Side Block—$1,800,000 Mortgage on Fifth Avenue Block Front—Harlem Y. M. C. A. Buys—Bronx Activity.

A $1,000,000 purchase by the New York Central Railroad, involving the greater part of the block bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets, formed the leading feature in the realty market yesterday. The property mentioned has been acquired from the Trustees of the Webb Academy and Home for Shipbuilders at Fordham Heights. The property was bought by William H. Webb nearly half a century ago. The portion purchased by the railroad includes all of the block except the Eleventh Avenue front, 200 feet on the avenue by 200 feet deep on each street. The remainder of the block has frontages of 592 feet on each street and 200 feet on Twelfth Avenue, and this larger section has been leased for many years from the Webb Academy Trustees by the West Shore Railroad. Its southerly part is covered by the export stables of the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company, and the northerly part with railroad freight buildings.

This is the largest purchase on the river front around the freight terminal of the New York Central Railroad interests which the railroad officials have made since a year ago, when the greater part of the block bounded by Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets was acquired, and recent small purchases in the block between the same avenues and Thirtieth and Thirty-first Streets have given the railroad control of that entire block.

$1,800,000 Fifth Avenue Loan.

A mortgage for $1,800,000 was obtained yesterday by the Number 705 Fifth Avenue Corporation on their Fifth Avenue block front on the east side, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets. The corporation took title to the property from Woodbury G. Langdon. The avenue frontage is 200.10 feet, with 150 feet on each street. There was a prior mortgage of $800,000. The new $1,800,000 mortgage has been taken by the United States Trust Company, and is to run for fifty years, to Nov. 15, 1962.

Mr. Langdon has already improved and leased for business the Fifty-fifth Street corner. Opposite the St. Regis a tall business structure and apartment house has lately been finished on the Fifty-sixth Street portion of the block.

Western Firm Buys Loft.

The Lansing Company, manufacturers of wheelbarrows of Lansing, Mich., has purchased from Julius F. Wolf and Herman Ressing the nine-story building 288 and 289 West Street, covering a plot 50 by 100 feet. The buyers will occupy same for warehouse purposes. Carstein & Linnekin were the brokers in the transaction.

Investor Buys Apartment.

An investor has purchased from the Townsend Estate 109 West 112th Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.11 feet, located between St. Nicholas and Seventh Avenues. The property on either side of the parcel is owned by the estate of the late Judge Patrick G. Duffy.

Buyers for Harlem Dwellings.

The three-story dwelling 2078 Madison Avenue, on a lot 16.7 by 75 feet, adjoining the southwest corner of 131st Street, has been sold by R. R. Maslen to E. Wilson.

Slawson & Hobbs have resold for Dr. A. M. Leon 14 West 126th Street, a three-story high stoop dwelling, on a lot 18.9 by 100 feet, to the Young Men's Christian Association. It was taken in exchange for 222 West Seventy-ninth Street sold last week.

Bronx.

Paul A. McGolrick has resold 1016 Falle Street, Bronx, a two-family house on a plot 20 by 100 feet, to an investor for cash.

Ernst & Cahn and J. J. Pittman have resold for a client to Tillie Weisberger the two-story and basement brick private dwelling known as 1711 Fulton Avenue, on a lot 18.9 by 84 feet. The new owner has given a plot of six lots located at Rahway, N. J., near Perth Amboy Junction, in part payment.

S. Mantinband has sold for Heine & Bohm to F. Hecht 1036 Fox Street, a five-story new law tenement with stores, on at lot 37.6 by 100 feet.

Brooklyn.

Elisha T. Everett has sold for S. W. DuCret, 1,417 Pacific Street, a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, to a client for occupancy.

Long Island.

The Seidel Realty Company have sold for John E. Bergstrom of Peekskill, a plot 75 by 100 on Sixth Avenue, near Flushing Avenue, and for Louise Leischmann, a plot 50 by 100 on Eighteenth Avenue, near Vandeventer Avenue, in Long Island City.

Acreage Deal in Westchester County.

The Graves property, located on Fort Hill Avenue in the town of Greenburgh, Westchester County, has been sold to an investor by Angell & Co.

The property consists of about eleven acres, a residence, and outbuildings, on high ground, overlooking Long Island Sound. About $20,000 was involved in the transaction.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the buildings 302-310 West Sixty-fourth Street, to the Locomobile Company of America, and the second floor in the building, 1,757-1,765 Broadway, to the Thomas B. Jeffery Company of New York.

The four-story and basement dwelling, 64 West Forty-sixth Street, on a plot 16.8 by 100.5, has been leased by Warren Leslie, the owner, for a term of twenty-one years, at $3,000 net per annum. The name of the tenant was not disclosed. Leslie acquired the property recently from Felix Isman, who bought it in October, 1911, from Mrs. Helen Wilson, for about $47,000. The building will be altered for business purposes.

Dwellings Leased.

Slawson & Hobbs have rented the following private dwellings: 225 West Seventy-second Street, furnished for A. W. Rossiter, to J. A. Biggs; 49 West Seventy-first Street, for Mrs. D. Mack, to J. A. Marshall; 115 West Seventy-eighth Street, for the United States Trust Company, as trustee, to A. J. Moore; 331 West Seventy-first Street, for Frances Hellman, to J. A. Brown; 318 West Eighty-ninth Street, for D. A. Gedner, to J. A. Maloney, and 322 West Seventy-second Street, for A. D. Mindheimer, to A. C. Hernsheim.

Takes Title to 750 Acres.

D. B. Mills of Montclair, N. J., took title yesterday to twenty-seven tracts of land in the towns of Old Saybrook and Essex, in the County of Middlesex, Connecticut.

The property comprises over 750 acres and lies north of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. On one of the tracts is a Colonial residence.

Mr. Mills contracted for the property from William B. Howland, the sale being affected through F. M. Crawley & Bros., of Montclair, N. J.

Realty Notes.

Leon S. Altmayer has negotiated for Marie Zettler a first mortgage of $4,000 at 5 per cent., on the three-story tenement, 518 East 119th Street, for a long term of years.

Slawson & Hobbs have been appointed agents for the Barrington, a new nine-story apartment at 203 to 211 West Eighty-first Street, also the New Windsor, 294 Central Park West, near Eighty-ninth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

50th St, 106 to 112, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 75x200.10, to 109 West 49th St, x25x100.5x50x100.5, four-story building; voluntary sale; knocked down to L. P. Hansen, $179,000.

127th St, 225 East, n s, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 18.6x99.11, five-story tenement; voluntary sale; bid in at $8,900.

85th St, 333 and 335 East, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 50x102.2, two four-story flats; voluntary sale; to Mrs. R. T. Crane, $38,200.

Jerome Av, 2,347, w s, 18 ft n of North St, 18x79.8, three-story house, with store; voluntary sale; bid in at $12,200.

By Daniel Greenwald.

82d St, 128 West, s s, 305 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2, four-story dwelling; foreclosure; to the plaintiff, United States Trust Co, $19,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

66th St, 153 West, n s, 265.8 ft w of Broadway, 30.9x100.4, five-story tenement; foreclosure; adjourned to Dec. 5.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.

By Joseph P. Day.

Brook Av, 852, e s, 25 ft s of 142d St, 25x100, four-story tenement and stores; partition; to the plaintiff, John Moore, $9,600.

By Samuel Marx.

242d St, East, s s, 160 ft e of Katonah Av, 175x100, vacant; also 242d St, East, n s, intersection of s w s of Duke Place, 242.6x175.2 x229.6, vacant; also 258th St, East, n s, 175 ft e of Katonah Av, 244x100x irregular; foreclosure; to the plaintiff, Herman Heidelberg, $3,800.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No plans for new buildings were filed in the Bronx yesterday. The following was filed in Manhattan:

Madison Av, n w corner of 68th St, for an eleven-story apartment, 90.4x120; East 68th St., Inc., 340 Madison Av, owner; H. Lucas, 340 Madison Av, architect; cost, $500,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

6th Av, w s, 20 ft s of 40th St, to a four-story tenement and store; Jackson & Stern, 31 Nassau St, owner; John Valensi, 23 Park Row, lessee; L. A. Stelnart, 194 Bowery; architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ELDRIDGE ST, 202, e s, 24.4x88; Abraham L. Kass to Moses Gutman, 830 East 163d St, B. & S., Nov. 26; attorneys, Horwitz & F., 117 2d Av.....Omitted

HUDSON ST, 92 and 93.1 ft n of Vestry St, 92x100; Eliza T. Wray to Paul C. Uhlig, Cranford, N. J., (mtg $135,000,) Nov. 29; attorney, Allen C. Bragaw, 165 Broadway.....$100

LEROY ST, 19, n s, 25x90; Raffaele Fressola to Maurice Mandelbaum, 12 West 87th St, 10 lien lis, Dec. 3; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 277 Broadway.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 89th St, 100.8x94; Lina Weil to Hellner & Wolf, Inc., 135 Broadway, and Fred. W. Marks, 70 East 91st St, (mtg $90,000,) Dec. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 19.9 ft s of 40th St, 19.9x85; Louise C. McCreery to John A. and Mary McK. McCreery, 350 Lexington Av, and Christine Hognet, 29 Washington Sq, quitclaim, Dec. 3; attorneys, Sheffield, B. & B., 52 William St.....$1

MADISON AV, w s, 16.8 ft s of 131st St, 16.8x74.10; Richard R. Maslen to Eliza J. Williams, 288 Alexander Av, (mtg $4,500,) Nov. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MOTT ST, 302 and 304, e s, 60.8x82.9; Michele Brigante to Emilie Sarno, 85 Kenmore St, Dec. 3.....$1

MULBERRY ST, 280 and 282, e s, 40x90.2; Michele Brigante to Emilie Sarno, 85 Kenmore St, Dec. 3.....$1

SHERIFF ST, e s, 60 ft s of Rivington St, 40x75; Annie Jungen to Max Green, 64½ Rush St, Brooklyn, ½ part, (mtg $47,000,) Dec. 2; attorney, J. Weissberger, 1,482 Broadway.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 192d St, 100x100; Utility Realty Co. to Hy Morgenthau Co., 165 Broadway, (mtg $28,500,) Dec. 4; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 165 Broadway...$1

WEST ST, 288 and 289, e s, 46x100; Adolf Wolff and others to Lansing Co., Lansing, Mich., ½ part, all title, Nov. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

SAME PROPERTY; Herman Ressing to same, ½ part, all title, Dec. 3; attorney, same..$1,000

1ST AV, 149, w s, 23.1x100; Fannie Freeman to Morris P. Joachim, 382 3d St, Brooklyn, 1-3 part, all title, (mtg $29,500,) Dec. 2.....$1

2D AV, 1,825, e s, 40 ft n of 113th St, 41.8x100, except gore as follows: Begins 100.10 ft s of 113th St x100 ft e of 2d Av, runs s 3.10x s w to point, 95.7 ft e of 2d Av x109.2 ft s of 113th St x n e — to beginning; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Basonio Construction Co., 198 Broadway, B. & S., Nov. 25; attorney, A. Jaffer, 320 Broadway.....$100

5TH AV, n e corner of 55th St, 200.10 ft to s s of 56th St x150; Woodbury G. Langdon to 705 5th Av. Corporation, 59 East 59th St, (mtg $800,000,) Nov. 8; attorneys, Lord, Day & L., 49 Wall St.....$1,000

6TH ST, 807 East, n s, 24.11x90.10; Mary Murray to Federal Mail and General Express Co., 805 6th St, (mtg $16,000,) and all liens, Nov. 19; attorney, Harry A. Goldel, 280 Broadway.....$100

40TH ST, 541 and 543 West, n s, 50x98.9; Realty and Commercial Co. to Burns Brothers, a corporation, 50 Church St, (mtg $14,000,) Dec. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

40TH ST, 342 East, n s, 25x100.5; Elias Feldman to Nathan D. Perlman, 27 Avenue D, or 160 Broadway, Dec. 4.....$100

52D ST, s s, 64 ft e of 11th Av, 19.3x36x irreg.; Dora Maas to Frederick W. and Albert L. F. Maas, both at 708 E. 166th St, all liens, June 18; attorneys, Todd & St. John, 258 Broadway.....$100

60TH ST, 249 West, n s, 25x100.5; Raffaele Fressola to Maurice Mandelbaum, 12 West 87th St, (mtg $10,000,) Dec. 3; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 277 Broadway.....$1

120TH ST, n s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 50.5x49.4x irregular, Abraham L. Kass to Eastern and Southern New York Realty Co., Nov. 27; attorneys, Horwitz & F., 117 2d Av.....$1

123D ST, 322 East, s s, 19.4x100.11; Paul R. Cohen to Elizabeth Ahsman, 213 East 15th St, Dec. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

123D ST, 214-16 EAST, s s, 43x100.11; Newport Realty Co. to Philip Novick, 519 Willoughby St, B'klyn, all liens, Dec. 3; attorneys, Lese & Connolly, 35 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Philip Novick to Max J. Klein, 22 Mount Morris Parkway, and Ignatz Roth, 102 W. 121st St, all liens, Dec. 3; attorneys, Lese & Connolly, 35 Nassau St...$1

123D ST, 208 WEST, s s, 20x100; Isabelle Ball to Raymond and Anna Scholze, Killingworth, Conn., (mtg $18,500,) and all liens, Nov. 9; attorney, S. J. Scholze, 108 W. 123d St..$100

130TH ST, s s, 70 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x99.11; Joseph Kaneger to Carl H. Ditmar, 1,691 Clay Av, and Isabelle Peak and others, 102 West 130th St, Nov. 30; attorneys, Gliedman, K. & R., 391 East 149th St.....$1

130TH ST, 53 and 55 East, n s, 38x99.11; Alma Werner to Franciska Maesch, 621 East 179th St, (mtg $39,000,) Nov. 15; attorneys, Golnick & Wilson, 31 Nassau St.....$100

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, s e s, 160 ft s w of Bathgate Place, 50x56.6; Regina Tape to Margaret Kenny, 151 West 99th St, Nov. 2; attorney, G. H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Margaret Kenny to Robert D. Tape, 247 Circuit Road, New Rochelle, N. Y., Nov. 2; attorney, same.....$1

BRISTOW ST, w s, 215 ft s of Jennings St, 200x100; Samuel E. Terry to Herman B. Flaxman, 1,329 Bristow St, Dec. 3, (mtg $1,200;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CONCORD AV, e s, 22.3 ft n of St. Joseph St; City Real Estate Co. to Juliana Reynolds, 416 Concord Av, Nov. 29; attorney, Hy. Waldman, 277 Broadway .....Omitted

CRIMMINS AV, w s, 387.4 ft n of 141st St, 25 x80; Wm. W. Comstock to Franklin Lynch, Darien, Conn., Conn., 10, (mtg $2,000;) attorney, F. B. Chedsey, 320 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Franklin Lynch to Francis B. Chedsey, Yorktown, N. Y., Nov. 12, (mtg $2,000;) address, 320 Broadway.....$100

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 96.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 23x100; George B. Hayes, referee, to Catharine A. McGuire, 523 West 162d St, Nov. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $5,300

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 50.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 69x100; Catharine A. McGuire to Anna Doran, 947 Ridgefield, Conn., Nov. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

INTERIOR LOT, begins 127.1 ft w of Southern Boulevard x 64.3 ft s of Westchester Av, runs s 50 x w 9.4 x n 50 x e 8.5; American Real Estate Co. to William J. Williamson and another, Plandome Park, L. I., Nov. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $50

KELLY ST, n e corner of 163d St, 125x200; Newport Realty Co. to Philip Novick, 519 Willoughby Av, Brooklyn, Dec. 3; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Philip Novick to Max J. Klein and another, 22 Mount Morris Park West, Dec. 3; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.....$1

LOTS 15, 16, 47, and 48, map of David H. Cocks; Elly Rosenberg to Catharine Curran, 325 East 60th St, Dec. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,450

LOTS 5 and 6, map of 126 lots, Clason Point, Edw. V. Bauer to Adam Bauer, 413 East 155th St, Nov. 30; attorney, John F. Frees, 3,029 3d Av $100

PERRY AV, e s, 125 ft n of 209th St, 75x irregular to Hull Av 100x200; Mildred H. Robinson to Edward F. Miller, 240 East Tremont Av, (mtg $6,000,) Nov. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

ROBBINS AV, e s, 229 ft n of Dater St, 8x 100; Timothy F. Sullivan to William J. Williamson and another, Plandome Park, L. I., Dec. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

STEBBINS AV, e s, 308.9 ft n of Freeman St, 50x94.1; Friedman Construction Co. to Harry Danzig, 622 East 169th St, Dec. 3, (mtg $6,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

WALTON AV, 611, w s, 16.8x92; 142d St, s s, 300 ft e of Willis Av, 22x100; 143d St, s s, 336 ft e of Willis Av, 14x100; Mary A. Martin to Maggie U. Young, 611 Walton Av, Oct. 17; attorney, O. Van Horen, 35 Nassau St.....$1

WILKINS PLACE, e s, 75 ft s of Jennings St, 25x92; Bingie Realty Co. to Wm. J. Williamson and another, Plandome, L. I., Dec. 3, (mtg $8,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

2D AV, e s, 105.2 ft n of 178th St, 100x102; Newport Realty Co. to Ray Klein, 22 Mount Morris Park West, Dec. 3; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.....$1

5TH AV, n e corner of Briggs St, 18.1x100; Arnaud G. Heller to Tripoli Realty Co., 2,112 Quarry Road, July 3, mtg $3,350; attorney, Edw. J. Glennan, 42 Broadway.....$100

145TH ST, s s, 398.8 ft e of Willis Av, 37.6x 100; Manfred W. Ehrich, referee, to Alexander Sampson, 559 West 164th St, Dec. 3, (mtg $30,000;) attorney, William J. Lippmann, 116 Nassau St.....$2,000

162D ST, s s, 99.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 25.7x—; Frank Schleissinger to Kossuth Realty Co., 882 Prospect Av, mtg $11,500, Dec. 4; attorney, Emil P. Koskus, 924 Broadway, Brooklyn $1

178TH ST, s e corner of Bryant Av, 48.7x 122.11; Lillian M. Williams to George S. Runk, 10 West 77th St, Dec. 2, mtg $14,000; attorney, F. P. Hummell, 1,511 3d Av...$100

181ST ST, s s, 19.1 ft w of Clinton Av, 22x 94.6; Leopold W. Harburger, referee, to Matilda A. Bucking, Alsfield, Germany, Nov. 15; attorney, Edward P. Orrell, Jr., 256 Broadway $6,500

183D ST, n e s, 102.11 ft n w of 3d Av, 20x—; Bingie Realty Co. to Wm. J. Williamson and another, Plandome Park, L. I., Dec. 3, (mtg $6,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With names and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ESSEX ST, 48, e s, 30x66.8; Mary O'Neill to Lawyers Mort Co, 59 Liberty St, Nov. 27, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$38,000

RIVINGTON ST, 69 to 73, s e Allen St, 88x 77; Max Dick to Ignatius Fischl, 230 East 71st St, and another, prior mtg $75,000, Dec. 2, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Henry Schwartz, 220 Broadway.....$2,500

SOUTH ST, 90, 30x39.10; Banken Realty Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Dec. 4, due as per bond.....$20,000

2D AV, 2,124, e s, 25x75; Virginia C. Siragusa to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Dec. 3, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway, $8,500

2D AV, e s, 84.3 ft s of 113th St, 41.8x100; Basonio Construction Co. to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Nov. 25, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$45,000

5TH AV, n e corner of 55th St, 200.10x150; the Number 705 Fifth Avenue, Corporation, to United States Trust Co., trustee, 45 Wall St, prior mtg $800,000, due Nov. 15, 1962, Nov. 29; attorneys, Lord, D. & L., 49 Wall St.....$1,800,000

10TH AV, 295; Daniel Meenan to George Ehret, 1,97 Park Av, demand, 6 p. c., Dec. 3; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway $10,000

11TH AV, 162; Catherine O'Rourke to Patrick H. Quirk, 413 West 16th St, Oct. 31, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, P. P. Sherry, 362 West 23d St.....$2,000

20TH ST, s s, 40 ft w of Irving Place, 21.1x 124; 20th St, s s, 478 ft w of 2d Av, 22x92; Sumner K. Gerard to Mary D. Gerard, 725 5th Av, Nov. 30, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St.....$30,000

22D ST, s s, 106 ft e of 7th Av, 19x35.8; Anna S. Jewett to New York Savings Bank, 81 5th Av, Dec. 4, due as per bond; attorneys, Webber & W., 7 Beekman St.....$12,000

54TH ST, 151 East, 30x100.5; Jacob Rosenblum and another to Frederic de P. Foster, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Dec. 3, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$34,000

90TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 100x100.8; Church of St. Gregory to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Dec. 4, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$135,000

96TH ST, 302 and 304 East; Nathan Paul to Max Berman, Hoboken, N. J., Nov. 29, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Horwitz & F., 117 2d Av.....$1,000

97TH ST, 150 East, 26x100.11; Louis Kean, Corporation, to Esther H. Winter, Owego, N. Y., Dec. 4, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $12,000

114TH ST, 437 and 439 East, n s, 50x irregular; Amerigo Vespucci Realty Co to Eliz. V. W. Philbrick, Montclair, N. J., Dec. 3, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway.....$6,000

123D ST, 322 East, s s, 19.4x irregular; Eliz. Ashman to Sigmund Labsap, 4,320 Laclede Av, St. Louis, and another, trustee. Dec. 3, due Jan. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$1,000

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, s e corner of Brandt Place, 45x100; Morell Realty Co to Thomas B. Hadden, trustee, at Haddonhurst, Sharon, N. Y., 5 years, Dec. 3; attorney, Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway.....$43,000

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 45 ft s of Brandt Place, 40x100; Morell Realty Co to Thomas B. Hadden, trustee, Haddonhurst, Sharon, N. Y., 5 years, Dec. 3; attorney, Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway.....$30,000

BRISTOW ST, w s, 215 ft s of Jennings St, 20x100; Herman B. Flareman to Samuel E. Terry, Huntington, L. I., prior mtg $1,200, Dec. 3, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way....$800

CRESTON AV, 2,400, e s, 25x100; Martha Seller to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way, Dec. 4; due as per bond.....$4,500

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 50.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 23x100; Anna Doran to Martha L. Tree, Freeport, L. I., Nov. 20, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 73.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 23x100; Anna Doran to Martha L. Tree, Freeport, L. I., Nov. 20, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 96.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 23x100; Anna Doran to Sarah G. Higgs, Clason Point, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 50.2 ft e of Clinton Av, 69x100; Anna Doran to Joseph J. Cullen, 246 Lafayette St, prior mtg $12,000, Nov. 20, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

DECATUR AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 195th St, 40.2x100.6; Miltner Brothers, Incorporated, to John P. Dauth, 2,650 Marion Av, prior mtg $26,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av.....$4,000

DECATUR AV, w s, 95 ft s of 195th St, 40.2x 101.10; same to same, prior mtg $26,000, Dec. 3, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney same..$4,000

HONEYWELL AV, s e corner of 180th St, 80x50; Cross Avenue Co. to Ida R. Pullman, 1,961 Broadway, Dec. 4, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $41,000

HULL AV, w s, 125 ft n of 209th St, 100x100; Edward F. Miller to William R. Cantrell, 14 Irving Pl, Nov. 29, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 B'way $1,800

LOT 277, map of Lohbauer Park; Jennie E. Teichman to A. Hupfel's Sons, 842 St. Ann's Av, Nov. 25, due as per bond.....$500

LOTS 15 and 16, map of 63 lots of David B. Cocks; Catharine Curran to Mary T. Grace, 2,550 Grand Av, Dec. 3, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,500

LOTS 47 and 48, map of 63 lots of David B. Cocks at Woodlawn Heights; Catherine Curran to Theresa Koontz, 393 E. 153d St, due as per bond, Dec. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.....$1,000

LOTS 66 and 67, map of Gleason property; Elizabeth M. Devine to Mandel Marcus, 2,510 East 6th St, Brooklyn, due June 2, 1913, 6 p. c., Dec. 2; attorney, Isaac Levison, 258 East 138th St.....$300

MONROE AV, n e corner of 175th St, 70.39; Phelan Brothers Construction Co. to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, Dec. 3, due as per bond.....$25,000

MORRIS PARK AV, s s, 65 ft e of Rose St, 50x100; Frances Twomey to Leopold Neugass, 257 West 132d St, Dec. 3, due as per bond.$300

PERRY AV, e s, 125 ft n of 209th St, 75x100; Edward F. Miller to William R. Cantrell, 14 Irving Pl, Nov. 29, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 B'way $1,200

SIDNEY ST, s w s, at s e s Hoy St, 200.6x—; Jennie A. Vaughan to New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, 17 West 43d St, Dec. 4, due April 15, 1915; attorney, M. C. Addoms, 15 William St.....$2,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w s, 235 ft s w Tiffany St, 50x100; Levine & Atlas Co to John Kadel, 1,473 St. Lawrence Av, due June 1, 1914, 6 p. c., Dec. 5; attorney, A. Knox, 138 Broadway $10,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w s, 185 ft s w of Tiffany St, 50x100; same to same, Dec. 3, prior mtg $58,000, due June 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney same $8,000

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Corner 149th St. and Bradhurst Av.

One block west of 8th Av., facing Colonial Park. 6-story modern corner, 100x50. Mortgaged $63,500; rental $9,500. Net income $4,000 annually. A well-located dwelling entertained in part payment. For particulars apply 264 West 34th St., or 'phone 3571 Greeley.

To Close an Estate.—A plot on the lower west side containing about 4,500 square feet; front and side entrance; principals direct or through your brokers; map and particulars at office. James P. Powers, attorney, 132 Nassau St, Samuel Burhams, Westfield, N. J.

East Side.

Bargains.—248 East 50th, $11,000; three-story and basement, 20x100; Northeast corner Park Av. and 101st St., three-story dwelling, $11,000. Reilly, 533 Lexington. Phone 3051 Murray Hill.

Bargain.—Private house, 16 rooms, brownstone front; 235 East 49th; all improvements. For particulars see M. C. Tanne, 352 East 17th.

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A MOST ATTRACTIVE WATER FRONT RESIDENTIAL SITE

on the North Shore of Long Island. Most beautiful location. Select and exclusive surroundings. Every feature to make it as near perfect as possible.

Also a New and Complete Type of House and Garage,

with every convenience and up-to-date niceties, at a bargain price. Full particulars by mail or 'phone.

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$4,600 Bernard St. 2½-story house, 7 rooms, bath, electricity, water, gas, heat, veranda; plot 50x100; $600 cash, $35 monthly.

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to secure one or more cottages with five or more rooms; modern improvements; $200 cash; easy distance from heart of city; property must be sold regardless of loss. Write Sacrifice, 20 Times.

For Sale.—Two splendid lots in Jamaica Estates Division, Jamaica, L. I.; owner living West desires to sell. Address M. F. Middelburg, Deep Creek, Wash., or Mottu & Co., Norfolk, Va.

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On the ocean front, cottage of 14 rooms, 3 baths; furnace heat; sacrifice; owner.

Mrs. CLARK, 122 W. 95th St., N. Y.

Northport country home, 15 rooms, 2 baths, hardwood floors, electricity, hot water heat, laundry; garage with 4 rooms, barn; 5½ acres; orchard 100 trees; $22,500. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, or 47 West 34th St., New York.

For $5 monthly I will sell chicken farm, large enough to make a good living out of it. Store, 395 Bridge St., Brooklyn, ½ block from Fulton St.

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12 acres woodland, balance tillable; large farmhouse, barns and outbuildings; stream and never-failing springs. Must be sold to settle estate; $130 per acre. EXECUTOR, Box 654 Times.

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$5,000, EASY TERMS. SMALL CASH PAYMENT.

7 rooms, tiled bath, steam heat and all modern conveniences. Built on one-half acre, overlooking two picturesque lakes, 800 feet elevation. Less than one hour from N. Y. City. Actual lake rights to purchaser. Send for picture and floor plans. Owner, Post Office Box 391, New York City.

Our free semi-bungalow plans of houses now building at Fanwood, N. J., will interest you, if you are looking for a good country home; our easy terms enable you to stop paying rent, and own your own property; full particulars by mail. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

EAST ORANGE PARK.—New Colonial stucco; 9 rooms; all improvements; living room and den; open fireplace, parquet floors; plot 50x100; 5 minutes from station; must sell. JENNINGS & ALLSOPP, Firemen's Bldg., Newark.

CHICKENS, TURKEYS, 11 COWS.

All included with 100-acre farm, 10-room house, barn, and other buildings for $1,700 cash and $2,500 mortgage. If you want a cheap farm send for details of this. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

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NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

Farm of 170 acres at beautiful Simsbury;

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The disturbance that was in the Northwest Tuesday advanced rapidly to Kansas, whence it will move east northeastward toward the Great Lakes. The influence of this storm is widespread, having caused general rains in the past twenty-four hours in the Southern States east of the Rocky Mountains and in the region of the Great Lakes and snows over the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions. There were heavy local rains in the Gulf States, Georgia, and Tennessee.

Temperatures are decidedly lower in the Far Northwest and the Rocky Mountain regions, and are above the normal from the Plains States to the Atlantic Coast.

The western disturbance will move east and cause rains Thursday in the Mississippi Valley, and Thursday and Friday in the Eastern States. The rains will probably change to snows Thursday in the region of the Great Lakes and the upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

Decidedly colder weather will overspread the upper Mississippi Valley Thursday and the lower central valleys, the lake region, and the South Friday.

While along the New England Coast will be moderate variable, becoming east; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate east and southeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have moderate variable winds, overcast weather, and probably rain to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Unsettled weather; probably rain Thursday and Friday; moderate east winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania—Unsettled, probably rain Thursday and Friday; moderate east and southeast winds.

Southern New England—Unsettled Thursday, probably rain by night and on Friday; moderate, variable winds, becoming east.

Western New York—Rain Thursday and probably Friday; colder Friday; moderate to brisk southerly winds.

Northern New England—Cloudy Thursday; Friday, probably rain or snow; moderate variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
8 A. M.	32	44	4 P. M.	35	46
6 A. M.	28	41	6 P. M.	24	46
9 A. M.	24	39	9 P. M.	21	46
12 M.	22	42	11 P. M.	20	47

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 45; for the corresponding date last year it was 35; for corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 37.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 40; at 8 P. M. it was 46. Maximum temperature, 48 degrees at 7 P. M.; minimum, 38 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 87 per cent. at 8 A. M., 78 at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.07 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.18 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:15—600 E. 12th St.; not given	Trifling
1:20—175th St. & Park Av.; R. H. Macy & Co.	$25
3:30—471 Lenox Av.; S. Seinjrge	Slight
4:40—418 W. 28th St.; J. E. Miller	$500
4:40—202d St. and Concourse; St. Philip of Neri Church	Not given
9:30—16 W. 31st St.; Miss Meyers, Not given	
9:50—605 E. 136th St.; A. Mascher	Slight
10:15—14 Stanton St.; M. Jacobenson	$500
10:15—280 E. 94th St.; J. Greenberg	Slight
11:45—323 E. 100th St.; Susie Mekler	$500
11:55—Fort Schuyler Road near Balcom Av.; M. Taylor Tyrne	$4,500
P. M.	
1:30—3,888 3d Av.; Rebecca Miller	Slight
3:50—308 11th Av.; G. La Tour	Trifling
5:15—345 E. 105th St.; J. Sarino	Trifling
5:25—216 W. 61st St.; J. Kempler	$100
5:35—15 Manhattan St.; not given	Trifling
6:05—302 11th Av.; P. Conway	Trifling
6:30—1,02. Morris Av.; W. Olger	Trifling
7:30—3,422 Bailey Av.; Bronx; M. Hassett	$200
9:00—12 W. 5th St.; Robert Edwards	Not given
9:30—102 St. Mark's Place; M. Cohen	$100
9:50—11 Vestry St.; Standard Paper Co.	$1,500
11:30—100 W. 103d St.; H. Hilla & Co.	$1,000
11:45—343 E. 24th St.; Emily Chinn	Trifling

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

CORDUKE, MARY, (died Nov. 10;) left $2,000 realty and $100 personalty to James M. Corduke, husband.

COSTELLO LENA A., (died Nov. 28;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty in equal shares to her daughter, Anna C. Ropes, and her son, Harry G. Costello.

EBERHARDT, CHARLES A., (died Nov. 1;) left $100 personalty; $1 to widow, $100 to Bessie Eberhardt, daughter; unestimated amount to her son, George Eberhardt.

MAYER, FANNIE M., (died Nov. 1;) left $7,030 personalty; $1,500 to Edith M. Hays, granddaughter; $1,500 to Margaret Ollendorf, granddaughter; $750 to Sydney Illendorf, Jr., grandson; $250 to Ernest T. Mayer, son; $250 to Stella F. Ollendorf, daughter; $250 to Amalie Bourne, daughter; residue to son, Julius M. Mayer.

MAAS, GERTRUDE, (died Nov. 27;) left more than $10,000 personalty in equal shares to Rosette Graff and Harriet Pollak, both daughters.

MILLER, SARAH F., (died Nov. 21;) left more than $10,000 personalty; $500 each to Edith A. Arthur Halmford; $1,000 each to Arthur H. and Nellie F. Miller, cousins; $1,000 to Emilie Jacoby; $100 to Holy Trinity Church of Harlem; rest in shares of unestimated value to John Le Fevre Miller, brother; Mary E. Nash, Adele Paton, Susannah Holden, Grace Peters, nieces, and John G. Holden, nephew.

OGDEN, WALLACE, (died Nov. 5;) left realty of unknown value and more than $500 personalty; $1,000 to Emily Ogden, cousin; $1,500 to Mary Seton Gordon, cousin; residue, including realty of no marked value, to George Waddington cousin; a list of thirty-seven cousins as heirs at law is given.

PETTET, ISABELLA W., (died Sept. 8;) left $1,000 realty and $500 personalty; house to Margerite Pettet, Elizabeth Pettet, and Edwin A. Pettet, grandchildren; $500 to Edna May Pettet, and residue in equal shares to Edwin J. Pettet, Mathilda Mulsberger, and Ella Mulsberger, her children.

PLATT, FLORENCE W. B., (died Nov. 26;) left more than $10,000, both realty and personality; unestimated amount personalty to Charles S. Platt, husband, and contingent remainder in 83 Nassau Street and life estate in 16 West Fortieth Street, life interest in trust fund of $10,000 to Helen A. Bissell; jewelry and $10,000 to Ella Louise Platt; unestimated amount to Grace A. Schlinkert, jewelry to Sarah E. Platt; life interest in fund of $10,000 each to Mary V. Y. Bissell, Elizabeth Smythe Millken, Pelham St. George Bissell, Jr., brother, and life interest in 83 Nassau Street to the latter in addition; second life interest in $10,000 left to Mary Bissell to Estelle C. Platt; contingent remainder of $10,000 to Emily Louise Platt; life interest and one-half residue of estate and in pictures to Pelham St. George Bissell, Jr.; contingent remainder in pictures to Metropolitan Museum of Art in contingent remainder in 83 Nassau Street and 16 West Fortieth Street to Mrs. Caroline Amelia Corwin; contingent remainder in one-half residuary estate to Mrs. Laura Mills; contingent remainder in one-half residuary estate to Mrs. Alice Stallknecht Wight; contingent remainder in pictures to Dartmouth College.

WATSON, JOHN P., (died June 19, 1903;) left more than $5,000 realty and personalty; life estate to Emily Watson, widow, and remainder to Adele I. Ingersoll.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

The following appraisals under the inheritance tax law were transmitted yesterday to William H. Loughran, Chief Clerk of the transfer tax office of the Surrogates' Court:

BELL, JOSEPH P., Jr., (died Nov. 13, 1910;) personalty, $1,109.03; total deductions, $1,232.51, estate therefore bankrupt.

BUTLER, SARAH LOUISA, (died May 1;) gross estate, $18,250.63; net estate, $16,427.31; realty, $12,690.63, consisting of one-half interest in premises at 67 Madison Avenue; personalty, $5,560.

ECK, HERMAN T., (died Feb. 22, 1904;) no estate could be found, the small bequests mentioned in the will being paid by Mrs. Bouilion, his niece.

LOEWENTHAL, ZENDIX, (died June 1;) gross estate, $489,107.44; net estate, $472,046.10; realty, $26,500, consisting of house and lot at 50 West Eighty-fifth Street; personalty, $462,607.44, including bond on Erie Railroad Company, with interest, $145,815.56; $298,448 stocks and bonds; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific bonds, $9,062.50; Central Georgia bonds, $9,843.75; Oregon Short Line bonds, $8,400; Western Union Telegraph Company bonds, $8,080; Colorado & Southern bonds, $9,600; New York Central bonds, $17,300; 100 shares Brooklyn Union Gas Company, $14,250; 51 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $16,218; 250 half shares Pennsylvania Railroad, $15,375; 109 shares Consolidated Gas, $15,200; 100 shares Southern Pacific, $10,960, and 100 shares Great Northern, $13,312.50.

ROOSEVELT, ELIZABETH N., (died April 13;) gross estate, $1,843,955; net estate, $1,792,549; realty, $326,428, including undivided half interest in 4 and 6 East Twentieth St., $85,000; undivided half interest in 129-131 Fifth Av., $167,000; one-fourth undivided interest in 90-94 Malden Lane and 9-11 Cedar St., appraised at $260,000, equity, $75,938; personalty, $1,517,517, including 138 shares Terminal Warehouse Co., 1,026 shares Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad, 1,115 shares Mahoning Investment Co., 358 shares Chemical National Bank, 10 shares Astor Trust Co., 25 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., 50 shares Union Trust Co., 188 shares Mexican Telegraph Co., 175 shares Central & South American Telegraph Co., 400 shares Allegheny & Western Railway; 660 shares Pennsylvania Railroad, 200 shares Union Pacific, 200 shares Singer Manufacturing Co., 4,000 shares Elizabethtown Water Co., 1,200 shares Broadway Improvement Co., 600 shares Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railroad preferred, 100 shares Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, 100 shares Mobile & Ohio Railroad; jewelry appraised at $7,708, library at $5,220; total deductions, $50,406; largest beneficiary, W. Emlen Roosevelt, son.

SCHNEIDER, MAGDALENA, (died Aug. 7, 1905;) net estate, $12,302.35; personalty, $13,641.26, mostly bank deposits.

EDUCATION NOTES.

City Superintendent William H. Maxwell celebrated quietly on Monday his thirty-fifth marriage anniversary. He came to the United States from Ireland in 1874, and on Dec. 2, 1877, married Miss Marie A. Polk of Brooklyn.

The City Superintendent announces that an examination of women applicants for license as assistant to principal will be conducted by the Board of Examiners in September, 1913. The usual announcement giving the conditions of eligibility, programme, scope of examination, &c., will be issued at a later date.

Acting in accordance with the opinion of the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation of the Board of Education, the Board of Examiners announces that in connection with the examination of men applicants for license as principal, to be given in September, 1913, the time limit within which applicants shall be required to have accomplished the experience essential to establish eligibility has been fixed at Dec. 31, 1913.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Chicago, Mrs. MacMahon, and Messrs. Huttman, Debelke, and Sonstoby, mebers of the Board of Education of that city, and Chief Forester Frost, also of Chicago, arrived here from Boston early yesterday morning, and are staying at the Hotel Belmont. They were expected at 8 P. M. Tuesday, and Associate City Superintendents Edward L. Stevens and Gustave Straubenmuller, who had been requested by City Superintendent Maxwell to welcome them to New York, had a long wait before the train arrived. About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. Young and the other members of her party visited the Board of Education Hall and were shown through the building, visiting the various department. Dr. Maxwell himself acted as escort to Mrs. Young and Mrs. MacMahon.

James E. Peabody, head of the Department of Biology in the Morris High School, in cooperation with Arthur E. Hunt, head of the Department of Biology in Manual Training High School, Brooklyn, have just issued a work on "Elementary Biology, Animal and Human." The book is dedicated to the memory of the late Miss Martha F. Goddard, who was teacher of biology in the Morris High School.

It has been decided to reopen the evening recreation centres, which were closed on Nov. 30, and to keep them open for two nights each week to Dec. 21 inclusive.

The following are the manifold duties of teacher-clerks who are paid $3.50 a day: To teach a class in the absence of a class teacher; to make out the payroll; to make out the attendance report; to make out the monthly report; to make out the annual report; to make out the health report; to make out the census report; to make out the library report; to make out the requisition report; to make out the admission and discharge report; to make out the truant report; to make out the inventory books twice a year; to typewrite; to mimeograph.

The assignments of schools is as follows: Schools of twelve to fifty-seven classes one clerk; of fifty-eight to sixty-seven classes, two clerks; of sixty-eight or more classes, three clerks. They are appointed annually if approved by the principal, but have practically security of tenure. There is no variation in salary because of experience or ability, or size of school. There is no chance to get a pension, because the teacher-clerk are substitutes and have no certain tenure. Their hours are not fixed, but dependent on the quantity of work and determination of Principal.

The committee of the Additional Teachers' Association urges on the Board of Education the following recommendations:

That clerks at beginning of service be paid a living wage—a sum considerably in excess of the present wages; that experience and efficiency be rewarded with periodical increments until a certain fixed maximum is paid; that greater security of tenure be arranged for, and that a chance be given to clerks to become beneficiaries under the pension law.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Special Orders 283.

Patrolmen promoted to Sergeant, transferred and assigned as indicated—To take effect 3 P. M., Dec. 3: Joseph E. Miller, 15th to 42d; John J. Coleman, Traffic C to 40th.

Appointments, to take effect Dec. 6—As probationary patrolmen: John L. Chapman, John J. Corbett, William J. England, Jr.; William J. Kehoe, Herman J. Held, Jr.; Bartholomew J. Druery, Louis Geis, Joseph E. Gerry, Arthur Traynor, William W. Lewis, Harry Barnett, Joseph Cohen, George Murray, George A. E. Brosch, John J. Lawler, Roy H. Garman, John J. Friedrich, Bernard J. Mensing, Jacob T. Weigold, Charles Zeltman, John W. Spiciarich, Lawrence F. McNamara, Harry A. Stoll, John F. J. Healey, Charles J. Flanagan, John J. Duffy, Albert W. Harriott, John Taeschner, Jr., Giovanne Scotti, Joseph J. Wiley, Thomas Lally, Andrew Keane, Thomas F. Mullen, Frederick W. Claus, Peter C. Pitsch, Edwin S. Brubaker, Percival Bulger, Edward A. Smith.

Transfers.—Patrolmen, to take effect 4 P. M. Dec. 3: A. J. Healy, 16th to C. O. Squad; D. A. Barry, C. O. Squad to 16th. To take effect 8 A. M. Dec. 4, precincts indicated to C. O. Squad: C. F. Kane, 26th; P. G. Fitzgibbons, 26th; G. Ludwig, 154th; F. H. Ahlborn, 162d. C. O. Squad to precincts indicated: L. Guggemann, 8th; H. Malley, 18th; V. J. Meyers, 32d; J. J. Regan, 43d.

Assignments.—Probationary Patrolman T. H. McQuillen, School for Recruits, to 26th Precinct for duty in uniform, from 8 A. M. Dec. 4. (Temporary.)—Lieuts. Abraham C. Hulse, 149th, to command 145th, and Joseph A. Conboy, 160th, to command 168th for twenty days from 8 A. M. Dec. 7, during absence of Captains. Patrolmen J. M. Maroney, 6th, to Detective Division and District Attorney's office, three days, from 9 A. M. Dec. 3; G. H. A. Barchfeld, 12th, and A. V. Hill, 16th, to C. O. Squad, ten days, from 4 P. M. Dec. 3; C. Maurer, 168th, to 11th Inspection District office, ten days, from 8 A. M. Dec. 5.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Captains—Frank J. Conboy, 145th, 20 days, and Thomas Cullen, 168th, 20 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 7, vacations. Without pay: Sergeant—G. H. Dale, 146th, 1 day, from 10 P. M. Dec. 3; Patrolmen—B. T. Wilson, 50th, 1 day, from 4 P. M. Dec. 4; J. A. Fischer, 37th, 1 day, from 4 P. M. Dec. 6; W. J. Huben, 40th, 2 days, from 12:01 A. M. Dec. 5; G. Gross, 42d, 1 day, from 4 P. M. Dec. 6; F. C. Hayden, 160th, 1 day, from 12 P. M. Dec. 6; L. Metzger, 166th, 2 days, from 4 P. M. Dec. 6; C. Smythe, 171st, 2 days, from 12:01 A. M. Dec. 5, and C. L. Finch, 274th, 1 day, from 4 P. M. Dec. 4.

Applications for full pay approved: Patrolmen—J. Horn and H. Berbenich, 25th, from 11:15 A. M. Nov. 9, to 12:30 P. M. Nov. 13, while under suspension.

Charge dismissed: Patrolman—J. M. Maher, 33d, Sept. 18, absent from post, coming from adjoining post.

Suspended. Patrolman—John M. Taylor, 174th, to take effect 5 P. M. Dec. 3.

Fire Department.

Special leaves of absence without pay: Capt. John W. Jennings, H. and L. 20, 12 hours from 8 A. M., Dec. 7; Fireman First Grade George S. Ahrens, Engine 111, 12 hours from 8 A. M., Dec. 5.

CHANGES OF NAME.

COHEN, MARCUS, to COLER, MARCUS; 111 East 114th Street; says the name is too common. Supreme Court, Justice McCall.

OPPENHEIMER, WILLIAM, to GILMORE, WILLIAM; 310 West 150th Street; dislikes nickname "Oppy," which is applied to him. Supreme Court, Justice McCall.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Application of Abraham Saffer, 270 Broome Street, for fireman. States that his name is "Zokoff," but that he has been known by the name of Saffer since he attended public school. Presents school record and employment certificate of Abraham Saffer.

Application of Frederic T. Flood, 174 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, for fireman. States he was born June 28, 1886 in Florida, that he does not know what county, and that his parents are dead. He submits certificate of the Board of Elections showing that he registered in 1907, and that it was his first vote. Also submits letter from a Sister of St. John's Home, Hicksville, L. I., stating the years he attended school.

Request of Mortimer F. Schwartz, 310 West 120th Street, that certification of his name from the list of patrolman be withheld for a further period of three weeks or so, owing to unfinished business, he would be unable to accept appointments at the present time.

Request of James L. McGalley, 674 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, that certification of his name from the list of clerk, second grade, be withheld for a period of three months, as he is now temporarily employed in the Finance Department.

Letter from Joseph Herman, 63 East Ninety-eighth Street, forwarding doctor's certificate in connection with his declination of appointment from the list of clerk, first grade, on account of temporary inability. Declination approved.

Request of Miss S. E. W. Davis, 117 Christopher Street, that her name be restored to the list of stenographers and typewriters. The Finance Department reported, (July 12, 1912,) that she had failed to respond. States that she did not receive the letter.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination, for men only, at the New York Custom House on Dec. 11 and 12 to fill a large number of vacancies in the position of deck officer, $75 a month, and vacancies as they may occur in the positions of aid and deck officer, in the Coast and Geodetic Survey. As the commission has experienced considerable difficulty in securing a sufficient number of eligibles to meet the needs of the service in these positions qualified persons are urged to enter this examination.

Competitors will be examined in the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: Mathematics (including geometry, plane and solid, algebra, trigonometry, analytics, and the elements of calculus,) 15; practical computations (involving the use of logarithmic tables,) 15; astronomy (elementary questions in spherical and general astronomy, with special reference to determination of latitude, longtitude, and azimuth, and use of field instruments,) 10; physics (elementary questions in optics, magnetism, &c., 10; surveying, (elementary questions in plane and geodetic surveying and use of field instruments,) 10; modern languages, (competitors may select one of the following: French, German, Spanish; extracts of about 125 words are given for translation into English,) 10; drawing and descriptive geometry (a short test in topographic drawing and lettering is given, with elementary questions in the principles of projection,) 10; training, experience, and fitness, 20.

Applicants must have reached their eighteenth but not their twenty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. In accordance with a recent act of Congress an applicant for this examination will be required to be examined in the State or Territory in which he resides and to show in his application that he has been actually domiciled in such States or Territory for at least one year previous to the date of the examination.

The rank of aid is the lowest, on entering, rank leading to the position of assistant to the Superintendent. He is subject to assignment to any duty required of any other officers of the permanent field force. In general the exigencies of the service place the aids so promptly in responsible positions that there is abundant opportunity for a man of exceptional ability to become known.

Aids are appointed at a salary of $900 per annum. The next step in the line of promotion are to salaries of $1,000 and $1,100 as aid, and thence to assistant at $1,200, and then upward by steps of $200 each. The law now provides for five aids at $900 per annum, eighteen aids at $1,000, and six at $1,100; thirty-four assistants at $1,200 to $1,800, and thirty assistants at $2,000 to $4,000. The necessary traveling expenses incurred in the line of duty are paid by the Government, and in addition to his salary, aid or assistant is paid an allowance for subsistance to cover the ordinary living expenses while on field duty. During this period the allowance for subsistence is from $1 a day for an officer living on shipboard or in camp in quarters furnished by the Government to $2.50 a day for a chief of party living at a hotel or other quarters not furnished by the Government. On service in the Philippines the allowance for subsistence is $2.50 a day under all conditions, even at Manila.

Deck officers are appointed at a salary of $900 per annum for special service on board the ships of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and on hydrographic parties. They receive their travelling expenses and actual subsistence while travelling on official duty. No subsistence is paid them while on duty on the vessels. Deck officers appointed from this examination are eligible for transfer to the position of aid, and are usually promoted in that manner.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Orders Nov. 27 amended to direct Capt. H. F. Dalton, Quartermaster Corps, to report to Depot Quartermaster, Washington Depot of the Quartermaster Corps, D. C., for duty as his assistant, with station in this city instead of Gettysburg, Penn., and to direct him to proceed to Gettysburg for temporary duty in connection with arrangements for encampment of Grand Army of the Republic on the Battlefield of Gettysburg.

Changes in field artillery: Capt. J. E. Stephens, assigned to Second Field Artillery; First Lieut. T. D. Osborne, assigned to Fifth Field Artillery.

The following named officers of the Coast Artillery Corps relieved from assignment to company indicated and assigned to company designated Dec. 15: Captains—J. M. Wheeler, from Seventy-first to 154th Company; W. H. Tobin, from Sixtieth to Sixty-fourth Company; E. M. Mitchell, from Twenty-first to Fourth Company; W. P. Platt, from Fifty-seventh to Sixty-seventh Company; W. C. Baker, from 169th to Forty-first Company; C. E. Wheatley, from 141st to 151st Company; J. P. Terrell, from 139th to 140th Company; C. E. T. Lull, from Sixty-fourth to Fifty-seventh Company. First Lieutenants—J. R. Davis, from Fifty-second to Fifty-third Company; R. C. Garrett, from 129th to 141st Company; F. H. Herman, from 109th to 123d Company; K. B. Lenmmon, from Fifty-first to Ninety-sixth Company. Second Lieutenants—W. K. Richards, from 128th to 170th Company; F. M. Green, from Forty-fourth to 109th Company; A. W. Ford, from Ninety-third to 139th Company; J. A. Baird, from Fifty-eighth to 101st Company; B. N. Booth, from Fifty-eighth to 132d Company; G. L. Thatcher, from Fifty-eighth to Sixtieth Company; E. F. Silkman, from Seventy-third to Fortieth Company; O. De Carre, from Thirty-fifth to Thirteenth Company; M. S. Skene, from 169th to 119th Company; C. M. Tibbets, from 168th to 126th Company; A. J. French, from Sixth to Eighth Company; R. E. Kimball, from Fifty-eighth to Forty-eighth Company; L. F. J. Zerbee, from 168th to Fifty-third Company; C. U. Edwards, from Fifty-eighth to Forty-fourth Company; S. Bloch, from 168th to Seventy-fifth Company; R. T. Pendleton, from 169th to Thirty-seventh Company; S. W. Stanley, from Sixth to Thirty-first Company; D. X. Shubin, from 169th to 100th Company; R. S. Atwood, from Fifty-eighth to 117th Company; S. F. Hawkins, from 169th to 107th Company; O. Krupp, from 169th to Eighty-third Company; C. M. Wood, from 168th to Second Company; E. J. O'Hara, from 169th to Tenth Company; R. W. Riefkohl, from Fifty-eighth to Sixty-fourth Company; P. Leavenworth, from Sixth to 134th Company; A. C. Sullivan, from Seventy-third to 147th Company; H. B. Sampson, from 168th to 125th Company; C. L. Gilbert, from Thirty-fifth to 129th Company; A. E. Rowland, from 168th to 151st Company; L. R. Gignilliat, from Twenty-third to Fifty-first Company; J. D. Brown, from 168th to Eighty-fifth Company; L. R. Watrous, Jr., from 166th to 130th Company; S. B. Lane, from Seventy-third to 114th Company; P. L. Ferron, from 168th to Twenty-eighth Company; L. McDill, from Sixth to 122d Company; C. H. Frenech, from Seventy-third to 130th Company; J. A. Hoag, from 166th to 154th Company; O. A. Eastwold, from 168th to Ninety-third Company; W. H. Jouett, from Thirty-fifth to 158th Company; J. B. Metzger, from Thirty-fifth to 102d Company; R. Wright, from Forty-first to 150th Company; L. A. Nickerson, from Sixty-ninth to 124th Company; P. R. Faymonville, from 118th to Twenty-fifth Company; W. C. Harrison, from Forty-first to Thirtieth Company; W. Wood, from Sixty-ninth to Sixty-second Company; R. M. Lee, from 118th to Eighty-eighth Company; D. M. Crawford, from Forty-first to Sixty-third Company; O. J. Gatchell, from Sixty-ninth to Forty-sixth Company; C. M. Burlingame, from 118th to Thirty-second Company; R. W. Crimmen, from Forty-first to Twenty-seventh Company; S. P. Spalding, from Sixty-ninth to 137th Company; L. L. Barrett, from 118th to Ninety-sixth Company; S. H. MacGregor, from Forty-first to Seventy-fourth Company; J. Sadler, from Sixty-ninth to Twenty-second Company; R. N. Bodine, from 118th to Twenty-ninth Company; J. H. Johnson, from Forty-first to Fifty-seventh Company; J. H. Lindt, from Sixty-ninth to Seventeenth Company; B. S. Dubois, from 118th to Forty-fifth Company; C. C. Phelan, from Forty-seventh to Seventeenth Company; E. B. Hochwalt, from Sixty-ninth to Thirty-sixth Company; J. W. Churchill, from Forty-first to Sixty-sixth Company; B. R. Coleman, from 169th to Seventy-second Company; H. W. Stark, from Fifty-eighth to 120th Company; R. S. H. Payne, from Sixth to 121st Company; S. M. Decker, from Fifty-eighth to 103d Company.

First Lieut. G. W. Ewell, Third Infantry, detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Oklahoma Agricultural College, Stillwater, Okla., Dec. 16.

Second Lieut. C. D. Rogers, Eleventh Cavalry, detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn., Dec. 16.

Major J. H. Rice, Ordnance Department, relieved from office Chief of Ordnance; to San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, and assume command, relieving Col. C. H. Clark, Ordnance Department.

Capt. A. T. Clifton, Signal Corps, assigned to duty as Acting Chief Signal Officer, Western Division.

First Lieut. I. J. McNair, Fourth Field Artillery, detailed as statistical officer, School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., not later than Feb. 1.

The following-named officers of the Coast Artillery Corps relieved from assignment to company indicated and placed on unassigned list, and will report to commanding officer of artillery district designated Dec. 15: Capts. W. F. Stewart, Jr., Fourteenth Company, to Artillery District of Narragansett Bay; F. W. Phisterer, Twelfth Company, to Artillery District of Pensacola; W. R. Doores, Ninety-ninth Company, to Artillery District of Mobile; A. D. Raymond, Ninety-seventh Company, to Artillery District of Narragansett Bay; H. T. Mathews, Forty-first Company, to Artillery District of Chesapeake Bay; R. K. Cravens, 153th Company, to Southern Artillery District of Key West; W. L. Hamilton, 163d Company, to Artillery District of Portland; J. E. Wilson, 143d Company, to Artillery District of the Potomac; S. C. Cardwell, Fifty-eighth Company, to Artillery District of New London; A. J. Cooper, 137th Company, to Southern Artillery District of New York; E. I. McKenney, Thirty-fifth Company, to Artillery District of Chesapeake Bay; H. W. Bunn, Seventy-second Company, to Artillery District of Savannah; R. H. Williams, Ninety-eighth Company, to Southern Artillery District of New York. First Lieuts. W. W. Rose, 103d Company, to Artillery District of Baltimore; E. P. Noyes, Jr., Ninety-first Company, to Artillery District of New Orleans; M. H. Thompson, Forty-fourth Company, to Artillery District of the Potomac.

Second Lieuts. B. N. D'N. Kennedy, Thirty-seventh Company, to Artillery District of Portland; C. R. Wilson, Seventy-fourth Company, to Artillery District of Galveston; J. H. Hood, 150th Company, to Artillery District of the Columbia; R. S. Dodson, 109th Company, to Artillery District of Charleston; C. D. Pierce, 136th Company, to Artillery District of Key West; W. L. Clay, 117th Company, to Artillery District of Cape Fear; F. Cannon, 151st Company, to Artillery District of Portsmouth; R. F. Cox, Sixtieth Company, to Artillery District of the Columbia; R. Chandler, 119th Company, to Artillery District of New Orleans; J. P. McCaskey, Jr., 170th Company, to Artillery District of Mobile; C. A. Chapman, Seventy-second Company, to Artillery District of Savannah; E. S. Harrison, 107th Company, to Artillery District of Narragansett Bay; W. P. Vautsmeler, Forty-eighth Company, to Artillery District of Pensacola; J. T. H. O'Rear, Thirty-sixth Cavalry, to Artillery District of Galveston; R. E. Haines, Forty-fifth Company, to Artillery District of the Delaware; T. H. Jones, 134th Company, to Artillery District of Tampa; L. Watts, 120th Company, to Artillery District of Boston; E. Roth, Jr., Forty-sixth Company, to Artillery District of New Bedford; G. W. Easterday, Second Company, to Artillery District of Tampa; N. Wilson, Twenty-eighth Company, to Artillery District of San Diego; E. B. Colladay, 132d Company, to Artillery District of Baltimore.

The following-named officers of the Coast Artillery Corps relieved from staff of the commanding officer of artillery district indicated, and assigned to company designated Dec. 15: Captains—R. E. Wyllie, southern artillery district of New York, to 116th Company; W. Forse, artillery district of the Delaware, to 48th Company; T. F. Dwyer, artillery district of Narragansett Bay, to 117th Company; J. G. Workizer, artillery district of Baltimore, to 21st Company; C. C. Carter, artillery district of Chesapeake Bay, to 169th Company; S. D. Embick, southern artillery district of New York, to 98th Company; H. B. Grant, artillery district of Narragansett Bay, to 97th Company; G. Sevier, southern artillery district of New York, to 119th Company; J. M. Coward, artillery district of Chesapeake Bay, to 128th Company; J. Matson, artillery district of the Potomac, to 144d Company; C. D. Winn, artillery district of Savannah, to 72d Company; W. R. Bettison, artillery district of New London, to 14th Company; G. A. Taylor, artillery district of Baltimore, to 103d Company, and G. P. Hawes, Jr., artillery district of Boston, to 152d Company.

First Lieutenants—E. E. Farnsworth, artillery district of Chesapeake Bay, to 169th Company; J. A. Mack, artillery district of New Bedford, to 52d Company; W. T. Carpenter, artillery district of Key West, to 122d Company; J. S. Dusenbery, eastern artillery district of New York, to 82d Company; L. B. Magruder, artillery district of Savannah, to 72d Company; L. P. Horsfall, artillery district of Narragansett Bay, to 130th Company; E. A. Stockton, Jr., artillery district of the Delaware, to 40th Company; W. A. Danielson, artillery district of Puget Sound, to 94th Company; J. Mather, artillery district of Portsmouth, to 143d Company; W. P. Boatwright, artillery district of New Orleans, to 91st Company; H. L. Gardiner, artillery district of Tampa, to 162d Company; E. J. Barlow, artillery district of Mobile, to 39th Company; N. M. Beardslee, artillery district of Galveston, to 163d Company; P. S. Gage, artillery district of Portland, to 49th Company; W. C. Keenig, artillery district of Boston, to 120th Company; J. R. Campbell, artillery district of Cape Fear, to 31st Company; A. Norton, artillery district of the Columbia, to 93d Company, and W. N. Porter, artillery district of Charleston, to 144th Company.

Second Lieutenants—D. N. Swan, Jr., artillery district of the Potomac, to 104th Company; K. B. Harmon, artillery district of Galveston, to 128th Company; F. Drake, artillery district of San Diego, to 115th Company; H. N. Sumner, artillery district of Tampa, to 162d Company, and F. R. Garcin, artillery district of New Orleans, to 91st Company.

The following-named officers of the Coast Artillery Corps assigned to company indicated Dec. 15: Captains—H. C. Merriam, to 60th Company; A. Hasbrouck, to 141st Company; J. M. Dunn, to 152d Company; A. L. Fuller, to 89th Company; R. H. Jordan, to 187th Company, and W. H. Carpenter, to 34th Company. First Lieut. A. Gibson, to 45th Company.

Orders Nov. 19 relating to Capt. H. H. Sheen, Coast Artillery Corps, revoked; assigned to 160th Company.

Changes in assignments of Second Lieutenants in the Coast Artillery Corps—S. W. Fitzgerald, from attachment to 168th Company and assigned thereto, and A. G. Strong, from attachment to 73d Company and assigned thereto.

The following-named officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, upon relief from present duties, assigned to company indicated: Captains—J. R. Procter, General Staff Corps, to 123d Company; E. J. Wallace, Signal Corps, to Second Company; R. P. Reeder, to 137th Company; W. A. Covington, Signal Corps, to Sixty-third Company; D. Y. Beckham, to 155th Company; M. S. Battle, 153d Company; L. L. Scalley, to 29th Company; W. H. Peck, to Sixty-eighth Company; B. Taylor, to Ninety-ninth Company; J. E. Munroe, to 163d Company, and P. D. Bunker, to Forty-eighth Company. First Lieutenants—S. H. Guthrie, to Forty-seventh Company; T. A. Terry, to 145th Company; T. C. Cook, to Thirteenth Company, and W. C. Whitaker, to Seventy-ninth Company.

Capt. Q. Gray, Coast Artillery Corps, relieved duty Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, and report to commanding officer, Artillery District of Chesapeake Bay, for duty.

Capt. C. C. Carson, Coast Artillery Corps, relieved duty Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, and from Thirty-fifth Company and assigned to Seventy-third Company.

Orders, April 3, relating to Capt. F. H. Smith, Coast Artillery Corps, revoked; assigned to Eighty-fourth Company.

Capt. W. K. Wilson, Coast Artillery Corps, relieved duty as assistant to Chief of Coast Artillery and assigned to Forty-seventh Company.

Capt. C. H. Patterson, Coast Artillery Corps, upon relief duty, office of Judge Advocate General of the Army, is assigned to 167th Company.

Capt. F. H. Lincoln, Coast Artillery Corps, upon relief duty, Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is assigned to 161st Company.

The following-named officers of the Coast Artillery Corps, upon relief duty, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, are assigned to company indicated: Captains—F. Jewell, to 154th Company; L. S. Sheldon, to Fifty-eighth Company; C. M. Seaman, to 134th Company; J. Totten, to 118th Company; E. Canfield, Jr., to Seventy-first Company; A. L. Rhoades, to Thirty-fifth Company; G. B. Hanna, to Sixteenth Company; R. P. Winslow, to Forty-first Company, and M. L. Ireland to Eighty-eighth Company. First Lieutenants—J. K. Crain, to Twentieth Company; N. Horowitz, to Fifty-eighth Company; R. D. Bates, to 118th Company; N. P. Rogers, Jr., to Sixth Company; R. Arthur, to 166th Company, and F. Hannah, to 168th Company.

Leaves.—First Lieut. E. P. King, Jr., Sixth Field Artillery, one month; Capt. H. H. Sheen, Quartermaster Corps, four months; First Lieut. P. M. Goodrich, Eleventh Infantry, ten days; First Lieut. J. R. Kelly, Second Field Artillery, twenty-one days; First Lieut. J. A. Atkins, Sixteenth Infantry, twenty days; First Lieut. K. A. Joyce Sixth Cavalry, fourteen days.

The Navy.

Censored Want Advertisements

"Only advertisements fit to print."

What Do You Want To Find?

One New York Times reader found a watch, a second a fur piece, by advertising in The Times last week.

If you want to find a lost article; competent help; a better situation; a business opportunity; an occupant for a vacant room—

Telephone an advertisement to 1000 Bryant.

The type used for "Wants" is called agate. By counting seven words to the line in small type or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost by consulting the following table:

Classification.	Per Agt. Line.
Agents Wanted	$0.20
Apartments to Let or Wanted	.25
Boarders and Board Wanted	.20
Business Notices	.30
Business Opportunities	.30
Country Board	.25
Employment Bureaus	.25
Help Wanted	.15
Horses and Carriages	.25
Houses to Let or Wanted	.25
Lost, Found, Rewards	.30
Public Notices	.40
Purchase and Exchange	.30
Rooms to Let or Wanted	.20
Situations Wanted	.15
Yachts, Vessels	.25

Lost

LOST—At 576 5th Av., black leather bag, "E. S. B.," cut steel monogram on back; bag contained $6 in money, valuable papers; single pearl ring and diamond bracelet with two pear-shaped pearls; reward $200 and no questions asked. E. M. Gattle & Co.

LOST.—Moleskin stole, satin lined, on New Canaan Express or between Grand Central Station and Manhattan Hotel, Tuesday morning. Reward for return to Troy, 116 Broad St. Tel. 5340 Broad.

LOST.—Between 20th and 59th Sts., on 5th Av. bus, or in department stores, moonstone pin in antique setting; deep stone, about ¾x⅝ inch. Reward. W. C. Morris, 124 East 15th St.

LOST—Black caracul muff, trimmed with black silk, on Long Island-Pennsylvania train from Garden City, or at Gimbel's, Dec. 3; $25 reward. Return to 56 Park Av., New York.

LOST—Platinum diamond bar pin, marked "Cartier, Paris"; diamond setting opens on springs; between Reisenweber's and 4 West 40th St.; liberal reward. 7322 Bryant.

LOST.—Black purse, containing railroad ticket and money, on 6th Av. Elevated, between 42d and 93d Sts., Wednesday, about 5:30. Return 88 West 32d St., R 1,504. Reward.

LOST.—Gold watch, cigar cutter, fob, initials "E. H.," on Subway to Brooklyn; reward; no questions asked. E. Helwig, care of Pott & Co., 214 E. 23d St.

LOST—Saturday in Subway between Brooklyn and Times Square, 19 stone diamond crescent; engraved "Eva, 1899"; liberal reward. K 150 Times.

LOST.—At Lyric Theatre, Monday last, solid silver glass case and eyeglasses. Finder receive reward by leaving same at Lyric Theatre box office.

LOST—SUNDAY, RING CONTAINING TWO DIAMONDS AND EMERALD; LIBERAL REWARD. SIMONSON, 26 EAST 22D ST.

LOST.—Nov. 30, pair green enamel opera glasses, between 72d and 45th Sts.; liberal reward. Return Apartment 9F, 350 W. 72d.

LOST—Saturday P. M., gentleman's seal ring; $10 reward. Finder please return to K. Meagher, 420 West 116th St., city.

LOST—Between 80th St., Park Av., 83d St. and Madison Av., diamond horseshoe; suitable reward. Return to 1,118 Madison Av.

LOST.—On Wednesday afternoon, at Manhattan Opera House, lady's black handbag. Reward if returned to 23 West 83d St.

LOST.—Dec. 3, neighborhood Alhambra Theatre, lace dress, heavily beaded, spangled. Reward. 237 West 127th St.

LOST.—Wedding ring and engagement ring. Return to Apartment 42, 610 Riverside Drive. Reward.

LOST—Gold closed face watch, initials "D. K." Return to A. Valdez, 325 West 83d St.

LOST—$50 cash, lost Nov. 19; please return; need the money. J. T., 15 Times.

LIBERAL REWARD will be paid for the return of property stolen Dec. 3, 1912, from private house on West 74th St. Box R 208 Times Downtown.

$25 REWARD.

All advances paid for recovery lady's Tiffany gold watch No. 26949 hunting case, stem winder, with 2 portraits photographed on interior of covers, monogram on outside; lost November, 1911. Will guarantee the reward and advances. Notify Charles Schneider, Commercial Bureau, 52 Broadway, N. Y.

$25 REWARD

for gold mesh purse with ornamental gold frame and two sapphires in clasp; lost with velvet handbag between Huyler's, 5th Av. and 43d St., and 42d St. corner. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—VERY SMALL BLACK AND WHITE FEMALE TOY FOX TERRIER, AT FIRE, 2,315 7TH AV., MONDAY MORNING; NAME MIDGET; VERY OLD AND VERY FEW TEETH; TOO OLD TO BE OF USE TO ANY ONE BUT OWNER. $50 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED IF DOG IS RETURNED AT ONCE TO GEORGE F. SMITH, 2,315 7TH AV., TELEPHONE 2755 MORNING OR TELEPHONE 4700 PLAZA, APT. 501, OR TELEPHONE MORRIS, 6588 CORTLANDT.

LOST—A thoroughbred Scotch male collie dog, sable and white; tall and slender; name Prince; a liberal reward if returned to 40 East 60th St. Lenox 1404.

Business Opportunities

Investment of $500 without services by going manufacturing concern with large orders on its books and an immense demand for its product; this is an A1 proposition and will stand fullest investigation. X 123 Times.

Moving Picture Owners—We have five clients with $1,000 to $10,000 cash to invest in moving-picture business; must stand strict investigation. Simplex, 151 West 42d, corner Broadway.

$2,500 wanted without services by going concern manufacturing an advertising article in universal demand; this is an unusual opportunity; will stand fullest investigation. X 124 Times.

BACHELOR ROOMING HOUSE.

Fine block, west side; 15 renting rooms, private baths, electricity; sell exquisite furniture and lease. Smith, 190 Columbus Av.

A nicely furnished, clean boarding house, West Nineties; paying proposition; full house; sacrifice, $750; 12 rooms; no agents. K 153 Times.

Young man, has $500 to invest in restaurant or reliable business, with services; no agents; principals only. L 33 Times.

Architectural ironworks, well equipped, needs $7,500 capital; legitimate returns. Address X 118 Times.

Business Notices

Old pewter for table service; coffee urns and teapots like those illustrated in the pewter books; tobacco jars, tea caddies, pepper and mustard pots; tables for gifts; many old things in the One Room Shop, upstairs, Woman's Exchange Building, Madison Ave. and 43d St. Open mornings only, 9 to 12 M.

We specialize in commercial collections and contested claims; no charge unless successful. Progressive Adjustment Co., 150 Nassau St., New York City. Telephone 4806 Beekman.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 MONTHS FOR $5.00
and upwards. Kept in perfect condition during rental term. We also have them to sell. All makes. All prices. Latest models. Fully guaranteed. Call, write, or telephone for catalogue.

THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.
300 B'way, at Duane St. } Telephone
845 B'way, at Leonard St. } 5408
956 B'way, at 23d St. } Franklin.
10 Barclay Street. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, neostyles, addressograph, wardrobes. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

150 typewriters, costing $100 each new, now $5 and up; 25 drop-leaf typewriter cabinet desks; selling out. 393 Broadway.

Purchase and Exchange

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Suites with private baths; also single rooms; table board.

44TH ST., 14 EAST.—Double room, with dressing room; table guests.

53D ST., 37 EAST, (near Madison Av.)—Rooms with board; table board; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding for particular people, unexcelled residentially; centrally located; moderate rates; cuisine, service the best; references. 7257 Plaza.

60TH ST., 30 EAST.—Attractive home; excellent cuisine; formerly 6 and 8 East 47th.

80TH, 40 EAST.—Single and double rooms; elevator; parlor dining room; good table.

A.—THE GILMAN,
108-110 Madison Av.—Double, single rooms; well heated; also grate fires; excellent home table; reasonable; references.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms, private baths; board. Telephone Gramercy 1978. References.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable single room; excellent board; $10 up; steam heat; telephone; table guests.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 23 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

30TH, 250 WEST, near "L" station.—Large, also hall room to let, with board.

39TH, 49 WEST.—Heart shopping district; convenient theatres; high-class home cooking; table board.

44TH ST., 260 WEST, (Alliance House.)—"Quiet place for quiet people." Single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathrooms, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. Phone 6068 Bryant.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Single, double rooms; well heated; telephone; newly decorated; excellent board; reasonable.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites, private baths, telephones; superior table.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Choice single room; heat, running water; newly decorated; excellent table; references.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; private bath; French board; Subway; telephone.

70TH ST., 30 WEST.—Rooms, suites, separate; every convenience; table board; best location; first class.

71ST ST., 116 WEST.—Attractive, medium, sunny room; also single room; with board; reference; telephone.

72D, 265 WEST.—New management; entire new furnishings; double, single rooms; superior home for refined people; excellent table. Telephone 9075 Columbus.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single or en suite; private bath; high-class accommodations.

72D, 305 WEST.—Homelike, single and double rooms; all conveniences; home cooking; reasonable; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST, (18th year.)—Large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 139 WEST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; refined surroundings and excellent table; reference; telephone.

76TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, well-heated room, with dressing room; smaller room; excellent table.

76TH ST., 237 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished pleasant rooms; running water; excellent table.

78TH ST., 164 WEST.—Large front room, nicely furnished; excellent board; table guests; refined home.

79TH S., 114 and 132 WEST, Norece Hall and The Bonheur.—Under one management; select family hotels; new throughout; steam heat; exceptional rooms and suites; handsome parlors, reception rooms, lounge and tea room; ideal in all appointments; must be seen to be appreciated; rates reasonable. Write for booklet. 'Phone 7140 Schuyler.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Sunny room with private bath; high grade; reasonable rates.

79TH, 135 WEST, The Rochester.—References necessary.

80TH ST., 108 WEST.—Lady offers in her refined home very sunny square room; all conveniences; large front room; superior table.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Handsome sleeping, dressing, private bathroom; suitable three; French cuisine selected.

82D ST., 50-52 WEST.—Attractive single rooms, $9 up; electricity. Phone Schuyler 8397.

82D, 55 WEST.—3d floor room, bath adjoining; hall room, running water; reasonable.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, well-appointed rooms; every convenience and comfort; delightful home environments; secluded as private residence. Telephone Schuyler 5326.

86TH ST., 149 WEST.—Small room and suite, with board in elegant private house, near Subway. Telephone 1848 Riverside. Best of references.

86TH, 108 WEST, Parkway.—Newly furnished rooms; private bath; unsurpassed table; moderate rate; phone.

93D ST., 117 WEST.—Sunny, large, small, attractive rooms; every convenience; excellent table; telephone; reference.

93D ST., 128-130 WEST.—Rooms; superior cuisine and service; few table guests accommodated; telephone.

95TH ST., 62 WEST.—Large, sunny room; German-American family; parlor dining room; table guests.

95TH ST., 147 WEST.—Handsome, sunny front rooms, two, $17 up; parlor dining; excellent cuisine.

96TH ST., 68 WEST.—Newly opened; $3.50 up; with board, $7; couples, $12; table guests.

97TH, 143 WEST.—First-class private house; attractive rooms, suite, singly; board optional; phone.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Ideal room; use parlor; two adults; exceptional board; high-class apartment. Robinson.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Large room, second floor front; also single; table guests; home cooking.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Sunny, single rooms; city's greatest view; celebrated restaurant; room, $6-$5.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—South, single, double; showers; elevator; nutritious cooking; table guests. Apartment 53.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; unexcelled cuisine; with or without private bath; reference.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; steam heat; private house; references; table guests.

A.—WAVERLY PLACE, 103.—Furnished rooms with private bath and meals: $16 per week.

CONSULT our investigated list rooms, with or without board. Lelands, 4 West 33d St. (25th year.) No charge for information.

CONVENT AV., 336.—Delightful suite; two large, airy rooms, private dressing room; bath; exclusiveness.

WEST END AV., 762.—Pleasant room and board with private family; table board also.

Country Board

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn; convenient, homelike Winter residence; thirty minutes out. Telephone Flushing 290.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Comfortable rooms; running water; next baths; heated; closets.

15TH ST., 105 EAST.—Handsomely furnished suite, elevator apartment; Subway express; gentlemen only; references. Hardy.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Desirable room; running water; single room; select house; breakfast optional; references.

53D ST., 58 EAST.—Handsome suite of parlor, bedroom, bath; beautifully furnished; private; references exchanged.

80TH ST., 113 EAST.—Furnished room with dressing room; steam heat, elevator; light; references required.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25.—Refined surroundings; beautiful large room, one flight; running water; bath; breakfast.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house, suite for bachelors; every convenience; highest references only.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large sunny front room; private bath; southern exposure; modern conveniences; telephone.

9TH ST., 69 WEST.—Large furnished room; all conveniences; also small room; running water, bath.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Beautifully furnished light, clean rooms; modern conveniences; telephone; single room, $5.

14TH ST., 141 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished large, small rooms; steam heat; private house.

20TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive, light room; southern exposure; electricity; elevator; no other roomer. Barry.

21ST ST., 230 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; all conveniences; housekeeping privileges or gentlemen; $3-$5.

21ST ST., 154 WEST.—Large rooms; suitable for two gentlemen; board optional.

24TH ST., 456 WEST.—Desirable front room, newly furnished, bath; select, quiet neighborhood; reasonable.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; running water, bath; private house;

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

46TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large front room; $50 month; large room rear, $40 month; baths; hall room, $4 week; references required; gentlemen only.

46TH ST., 136 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; breakfast optional; all conveniences; respectable; telephone.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large and small elegantly furnished steam-heated rooms; breakfast optional.

50TH, 51 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, sunny room, with bath; private family; gentleman; reference.

50TH ST., 70 WEST.—Two sunny connecting rooms; private bathroom; $9; steam heat; telephone.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with every convenience.

55TH ST., 103 WEST.—Attractive, light rooms; all conveniences; refined surroundings; select neighborhood; reasonable. Tappan.

60TH, 22 WEST, (THE NEW YORK.)—Elegantly kept; private baths; $25-$60 monthly.

61ST ST., 139 WEST.—Elegant parlors; suite or singly; suitable physician; small rooms, $8 up.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

69TH ST., 143 WEST.—Attractive front room in exclusive apartment; electricity, shower, telephone; breakfast. Wilde.

69TH, 145 WEST, corner of Broadway.—Furnished rooms in first-class apartment; gentlemen preferred. Manning.

70TH, 105 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, clean room; every convenience; private bath; reasonable.

70TH, 128 WEST.—A desirable second-floor room; hot and cold water; references exchanged.

71ST ST., 340 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private bath, light housekeeping; $9; small rooms, $3.50.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Well-furnished room; moderate terms; private house.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Large front room; running water; also small room; private house; references.

74TH, 167 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny rooms; very desirable and convenient; references. Telephone 3643 Col.

75TH ST., 116 WEST.—A room with southern exposure; private house; steam heat; electricity; references.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; private bath; high-class house; electricity; references.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsome sunny front room in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; electric light; parquet floor; telephone; private house; references.

77TH ST., 105 WEST.—Light, well furnished room; running water; modern apartment; board optional. Kingsley.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable southern exposed room with dressing room; bath adjoining; references.

78TH, 168 WEST.—Elegant rooms, steam heated; central; telephone; private family; breakfast if desired.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, sunny room; scrupulously clean.

78TH ST., 107 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all conveniences; private family; references.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Two delightful connecting sunny rooms; private bath; single, en suite; also small room; good location; near Subway; reasonable.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelor home; handsome room; quiet, refined surroundings; references. 'Phone 7734 Schuyler.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—Ideal rooms; parlor suite, suitable doctor; newly furnished throughout; conveniences; reasonable.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive back parlor, with extension, well furnished; running water; private residence.

80TH ST., 142 WEST.—Bright, sunny rooms, single or en suite; electric light, hot water, heat.

81ST ST., 265 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; convenient L, Subway; elevator service; references exchanged; breakfast optional. V. & R.

81ST., 108 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; private house; conveniences; reasonable; reference.

81ST ST., 204 WEST.—Well furnished single rooms; steam heated; Subway, "L"; telephone; $4. Sharples.

82D, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; southern exposure; private bath; electric light; moderate terms.

82D, 121 WEST.—Parlor floor or large room alone; conveniences; reasonable; furnished or unfurnished.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; well heated; bath adjoining; reasonable.

82D ST., 327 WEST.—Private house; large, light; southern exposure; second floor; dressing room; moderate.

84TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, well-furnished front room; also large single; conveniences; reasonable. Anderson.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Handsome, large room, newly furnished; gentlemen; private family; references.

88TH ST., 183 WEST.—Medium-sized room; heat, running water; private house; gentleman; references; reasonable.

92D ST., 3 WEST.—Desirable, light, sunny front room; elevator apartment; to business woman.

93D ST., 27 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room, second floor front; desirable back parlor, single rooms; hot water; all conveniences; telephone.

93D ST., 10 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; all comforts of high-class apartment; reasonable. Brien.

93D ST., 52 WEST.—Suite, or single; convenient elevated station; private; moderate; third floor east.

96TH ST., 68 WEST.—Rooms, $3.50 up, with board $7; couples $12; family suites; steam.

103D ST., 145 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, suitable for business gentlemen; private house; references; telephone.

103D ST., 205 WEST.—Sunny bedroom; private; modern conveniences; telephone, elevator; references. Apartment 65.

107TH, (2,783 Broadway.)—Cheerful, homelike, sunny room, facing Broadway; elevator; telephone; breakfast optional. Borsodi.

109TH ST., 304 WEST.—Large, light, well furnished rooms; all conveniences; near Riverside; private house.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Inviting, sunny room, adjoining bath; high-class apartment; scrupulously clean; refinement; gentleman; Subway. Apartment 19. Telephone Morning 4740.

111TH, 535 WEST.—Private family; room to let; all conveniences; near Subway; gentlemen; reference. Houck.

112TH ST., Broadway.—Two large, well-appointed rooms, private bath; elevator apartment; gentlemen; highest references. L. Vosburgh, 2,880 Broadway.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Sunny, steam heat, electricity, elevator. 3583 Morningside. Clark.

113TH, 79 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, en suite, singly; private house; no children; references exchanged.

113TH ST., 541 WEST, (Apartment 3.)—Large, well-furnished room; first class private family; moderate; gentleman.

118TH ST., 622 WEST, Near Riverside Drive.—Attractive rooms; suite, singly; elevator. Apartment 31.

114TH ST., 500 WEST.—Select, homelike, outside room facing Columbia; all comforts; gentleman only. Broemler.

115TH ST., 606 WEST.—Attractive, warm, light room; running water; desirable neighborhood; references. White.

116TH ST., 620 WEST.—Apartment 101; front room or suite; $8, $15 week; references; private.

116TH ST., near Riverside.—Comfortable front room; gentleman; reasonable. Telephone 3596 Morningside. Apartment 24.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Several excellent single rooms, new throughout; high-class elevator apartment, near Columbia University; $3 to $5. Apartment 21.

118TH ST., 414 WEST., (Near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; attractive, comfortable, homelike rooms; Subway. Smith.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Attractive suite, southern exposure; also single rooms; reasonable. Apartment 32.

119TH ST., 419 WEST.—Southern exposure; large front room, adjoining bath, in new and finest elevator apartment, with young married couple; no other roomers, $8, with breakfast, $10. Telephone 7700-Morningside. Walsh.

121ST ST., 170 WEST.—Sunny, corner, four windows; all conveniences; telephone; $2-$4. Hungerford.

121ST ST., 527 WEST, (The Gerard.)—Newly decorated rooms, well furnished, suitable lady or couple.

122D ST., 512 WEST.—Columbia instructor; two rooms; clean, warm; hot, cold water; electricity; elevator; 'phone; $3, $4; dining room. Dashiell.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Light single room; private bath; elevator; electricity; kitchen; reasonable. Apartment 31.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Attractive room, running water, shower, modern improvements, southern exposure. Apartment 33.

122D ST., 500 WEST.—Light, comfortable room; elevator; board optional. Apt. 5 D.

123D ST., corner Broadway.—Suite and single rooms; good location; gentlemen or couple; privileges like your own home. 5280 Morningside. King.

124TH ST., 31 WEST.—Room, suitable doctor; other room; elevator. Phone Harlem—5025. Whitcomb.

124TH ST., 542 WEST.—Comfortable room, private family; all conveniences; elevator; $3.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

124TH ST., 505 WEST.—Large furnished room; elevator, telephone service. Call evenings after 7. Nelson.

124TH, 527 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; elevator; $4; breakfast optional; private. Apartment 6.

126TH ST., 267 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; steam; bath; $3; near Subway; elevator. Budich.

136TH, 616 WEST (Riverside.)—Large, light room; private apartment; telephone; $4. Apartment 18.

136TH ST., (Riverside Drive, 587.)—Room in high-class apartment with family of two; reasonable. Apartment 4B.

157TH ST., 611 WEST.—Suites, private bath; single rooms, running water; hotel service. Pierson.

188TH ST., 201 WEST, (corner 7th Av.)—Very select, refined neighborhood; beautiful front rooms, $2 up; large corner parlor; running water; kitchenette; very desirable for light housekeeping. These rooms have large closets and have plenty of hot water; large bathroom each floor; convenient to Subway and elevated; 'phone in house.

139TH, 602 WEST.—Beautiful sunny, medium outside room; elevator apartment; moderate; references. Apt. 19.

142D ST., 600 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, lavatory, $5.50; elevator. Call after 3, Apartment 32.

143D, 615 WEST.—Large, light, attractive room; modern conveniences; a real home; references. Jones.

143D ST., 167 WEST.—Nice outside room; all conveniences; $2.50. Tolles.

144TH ST., 505 WEST.—Large and small attractive rooms, facing Broadway; running water; Subway. Blyler.

146TH ST., 600 WEST, (Subway express.)—Attractive room; reasonable; every convenience; elevator. Apartment 2.

A.—A.—ADULT FAMILY, Protestant, having beautifully furnished apartment, high-class, Riverside Drive, close to Subway; southwestern exposure; will take refined married couple; unusual opportunity for some one wishing the environment of a private home in preference to hotel; no others; investigate; highest references exchanged. C 100 Times.

A PRIVATE Christian family, Riverside Drive, 112th, will rent pleasant room, overlooking river and Drive, to gentleman. A 98 Times.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11, near 141st St., Convent Av.—Daintily furnished suite, with dressing room; maple furniture, brass bed; $6.50; single, $2.50; private residence.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575, (corner 135th.)—Sunny outside rooms; elevator, electric light, shower bath; reasonable; gentlemen. Carpenter.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 850, (157th St. Subway.)—Ideal rooms, overlooking Hudson; best in this section; reasonable.

ROOM AND BOARD DIRECTORY.

Call and examine our list of rooms, with and without board. Accommodations high class and desirable in every way. Tel. 8623—Col. 190 Columbus Av.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished.

GENTLEMAN desires comfortable room in Seventies or Eighties; $20 monthly; refined surroundings. G 149 Times.

Apartments to Let Unfurnished

West Side.

40 West 59th St.—Fine apartment, facing Central Park; near 5th Av.; eight rooms and three baths. Apply Superintendent. Telephone 500 Plaza.

111 West 43d St.
Two-room bachelor apartments, $45.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d.

At special rent, inducements, high-grade elevator, 4-6 room suites, $35-$40-$45. 221 West 141st St., near 7th Av.

Seven rooms, foyer, and two baths. Kleinberger, Bennington Corners, 100th St. and West End Av.

93d, 46 West.—7 very light, large rooms and bath, $50.

East Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
NORTHEAST COR. LEXINGTON AV. & 34TH ST.
3 ROOMS AND BATH, $45-$50.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

BACHELOR APTS., 13 EAST 36TH ST.
Two rooms and bath; service; electric light and steam heat; $55-$60.

18th St., 343 East.—Parlor floor and basement to let; light rooms; desirable neighborhood.

4 large rooms; improvements; corner; new; $22. 656 East 176th St.

Furnished

A young lady has a studio apartment of 7 rooms and bath thoroughly furnished in a central location on the west side. She is absent two or three days each week. She wishes to have a mother and daughter or two sisters share the apartment with her, they to assume charge of the housekeeping. If the proper persons can be found terms will be made advantageous. Fullest reference will be given and required. Address, with full particulars, F. D., 1,364 Broadway.

St. Nicholas Av., 343, Corner 127th.—Handsomely furnished suites of four, five, six rooms; elevator, telephone, electric light, silver, linen; special bargain; $40 upward monthly; beautifully furnished rooms, adjoining bath, kitchen, $3 to $6 weekly.

Party going abroad will sublet comfortably, completely furnished 6-room housekeeping apartment at great sacrifice. Holland, 43 East 27th.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath; excellent cuisine; rates reasonable. Hotel St. Lorenz, 125 East 72d St.

82d St., 147 West.—Sublet 8-room apartment, beautifully furnished, $85. Call at noon. Phone Schuyler 8572. Chastain.

Will sublet two handsome furnished rooms. Inquire desk, Hotel Endicott, 81st St. References necessary.

Five rooms and bath; rent $60 a month. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., 92d St., St. Nicholas Av., Apartment 5D.

Most desirable five rooms, front, light; telephone, electricity; Subway express; $65. 200 West 95th.

A select list of furnished Apartments may be had at SLAWSON & HOBBS', 162 West 72d St.

Consult our investigated list; sublet apartments. Leland Co., 4 West 33d St., (25th year.)

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

WANTED.—Superior furnished housekeeping apartment between 70th and 112th Sts.; 2 rooms, bathroom, kitchen. Write fully, "B," Box 115, 1,364 Broadway.

Desirable parties want furnished apartment; no charge for listing. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Wanted—By responsible party, high-class furnished housekeeping apartment of 4-5 rooms, north of 72d St. L 43 Times.

Small family adults wish furnished apartment for Winter months. 'Phone Apt. 43, 1390 Columbus.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

Bronx.

156th St., 952 East, (near Prospect Av. Station.)—Two-family brick house; 12 rooms 2 bathrooms; steam heating plant. Inquire Mrs. Neach, 797 East 156th St., or write.

For lease, 323 East 162d, three-story two-family brick and stone dwelling; $70; upper part can be rented for $30; choice location. Wm. E. Diller, owner, 267 East 164th.

Help Wanted, Female

A WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN, over 30, possessing a pleasing personality, capable of earning over $30 weekly, to demonstrate a child's course to members of mothers' clubs in northern New Jersey; salary and commission. Apply Mr. Cloyes, Room 711, 110 West 34th.

BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT GIRL FOR ANY OPERATION PERTAINING TO THE MANUFACTURE OF TUNGSTEN LAMPS. WESTINGHOUSE LAMP CO., 514 WEST 23D ST.

EDUCATED women ambitious to earn $25 to $75 weekly interviewing mothers of school children; city or traveling; transportation paid; experience unnecessary; salary to beginners; work enthusiastically praised by leading educators. Dixon-Rucker Co., 303 5th Av., corner 31st St.; afternoons only; teachers or normal graduates preferred; ladies wanted for South.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of a number of
GIRLS
at the age of 16 or over, to serve as
PARCEL WRAPPERS.
Splendid opportunity to those possessing the proper qualifications. Must present working certificates.
Apply Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d Street side.

GOVERNESS.—An exceptionally competent and bright young woman, about 25, of pleasing personality, with executive ability; preference is given to an educated woman competent as a pianist; to the right party is offered a good salary and a beautiful home. Ask for Mr. Kay, Hudson Bay Co., 45 West 34th St.

H. C. F. KOCH & COMPANY, INC.,
WEST 125TH ST.,
require
EXPERIENCED
CASHIERS
Apply at General Office, Fourth Floor, Or by letter.

Help Wanted, Female

LADY not under 25 to attend to our special trade; quick promotion to suitable person; 9 to 5; $10 weekly; reference. Call after 9:30, 150 Nassau, Room 1,215.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER over 18 years old, two to three years' experience; salary $10 to $12. X 130 Times.

WANTED.—A young woman as file clerk; answer, stating previous experience, age, and salary desired. Address L 40 Times Uptown.

WE NEED three women of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company of ladies specializing in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call, Hanson-Bellows Co., 305 5th Av.

WORKROOM MANAGER.

A competent woman to take charge of workroom and superintend the making of stock and execution of special orders of high-class garments for children and young girls; state experience, general qualifications for the position, and salary expected. Address G. B. D., 129 Times.

WOMEN of culture wanted for an exceptional proposition; $50 to $200 might be made incidentally. Address Exceptional Opportunity, X 127 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

A GOOD JOB FOR A GOOD MAN.

We want immediately a live office manager, experienced and of proven ability, to handle the entire equipment of a busy office; must qualify as a real business man; will consider no applications that fail to specify former connections, length of service, age, training, things accomplished, salary expected. Address 2 B 460 Times.

ACCOUNTANT WANTED, aged 25 to 35; single; resident position out of town. Apply 10 A. M., 507 West 155th St.

BOOKKEEPER, young man about 20, wanted by the largest insurance company; must be a good penman, well educated, and neat in appearance; state salary wanted and religion. T. B. A. Hoppe, Box 2,006.

BOY wanted in office of export house to run errands and make himself generally useful; one who is active and can write a fair hand; small salary to start with. Address, stating age and experience, if any, R 203 Times Downtown.

BOY about 16, experience in letter filing and office routine; helpful; $6 to start; excellent opportunity to learn advertising and publishing business; give references. L 39 Times.

BOYS.

Aitken, Son & Co. require neat, intelligent boys, 16 to 18 years old, as messengers; good chance for advancement. Apply Broadway and 18th St.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Must know how to detail and stock bill cabinet store fixtures; only those knowing this part of the business need apply to E. J. Rieser & Co., 28th St. and 1st Av.

JAFFE & KATZ, 74 FIFTH AV., MANUFACTURERS LADIES', MISSES', AND JUNIOR CLOAKS AND SUITS, REQUIRE A LIVE REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE PACIFIC COAST; A LIBERAL PROPOSITION WILL BE MADE TO THE RIGHT PARTY.

MILLINERY SALESMAN, experienced selling high-grade blocked hats, wanted by established Fifth Av. wholesale manufacturer; commission basis; no objection to his handling kindred line; state experience. Merit, 23 Times.

PARCEL WRAPPERS.

Aitken, Son & Co. require experienced parcel wrappers; only those who have had experience in wrapping fine silks, laces, and trimmings need apply. Broadway and 18th St.

SALESMEN with good references to sell an article in universal demand, now used by Government and leading firms; good future for right men; commission first month, then salary and commission; hustlers can earn good salary from start. P 276 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—A house of many years' standing wishes to engage a few bright young men for city and vicinity; commission only. Call after 3 P. M., 92 Pine St.

SALESMAN.—Fur-lined overcoats; out of town; one with few years' experience preferred. Wasserman & Shecket, 17-19 Bleecker St.

SOLICITOR for Brooklyn business school; must be energetic and capable young man; one speaking Jewish and Brooklyn resident preferred; day or evening; excellent opportunity; state particulars. X 121 Times.

TRAVELING SALESMAN WANTED for wholesale millinery house; must be experienced. Apply all week to the Flaum Hat Co., 46 Bond St.

UMBRELLAS.—New York manufacturing concern, making a line of medium-grade umbrellas, can offer a good opportunity to two experienced salesmen in the umbrella trade selling to jobbers and department stores; exclusive line; right values; sure success with men capable of doing business; commission basis; liberal drawing allowed. K 39 Times.

WANTED—Two first-class men to solicit; applicants must be well educated and neatly dressed; college men or teachers preferred; salary and commission; 'phone for appointment; W. P. Thomas, 'Phone 4553 Madison Square.

WANTED.—Good colored man cook who can do housework in small apartment of three gentlemen; moderate wages but permanent position; must have good references. Apply immediately to 500 5th Av., Room 507.

WANTED.—Skilled lamp worker with experience as foreman; capable of handling repair department in incandescent lamp factory. X 128 Times.

WANTED—Boy for errands and assist in office; begin $5 per week. Apply James D. Lochhead, 109 W. 42d St.

Employment Bureaus

Commercial.

MECHANICAL or CIVIL ENGINEER—Aged 35 to 45; executive ability, broad experience; excellent position for A1 man.
DRAUGHTSMAN—Machine tool experience preferred; $25.
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, (2)—Selling experience; $1,500 and expenses.
SUPERINTENDENT OF FACTORY—Familiar with milling machinery; $2,000.
ACCOUNTANT—Aged 35 to 45; 6 weeks work out of town; $35.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
(Agency,) 30 Church St.

Domestic.

ALL COMPETENT HELP thoroughly investigated; hardy, model servants. 5370 Harlem, 34 West 131st St.

Situations Wanted Female

ACCOUNTANT-STENOGRAPHER desires additional work; will devote entire or part time. X 120 Times.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG WOMAN wants opportunity to learn real estate business. X 129 Times.

ARTISTIC FRENCH dressmaker, designer, wishes work by day; $5; evening gowns. 'Phone 501 River. Mlle. Marguerite, 173 West 88th St.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; stenographer, good penmanship; reference; $10. 105 West 141st, Apartment 1.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer.—Five years' experience; $15; unquestionable references. Mae Anderson, 379 West 127

BONDHOLDERS EXPECT THE SOUTH TO PAY UP

With a New Democratic Administration They Think Period of Repudiation Will Be Done.

PRESSURE ON NEW ISSUES

Counsel Here for Foreign Holders Speaks Against Further Credit to North Carolina and Mississippi.

Edward L. Andrews of 25 Broad Street, counsel in this country for the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, received by cable yesterday details of the statement issued by it in London on Monday attacking the forthcoming bond issues of the State of North Carolina and certain counties of Mississippi, as told in THE TIMES yesterday.

The corporation is exerting itself to bar these States, which are in default on earlier issues, from the money markets of the world. Its power may be judged from the fact that its Council is made up, in part, of representatives of the banks and chambers of commerce of Great Britain. Two years ago the State of North Carolina brought out an issue of $3,500,000 bonds, and the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders not only warned European investors against subscribing for them, but Mr. Andrews protested to the New York Stock Exchange against the listing of the issue.

It looked as though the issue would be a failure until the American Tobacco Company, which had large property interests in the State, came to the rescue by subscribing for $1,000,000 of the bonds. The rest of the issue was then placed among the banks in the South, and no application for listing was ever made.

An interesting feature of the statement issued by the corporation on Monday is the hope expressed by it that the change about to take place in the political complexion of the Federal administration will result in bringing the delinquent States to time on their old bonds, and in effecting some compromise with the foreign holders. The following extracts from the statement were furnished yesterday by Mr. Andrews:

"These States are again attempting to reach the money markets of the world. North Carolina and Mississippi are still possessed with the fatuity of seeking to extract the savings of the public. This renewed search for the capital of investors might be comprehensible if it were supported by the proffer of some available security. But there is nothing in evidence but the bald promise and naked good faith of these 'sovereign' States. Upon this gossamer fabric North Carolina is appealing for $550,000. Mississippi is seeking to utilize a form of local obligation; and its minor political subdivisions, such as the Counties of Baldwin, Clarke, and others, are endeavoring to place their bonds in money centres that would reject, as a matter of course, the issues of their superior authority, the State itself.

"In May, 1910, similar efforts were made by these members of the American Union to obtain much larger amounts, both acting in their capacity as States, and together seeking in Europe and America for more than $4,000,000 subscriptions to their alleged loans. At that time the attention of the New York Stock Exchange was recalled to the subject. In the case of North Carolina, the listings of that body show several millions of dollars of its bonds, on which interest has not been paid since the date of the third coupon. The defaults of Mississippi antedate the civil war. As the result of investigation of these conditions, by leading bond houses, none of the above issues could be sold in the great financial centres; and in the case of North Carolina, they were relegated for purchase to citizens and corporations of that State.

"The peculiarly objectionable features surrounding these repudiating cases in America compel the Corporation of Bondholders to adopt the drastic course of advocating their exclusion from the international money centres. While the proposed issue of their new obligations at this particular time has necessitated this action of the American and European holders, the Corporation of Bondholders is inclined to regard this effort to float new loans by these States as an incident which will probably be soon redressed under the transformed governmental conditions. The past few weeks have presented the finances of these communities under a different aspect, at least in their relation to foreign countries. This group of States, known as the South, has become the dominant element in the control of the National affairs of the United States. The economic and financial policy of the Nation has become identified to a great extent with the conceptions and the views of this tier of States, and their responsibility to the whole country is commensurate.

"The Legislatures of some of these States will assemble in regular session on Jan. 1, 1913, and special sessions will be called in other States in the course of the next few months. Meanwhile their enterprises of varied nature—including water power, land reclamation and good roads—are as matter of fact seeking principal sums in Holland, France, Scotland, and England. The future of the great stretch of fertility between the Potomac and Rio Grande depends upon compliance with the inexorable laws of credit. It is for their wiser leaders to speak for them at this opportune time."

ANSWERS FROM THE STATES.

North Carolina Bonded Debt Settled —Mississippi Denies It Wants Loan.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4.—North Carolina has not failed to pay promptly the interest on her bonded debt since the debt was compromised, commuted and settled, thirty years ago. The only bonds then left repudiated and unsettled were the $12,000,000 of special tax bonds issued to aid the building of several railroads. These bonds were hawked about in New York City and sold for about 15 cents on the dollar and the State repudiated them and they are yet unrecognized by the State. The Constitution was amended in 1875 forbidding the Legislature ever to recognize these bonds.

Eight years ago the State issued 4 per cent. bonds to the amount of $550,000, to aid in increasing the capacity of the State hospitals for the insane, idiots, the deaf, dumb and blind. These bonds fall due in January next and the State is endeavoring to refund them by borrowing money for this purpose.. At the time this last issue was made the State expected to redeem these bonds out of the tax levy each year, but the expense of the government has increased so rapidly that it has been impossible to lay by any money for this purpose. North Carolina never was so prosperous as now and her officials say all her obligations will be promptly met as they fall due

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 4.—Absolute denial by Gov. Brewer that Mississippi was attempting to borrow money in Europe was made when his attention was called to a London dispatch so stating. He says the State borrowed all it needed for two years at a low rate of interest in the United States.

"The repudiation of old bonds, amounting in round figures to several million dollars," said the Governor, "was made prior to the civil war. After the war, before Mississippi was permitted to participate as a State in the affairs of the Nation, it was required to adopt a republican form of government, and did adopt the Constitution of 1890, which contained a provision preventing payment of old bonds.

"There has never been any effort to enforce collection of the bonds or to settle the question of liability in the Federal courts, the reason being that the State was lending its credit to private institutions, the Union Bank and the Planters' Bank.

"The Constitution of 1890 reiterates that neither bonds nor interest shall ever be paid by the State, and if sentiment should demand payment it is likely that the Federal court would hold that the State had no authority under its Constitution to issue bonds, and that original purchasers were charged with notice at the time the bonds were purchased."

UNION PACIFIC MAY SELL.

Likely to Turn S. P. Stock Over to a Syndicate for Liquidation.

Although the Harriman Directors spent most of yesterday in conferences with bankers and other advisers, it is understood that they are still at sea as to a practical way of complying with the United States Supreme Court's order calling for a separation of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific.

It was learned, however, that in all probability there would not be a distribution of the $126,000,000 of Southern Pacific stock held by the Union Pacific to the stockholders of the latter company. In well-informed circles it is believed that the Southern Pacific stock will be taken over by a syndicate, and ultimately liquidated in the open market.

Tentative steps looking to the formation of another protective committee to look after the interests of the holders of Union Pacific preferred stock already have been taken. This action results from a disputed claim of the preferred stock to equal rights with the common in the sale of any part of the Union Pacific's treasury assets.

The Southern Pacific Protective Committee, formed by James N. Wallace as Chairman, held a meeting for organization yesterday. This committee has formulated no definite plan of action as yet, but it will watch closely any steps which may affect the values of the stock it represents. The Harriman management has given the committee practical assurance that any plans for carrying out the court's order will be submitted to the committee before being adopted. The same courtesy will be extended to any committee that is formed to look after the Union Pacific preferred stock.

The purpose of the Southern Pacific Committee was explained by one of the members yesterday as follows:

"The Union Pacific owns practically 47 per cent. of all the outstanding Southern Pacific stock, which it is now enjoined from voting by the court's mandate. For self-preservation, the Union Pacific must buy the Central Pacific from the Southern, unless it can effect a satisfactory traffic agreement which will insure its retention of a connection between its Western terminus at Ogden and San Francisco. The remaining 53 per cent. of Southern Pacific stock is widely scattered, and it is absolutely necessary to get the holders together to act in concert in any negotiations looking to the sale of the valuable Central Pacific line."

Wall Street statisticians were figuring yesterday that even without the $7,600,000 contributed by the Southern Pacific the Union Pacific would be able to maintain its 10 per cent. dividend. The Harriman lines earned less in 1912 than for any of the preceding five years, and yet the Union Pacific's income, over and above the amount supplied by the Southern Pacific, was equivalent to 10.2 per cent. on the stock last year. In 1911 the Union Pacific alone earned 12.9 per cent., in 1910 15.4 per cent., in 1909 14.9 per cent., in 1908 12.2 per cent., and in 1907 13.3 per cent. The average for the past six years was 13 per cent.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 4.—Following so closely upon the heels of the decision in the Union Pacific merger suit, the meeting of officials of the roads operating west of Omaha, which is scheduled to be held in this city to-morrow, is taken to be of considerable significance. In view of the fact that the time for the dissolution of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific holdings will be fixed at an early date, the general belief is that the decision is the direct cause of the meeting. The roads which will be represented at the conference are the Union Pacific, the Oregon Short Line, the Southern Pacific, the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company, and the Salt Lake route.

HOUSE DOGS BUT NOT BABIES

That Is Why Dow Says He Broke Lease with Jersey Hotel.

Clinton S. Dow, a broker of this city, will know in three weeks whether he must pay $300 to the Fairmount Hotel Company of Jersey City, N. J., for the privilege of having become a father, or at least so Mr. Dow considers the hotel's demand for unpaid rent under a lease. Dow says he moved before his lease had expired because the hotel folk wouldn't give him larger quarters for his larger family, and because they told him he'd have to get out because of the baby's arrival.

Judge James S. Erwin of the Second District Court in Jersey City promised yesterday, after he had listened for some time to rival lawyers and witnesses, to give an opinion in three weeks. He apparently felt that the issues involved were entirely too weighty for an off-hand decision, for Mr. Dow introduced dogs into the case as well as babies.

He declared that while babies had to be taken out the back way, dogs were allowed to use the front door, and, as a father, he naturally was prejudiced in favor of babies. The hotel folk declared that there was no objection to babies, that there were babies other than Mr. Dow's in the house, and that so far as dogs were concerned, they too were received.

The hotel folk insinuated that their only objection to Dow as a tenant was his habit of playing the piano late at night and of piling bottles on his window sill, from which they sometimes slipped off, to the menace of persons passing below and the intense mental anguish of the hotel proprietors. Anyway, they had not dispossessed the broker, they said, and if he saw fit to quit his apartments before his lease expired, that was his affair. They are suing for back rent, and contended that until the lease had expired Dow's apartments were kept vacant, in the face of many applications, against his possible return.

M'CREA WON'T LOSE PENSION.

President of Pennsylvania Entitled to $16,000 or $17,000 if He Wishes It.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—President James McCrea of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who will retire from the service of that company at the end of the year, before he has reached the age limit, will not lose his pension by reason of such retirement. He will be entitled to his share of the $20,000 pension which he would have received had he remained with the railroad until he reached the age limit, and, according to those in charge of the pension bureau, he will be able to draw if he cares to do so, something like $16,000 or $17,000 a year for forty-seven years' service.

The pensions to officials and minor employes of the Pennsylvania are as much a matter of secrecy as the salaries which they receive. When a faithful employe is retired because of disability, or resigns after many years of work, there is never any question as to his right to enjoy a pension, and the computation is based upon the actual years of service.

Stetson Sent to Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Dec. 4.—Ralph W. Stetson, 45 years old, who has been held here by the Federal authorities for several weeks on a "white slavery" charge, having been caught with Ida Boyd, 19, a telephone girl of Brooklyn, traveling either as his daughter or wife, was convicted to-day and sentenced by Judge Farrington to serve a year and a half in the Government prison on McNeil's Island, Washington, and to pay a fine of $500. The girl will be sent home.

PUJO NOW HUNTS STOCK GAMBLERS

Agents Gathering Data to Show That Trading on the Exchange Is Mostly Speculative.

BANKS ASKED ABOUT LOANS

Untermyer Requests Reports in Time for Committee Hearing in Washington on Dec. 9.

Representatives of the Pujo Committee are industriously at work in this city preparing for the resumption of the investigation of the "Money Trust" in Washington next Monday. Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, is giving his entire time to the matter, and assisting him is G. Carroll Todd, formerly connected with the Department of Justice, and, as a special assistant to the Attorney General, associated with James C. McReynolds in the prosecution of the anthracite railroads and coal companies. Statisticians and other employes of the committee are also active here.

The latest phase of this activity relates to the operations of the New York Stock Exchange, the investigation of which was barely begun when the Pujo Committee suspended its sessions here last Spring. Trust companies and others acting as transfer agents for large corporations whose shares are heavily dealt in on the exchange have been visited in the last few days by one of the committee's statisticians in quest of figures showing the number of shares of such corporations actually transferred within given periods.

These agents and the officers of the corporations to whom they have reported these inquiries say their evident purpose is to compare the number of shares transferred with the number dealt in on the Stock Exchange. The Secretary of one of the companies concerned said yesterday that such a comparison would show that in times when speculation was rife on the exchange the number of shares traded in was fully ten times the number actually transferred.

Critics of the exchange say that the transfers will include all the stock bought for investment, and that the rest represents speculation. In fact, it was pointed out, the transfers would include some of the speculative business, as stock is frequently put in the names of brokers by whom it is carried.

It is well known that the amount of stock in some of the market leaders that is traded in within a year is much larger than their total capitalization, so that on the face of the returns the ownership of all their shares changes hands several times in that period. This applies especially to the common stock, where there is more than one class of shares.

Last year, for instance, 31,266,208 shares of United States Steel common were sold, although the entire number outstanding was only 5,084,952. Amalgamated Copper, with 1,538,879 shares outstanding, was traded in to the extent of 3,576,011 shares; Union Pacific, with 2,166,208 outstanding, to the extent of 17,079,140; Reading, with 1,400,000 outstanding, to the extent of 21,900,325; American Smelting & Refining, with 500,000 outstanding, to the extent of 2,638,793. It may be added that last year was not one of exceptional activity on the Stock Exchange.

A copy of the letter recently sent by Mr. Untermyer to the principal banks, asking for information regarding Stock Exchange loans, was obtained yesterday from one of the recipients. It read as follows:

Dear Sir—The Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, appointed under House Resolution 405 to conduct the so-called Money Trust inquiry, requires data showing approximately the amount that is loaned out by the banks at stated intervals of their own funds and of the funds of their correspondents on demand and time loans on Stock Exchange collateral, including in such data and separately stated the amounts loaned through brokers on the Exchange as well as the loans to Stock Exchange houses and others.

This information does not call for the disclosure of the names of customers or persons to whom the loans were made, but the committee wants in connection with this data a statement of the collateral so held for the loans, which need, however, be stated only in the aggregate as to each class of collateral.

This information is desired as of Jan. 1, July 1, and Nov. 1 of each of the past five years. The purpose is to inform Congress of the approximate amounts loaned by the leading banking institutions on Stock Exchange collateral and the character of such collateral.

The committee desires also a list of the names of out-of-town banks which were on Jan. 1, 1912, depositors in or customers of your bank, together with the amounts of their balances and the sums owing by them to your bank on April 1, June 1, and Nov. 1 for each of the past five years; also a statement with respect to the same banks and as of the same dates of money loaned by you for the banks in question at their direction on demand and time loans upon Stock Exchange collateral and the character of such collateral.

If there is objection to giving the names of the banks, the purposes of the committee will be equally well served by a statement showing the number of banks, the cities in which they are located, and the amount of their capital, surplus, and undivided profits. One of the objects of this table is to establish generally by formal proof facts bearing upon the concentration of funds in New York at given times of the year and their withdrawal at other times when needed in their respective localities.

The committee resumes the oral hearings at Washington on Dec. 9, and hopes to be able to continue the taking of testimony, until its work in that direction is completed.

I realize that this allows little time for gathering this data, but it is hoped that in view of the urgency of the situation you will accommodate the committee by having the required data in my hands as soon before the date of the commencement of the hearings as possible.

Perhaps you will be good enough also to acknowledge the receipt of this letter and to advise the committee through me how soon and to what extent you will be able to comply with this request. Very truly yours,

SAMUEL UNTERMYER.

P. S.—The committee would like also to have a list of the Board of Directors constituting the Loan Committee of your bank for each of the past five years. S. U.

The banks have not taken the vigorous exception to this request that they took when the Pujo Committee sent them blanks some months ago asking for detailed information as to loans and other matters. It could not be learned yesterday that any bank had refused the information sought by Mr. Untermyer, and several of them have begun compiling it, at the same time referring to their counsel the question whether or not it should be furnished.

NEGRO DEMOCRATS DINE.

Five Hundred Promise Loyalty to Wilson and His Policies.

Five hundred negroes attended a dinner at Young's Casino, 134th Street and Madison Avenue, last night, held to celebrate the recent Democratic victory and to honor Bishop Alexander Walters, President of the National Negro Democratic League. Many of the guests came from Washington and Chicago.

Bishop Walters thanked the Democratic Party for the way in which it had treated the negro in the campaign and for equipping the headquarters of the National Democratic League in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington. He spoke also of the kind way in which the negroes had been treated by Congress, and especially by Champ Clark, and said further that the negroes felt well disposed toward Mr. Wilson, whom they regarded as their friend.

"We gave the largest vote ever given to a Democratic ticket," he concluded. "We hope to do the same thing for the Democrats that we have done for the Republicans in the past. We hope to be as loyal to the Democratic Party as we were to the Republican Party."

FINDS TUBE TAXES HIGH.

McAdoo Asks Reduction in Jersey to Save Increased Fare.

W. G. McAdoo asked the Board of Assessors of Jersey City, N. J., to reduce the taxes put on the property of the Hudson River & Manhattan Railway Company telling them that the road at present was not a paying investment, and that if the increased taxes were maintained it probably would become necessary to increase the fare for a ride between Jersey City and lower Manhattan.

Mr. McAdoo called attention to the fact that the taxes had risen from something in the ninety thousands to more than $150,000, and he said he thought this excessive. He said that it had become necessary to increase the fare between uptown Manhattan and the Jersey shore, and it now might be necessary to make the fare to lower Manhattan 6 instead of 5 cents.

The Assessors took Mr. McAdoo's application under advisement.

ANAESTHETIC DID NOT KILL.

Coroner's Physician Exonerates Surgeon of Hart's Death.

Dr. William S. Bainbridge of 34 Gramercy Park was exonerated yesterday by a Coroner's jury of having administered stovaine carelessly or in too large quantity when operating on Patrick Hart of 545 West Fifty-ninth Street, who died in the Polyclinic Hospital on last Nov. 15.

His death had been ascribed as due possibly to the effects of the anaesthetic, but in support of the testimony of several physicians Coroner's Physician Edward T. Ray said that an autopsy performed by him had revealed the cause of death as oedema of the brain. Hart had suffered with a complication of diseases induced by overindulgence in alcohol.

A. B. PARKER QUITS FIRM.

Will Take Up Practice Alone in ex-Gov. Black's Former Office.

Cards were issued yesterday announcing that the law firm of Parker, Hatch & Sheehan had dissolved on Nov. 30, and that Judge Edward W. Hatch and William F. Sheehan would remain at their offices, 14 Wall Street, under the firm name of Hatch & Sheehan, while Judge Alton B. Parker would engage in court and general counsel work at 111 Broadway.

It was explained yesterday that Judge Parker had intended for some time to engage in general counsel work by himself, but that the dissolution took place earlier than had been expected. This was because Judge Parker decided to take the office, at 111 Broadway, of ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, who is retiring from practice. Besides taking the office, Judge Parker has purchased the law library of ex-Gov. Black.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43 St.
Next Matinee Saturday 2.15
The Absolute Hit of the Year.
GEO. M. COHAN in his latest play.
"BROADWAY" JONES

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c to $1.50.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS IN HAWTHORNE of the U. S. A.

Grand OP. HOUSE 23 St. & Av. The Quaker Girl
Next Week.....A SCRAPE O' THE PEN"

B·F·KEITH'S NEW YORK THEATRES

UNION SQ. B'way & 14th St. | Kathryn Ridder & Co., Cliff Gordon, Linden Beckwith, Diamond & Brennan, others.
COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. | Cecilia Loftus, Wm. Rock & Maude Fulton, Mason, Keeler & Co., Brenner & Ratcliffe.
ALHAMBRA 7 Ave. & 126 St. | Ada Reeve, Florence Roberts & Co., Harry Fox & Millership Sisters, Ed Wynn, others.
BRONX 149 St. & 3 Ave. Daily Mats 25c. | John McGraw, Belle Blanche, Norton & Nicholson, Donovan & McDonald, others.
HARLEM 125 St. | MAT. DAILY. | "MADAME SANS GENE."

PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES.
5th Ave. B'way, 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c-$1.
23RD ST. nr. 6th Av.
58TH ST. & 3d Av.
125TH ST. Lex. Av.
MADAME? PAT ROONEY & MARION BENT, BERT LESLIE & CO., Porter J. White & Co., Van & Schenck, ewge & Mack, the Behrens, others. The Houses of Wholesome Entertainment. Catering to the Classes and Masses. Three Hours of Solid Enjoyment four times daily, from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

M. H. HANSON'S CONCERTS
Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Dec. 12th, at 3.
SECOND PIANO RECITAL GOTTFRIED
GALSTON
Seats 50c. to $2. Many good ones at 50c. & 75c. at Box Office. STEINWAY PIANO.

Hippodrome SUN. NIGHT, DEC. 15TH. Prices 50, 75, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50.
LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON
The World's Greatest Baritone, TITTA RUFFO
Maggie Teyte, Soprano; Margaret Keyes, Contralto. Nahan Franko and his Orchestra.
Tickets Now at Wolfsohn Bureau, 1 W. 34th St.

WEBER'S B'way & 29th St. Prices 25c-$1.00. BEVERLY B. DOBBS presents A TOP OF THE WORLD IN MOTION. Daily 2:30 & 8:30.

OLYMPIC To-night Amateur Night | East 14th St. Ph. 1260 Stuy. Matinee To-day Seats 25c. To-day | Friday, Masqueraders | Country Store

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evenings 8:30. MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2:30
PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

Columbia B'way & 47th Evgs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$1. | Burlesque Trocadero Burlesquers. | Smoking. Matinee To-day 15c, 25c & 50c.

KELLERD AS HAMLET
Garden—27th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Phone 57 Mad.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE
To-night at 8:15, DAMENWAHL.

ADOLPH PHILIPP'S 57TH ST. THEATRE, nr 3 Av. Tel. 812 Plaza | Ev'y Eve. 8:15. Sat. Mat. "Auction Pinochle"

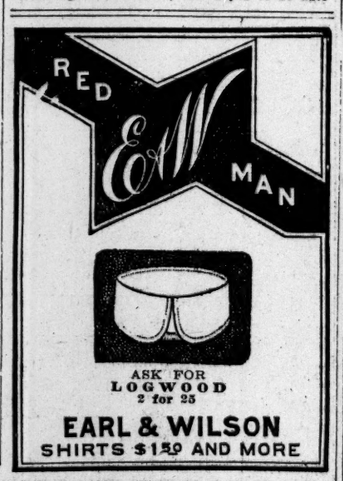
Hammerstein's Daily Mats. 25 & 50c. | Eves. 25-50-75-1.00. 17 BIG ACTS Daily 2 & 8 sharp

MURRAY HILL. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Burlesque. THE BEHMAN SHOW.

$25, $30 and $35 Materials Cut to $20

$20 Select a $20 suit that sold last week at $25 to $35. Many of our customers wait for this reduction. Remember, all the style, fit and finish we know how to put into clothes will be found in these made-to-measure suits at $20 when finished. $20

Arnheim
Broadway and 9th Street



ASK FOR LOGWOOD 2 for 25
EARL & WILSON SHIRTS $1.50 AND MORE

Overcoats---$20.

COME in and see our $20 Hart, Schaffner & Marx Overcoats.
You will say that they are easily worth $25. As indeed they are, when judged by the standards of others.
Raglans, Shawl Collars, Belt Backs, Box Coats, Ulsterettes, Chesterfields.
All kinds of models in a wide range of attractive fabrics at $20.

Wallach Bros.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings.) | Broadway at 29th St. (Southwest Corner.) | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings.)
The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes

Place Your Order To-day for the Christmas Number Next Sunday

There will be an extraordinary demand for the Christmas Number of The New York Times, to be issued next Sunday, Dec. 8.

The fact that four leading American artists have painted Christmas pictures for this number has aroused unusual and widespread interest. They will be reproduced in full-page size, in colors, on super-calendered paper and printed on one side only, making them suitable for framing. Each is a work of art well worth preserving.

The edition will be limited, and when it is exhausted no more copies will be obtainable. There is just ONE way to be ABSOLUTELY SURE of securing these beautiful Christmas pictures—order your newsdealer to deliver THE TIMES at your home REGULARLY, every day and Sunday, and the four splendid pictures, typifying the Christmas spirit, will be delivered to you Dec. 8th. Thousands were disappointed because they waited until too late to obtain a copy of THE TIMES'S beautiful Easter Number with Abbey's "Holy Grail" pictures, notwithstanding repeated warnings that they must order early. If you really want, and intend to possess, THE TIMES'S Christmas Number, order THE TIMES sent REGULARLY—now!

The subjects and the artists who painted them for readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES are:

"ILLUMINATION," by Sargeant Kendall, N. A.
"HIS FIRST CHRISTMAS," by Albert Sterner, A. N. A.
"MY AIN FIRESIDE," by Henry McCarter.
"CHRISTMAS SHOPPING," by W. W. Gilchrist, Jr.

You'll be delighted with these beautiful works of art in

The Christmas Number of The New York Times Next Sunday

HIPPODROME 6TH AVE. & 43RD-44TH TWICE DAILY MATS 2:15 EVGS 8:15
UNDER MANY FLAGS
SUPERB SERIES OF NEW SPECTACLES
BEST SEATS AT MAT'S $1.50
HIPPODROME
Next SUNDAY Night
SOUSA
SEATS NOW SELLING

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. $1.00 Mat. To-day. Gertrude Hoffmann, Broadway to Paris. Sunday Night Concert—15 New Star Acts.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
LAST 2 WEEKS THE MERRY COUNTESS

LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday only. 2:15.
MLLE. EMMA EVE. TRENTINI in THE FIREFLY. SUN. R. G. KNOWLES Travel Talks, "INDIA."

BROADWAY Thea., B'way & 41st. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
LEW FIELDS' The Sun Dodgers with GEORGE W. MONROE.

Weber & Fields' New Music Hall. 44th St., Just West of B'way.
ALL-STAR STOCK CO. "ROLY POLY"
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea. 39th, bet. B'way & 6 Av. Ev. 8:30. Last Matinee Saturday 2:30.
LAST WEEK. READY MONEY
MON., DEC. 9 THE SENSATION OF THE LONDON SEASON. HINDLE WAKES Seats on Sale To-day

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
The RED PETTICOAT with HELEN LOWELL.

39TH ST. Thea., 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees To-morrow & Sat. 2:20.
Annie Russell's Old English Comedy Co. in Much Ado About Nothing. Next Week—She Stoops to Conquer.

PLAYHOUSE 48, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Sat. & Wed. 2:15
Special Mat. To-day. LITTLE WOMEN

William Collier's COMEDY 41st, E. of Bwy. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-day 2:15
FANNY'S FIRST PLAY

48th St. Thea. 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day 2:15.
WILLIAM COLLIER SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER
IN THE FUNNIEST PLAY IN TOWN, NEVER SAY DIE

Manhattan OP. HO., 34th & 8 Av. Evs. 8:00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:00.
Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50. The Whip Best Seats $1. Wed. Mat.

WEST END, 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evgs. at 8. Matinee Sat. at 2. Faversham's Julius Caesar
NEXT WEEK.....MUTT AND JEFF

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-night at 8, Manon Lescaut. Bori, Duchene; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Fri., at 7:30, Meistersinger. Destinn, Homer: Jorn, Weil, Goritz, Reiss, Griswold, Hinshaw. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Mat., at 2, Faust. Farrar, Fornia; Slezak, Gilly, Rothier. Conductor, Sturani.
Sun. Evg. Concert; 50c to $1.50. Ysaye, violinist. Vera Curtis; Amato. Entire Orchestra. Conductor, Polacco.
Next Mon. at 8, Aida. Destinn, Homer; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier. Cond. Polacco.
Wed. at 8:15, Boheme. Alda, Alten; Caruso, Amato, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8, Magic Flute. Destinn, Alten, Parks, Homer; Slezak, Lankow, Goritz, Griswold, Reiss. Conductor, Hertz.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Violin Recital | TO-DAY at 3

YSAYE
In a Wonderful Programme
Seats on sale at Box Office. Chickering Piano. Management R. E. Johnston.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
To-morrow (Fri.) Aft. at 3:10.
New Aeolian Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Soloist, GALSTON
Gottfried
Next Sunday Aft., Dec. 8, at 3.
SCHUBERT, Unfinished Symphony; LALO, Symphonie Espagnole; Straus, Don Quixote.
Soloist, ZIMBALIST
EFREM
Seats 50 cts. to $1.50 at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL, FRI. & WED. EVES. DEC. 13th & 18th. | SYMPHONY-PHOTO DRAMA, illustrating
LIFE OF JOHN BUNYAN AND HIS PILGRIM'S PROGRESS
INTERPRETED BY THE
Russian Symphony Orchestra
MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor.
Tickets 50c. to $1.50, now at Box Office.
For particulars address HOCHSTETTER UTILITY CO., 40 E. 12th St., R. W. Daly, Gen'l Mgr.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
TUESDAY AFT., DEC. 17TH.
GENEE
The Incomparable Dancer
HER COMPANY—Symphony Orchestra
Nahan Franko, Conductor.
Seat sale opens at Box Office, MONDAY, DEC. 9th, at 9 A. M. Mgt. R. E. Johnston.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., Dec. 8, at 3.
R. G. KNOWLES
On Travel Studies. "AUSTRIA" with WONDERFUL MOTION PICTURES.
Prices, 50 cents to $1.50. Boxes, $6 & $9.
On sale at Box Office. Mgt. R. E. Johnston.

AEOLIAN HALL.
2d Concert, Tues. Eve., Dec. 10, at 8:15.
Kneisel Quartet
Assisting Artist, Mr. Ernesto Consolo.
Seats, $2 & $1.50. Miss Love, 1 W. 34th St.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Dr. Karl Muck, Conductor. | CARNEGIE HALL, TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 & Sat. Aft., Dec. 7, at 2:30 Soloist, FRITZ KREISLER

Carnegie Hall, PIANO RECITAL. To-morrow Afternoon at 3.
SCHELLING
Tickets 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, now at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. Steinway Piano.

MATINEE OF NEW MUSIC.
Aeolian Hall, Wed., Dec. 11, at 3.
Madrigal Singers Kurt Schindler | Elman Seats at hall. | ROGERS CARPENTER.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Dec. 9, at 3.
SONG RECITAL DONNA Easley 75c. to $1.50. Management Loudon Charlton.

OPERA TICKETS | CHOICE SEATS ALL HITS. OPERA SUBSCRIPTIONS BOUGHT AND EXCHANGED. Office Normandie Hotel, B'way & 38 St. Phone 3026-3027 Greeley.

LITTLE THEATRE, SUNDAY AFT. at 3:30.
Recital of Old French Songs. Tickets $2.50. | By the Baroness HUARD. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

CHOICE SEATS FOR "MANON LESCAUT."
OPERA TICKETS | CHOICE SEATS ALL OPERAS Kaiserhof Annex Ticket Office, opposite Met. Opera House. Phone 3663-3850 Bryant.

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ROSY-HUED STEAKS AND RICE-FED BROILERS DIPPED IN OLIVE OIL—SERVED DELICIOUSLY HOT FROM THE BROILER TO THE TABLE—AT NEW YORK'S MOST
Fascinating Grill Room
HOFBRAU HAUS
LUNCH | Broadway & 30th St. Tel. Mad. Sq.—3207-3208 | DINNER
THE FAMOUS GERMAN RESTAURANT
Quaintest Place in America.
CHARMING MUSIC BEEFSTEAK PARTIES

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Dec. 21—Last Night at This Theatre.
NAZIMOVA in the play from the novel Bella Donna
LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. at 8:20 sharp. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:20.
MISS BILLIE BURKE in Pinero's THE MIND THE PAINT GIRL
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
LAST 9 NIGHTS LAST 3 MATS.
JOHN MASON in his great success. The ATTACK
CRITERION B'way & 44 St. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
WHAT AILS YOU? Gymnastic Laughter.
Harris W. 42d St. Evs. 8:25. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2:15. To-day Mat. 50c-$1.50.
"THE INDISCRETION OF TRUTH"

Robert W. Chambers SAYS: "THE YELLOW JACKET IS THE MOST INTERESTING PLAY IN NEW YORK."
FULTON 46 ST., W. OF BROADWAY Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Now

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
MRS. FISKE in THE HIGH ROAD

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Franz Lehar's Musical Romance
The COUNT of LUXEMBOURG
Special ARIEL THEATRE (New Amsterdam Annex.)
TO-NIGHT, also To-morrow & Sat. Nights. Prices $1, $1.50, $2. Seats now at Box Office.
Le Cercle Dramatique de L'Alliance Francaise
"LE SECRET DE POLICHINELLE."

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Wed. Mats. 50c to $1.50.
Milestones by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
The Last Word in Musical Comedy.
OH! OH! DELPHINE

MOULIN ROUGE Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

GAIETY B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK Our Wives With Henry Kolker.

Globe MONTGOMERY & STONE, ELSIE JANIS Mats. Sat. & Wed. Evs. at 8:20. THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Simone in The Paper Chase
By Louis N. Parker.

CENTURY Thea. Prices 35c to $1.50. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed., Sat., Xmas & New Year
The beautiful Lotti-Gautier Spectacle,
The DAUGHTER of HEAVEN

CENTURY THEATRE....8 Ave. & 62 St.
FRIDAY AT 1:30. DOORS OPEN 1. | WOMAN'S TITANIC. MEMORIAL BENEFIT.

LITTLE THEATRE, 240 WEST 44TH ST. Every Eve. at 8:45. Sat. Mat. 2:30. A Satiric Comedy ANATOL
A Play for Children. Mon., Tues., Wed. Thurs., Fri. 3:30. & Sat. 11 A.M.
SNOW WHITE

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
100th Performance TO-NIGHT. WITHIN THE LAW

WILLIAM FOX'S THEATRE. B'way, 165th.
AUDUBON 166th St., St. Nicholas Av. Hello Audubon 7440.
8 ACTS OF THE MOST VARIED Vaudeville
AND NEWEST PHOTO PLAYS.
Continuous AFTERNOONS 3,000 SEATS 10c
FROM 1 TO 11 P. M. Daily EVENING PRICES 10c, 15c, 25c
Smoking Permitted. NEW PROGRAM TO-DAY

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